

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors & Proprietors.

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TO OUR PATRONS.

IN presenting our first number to our Patrons, we feel all the diffidence of persons entering upon a new and untried line of business. But a moment's reflection upon the noble objects, which we have in view by the publication of this Journal; the expediency of its appearance at this time, when so many schemes are in action concerning our people—encourage us to come boldly before an enlightened public. For we believe, that a paper devoted to the dissemination of useful knowledge among our brethren, and to their moral and religious improvement, must meet with the cordial approbation of every friend to humanity.

The peculiarities of this Journal, render it important that we should advertise to the world the motives by which we are actuated, and the objects which we contemplate.

We wish to plead our own cause. Too long have others spoken for us. Too long has the public been deceived by misrepresentations, in things which concern us dearly, though in the estimation of some mere trifles; for though there are many in society who exercise towards us benevolent feelings; still (with sorrow we confess it) there are others who make it their business to enlarge upon the least trifle, which tends to the discredit of any person of colour; and pronounce anathemas and denounce our whole body for the misconduct of this guilty one. We are aware that there are many instances of vice among us, but we avow that it is because no one has taught its subjects to be virtuous: many instances of poverty, because no sufficient efforts accommodated to individuals contracted by slavery, and deprived of early education have been made, to teach them how to husband their hard earnings, and to secure to themselves comforts.

Education being an object of the highest importance to the welfare of society, we shall endeavour to present just and adequate views of it, and to urge upon our brethren the necessity and expediency of training their children, while young, to habits of industry, and thus forming them for becoming useful members of society. It is surely time that we should awake from this lethargy of years, and make a concentrated effort for the education of our youth. We form a spoke in the human wheel, and it is necessary that we should understand our pendency on the different parts, and theirs on us, in order to perform our part with propriety.

Though not desirous of dictating, we shall feel it our incumbent duty to dwell occasionally upon the general principles and rules of economy. The world has grown too enlightened, to estimate any man's character by his personal appearance. Though all men acknowledge the excellency of Franklin's maxims, yet comparatively few practise upon them. We may deplore when it is too late, the neglect of these self-evident truths, but it avails little to mourn. Ours will be the task of admonishing our brethren on these points.

The civil rights of a people being of the greatest value, it shall ever be our duty to vindicate our brethren, when oppressed, and to lay the case before the public. We shall also urge upon our brethren, (who are qualified by the laws of the different states; the expediency of using their elective franchise; and of making an independent use of the same. We wish them not to become the tools of party.

And as much time is frequently lost, and wrong principles instilled, by the perusal of

works of trivial importance, we shall consider it a part of our duty to recommend to our young readers, such authors as will not only enlarge their stock of useful knowledge, but such as will also serve to stimulate them to higher attainments in science.

We trust also, that through the columns of the FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, many practical pieces, having for their bases, the improvement of our brethren, will be presented to them, from the pens of many of our respected friends, who have kindly promised their assistance.

It is our earnest wish to make our Journal a medium of intercourse between our brethren in the different states of this great confederacy: that through its columns an expression of our sentiments, on many interesting subjects which concern us, may be offered to the public: that plans which apparently are beneficial may be candidly discussed and properly weighed; if worthy, receive our cordial approbation; if not, our marked disapprobation.

Useful knowledge of every kind, and every thing that relates to Africa, shall find a ready admission into our columns; and as that vast continent becomes daily more known, we trust that many things will come to light, proving that the natives of it are neither so ignorant nor stupid as they have generally been supposed to be.

And while these important subjects shall occupy the columns of the FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, we would not be unmindful of our brethren who are still in the iron fetters of bondage. They are our kindred by all the ties of nature; and though but little can be effected by us, still let our sympathies be poured forth, and our prayers in their behalf, ascend to Him who is able to succour them.

From the press and the pulpit we have suffered much by being incorrectly represented. Men, whom we equally love and admire have not hesitated to represent us disadvantageously, without becoming personally acquainted with the true state of things, nor discerning between virtue and vice among us. The virtuous part of our people feel themselves sorely aggrieved under the existing state of things—they are not appreciated.

Our vices and our degradation are ever arrayed against us, but our virtues are passed by unnoticed. And what is still more lamentable, our friends, to whom we concede all the principles of humanity and religion, from these very causes seem to have fallen into the current of popular feeling and are imperceptibly floating on the stream—actually living in the practice of prejudice, while they abjure it in theory, and feel it not in their hearts. Is it not very desirable that such should know more of our actual condition, and of our efforts and feelings, that in forming or advocating plans for our amelioration, they may do it more understandingly? In the spirit of candor and humility we intend by a simple representation of facts to lay our case before the public, with a view to arrest the progress of prejudice, and to shield ourselves against the consequent evils. We wish to conciliate all and to irritate none, yet we must be firm and unwavering in our principles, and persevering in our efforts.

If ignorance, poverty and degradation have hitherto been our unhappy lot; has the Eternal decree gone forth, that our race alone, are to remain in this state, while knowledge and civilization are shedding their enlightening rays over the rest of the human family? The recent travels of Denham and Clapperton in the interior of Africa, and the interesting

narrative which they have published; the establishment of the republic of Hayti after years of sanguinary warfare; its subsequent progress in all the arts of civilization; and the advancement of liberal ideas in South America, where despotism has given place to free governments, and where many of our brethren now fill important civil and military stations, prove the contrary.

The interesting fact that there are FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND free persons of colour, one half of whom might peruse, and the whole be benefited by the publication of the Journal; that no publication, as yet, has been devoted exclusively to their improvement—that many selections from approved standard authors, which are within the reach of few, may occasionally be made—and more important still, that this large body of our citizens have no public channel—all serve to prove the real necessity, at present, for the appearance of the FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

It shall ever be our desire so to conduct the editorial department of our paper as to give offence to none of our patrons; as nothing is farther from us than to make it the advocate of any partial views, either in politics or religion. What few days we can number, have been devoted to the improvement of our brethren; and it is our earnest wish that the remainder may be spent in the same delightful service.

In conclusion, whatever concerns us as a people, will ever find a ready admission into the FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, interwoven with all the principal news of the day.

And while every thing in our power shall be performed to support the character of our Journal, we would respectfully invite our numerous friends to assist by their communications, and our coloured brethren to strengthen our hands by their subscriptions, as our labour is one of common cause, and worthy of their consideration and support. And we do most earnestly solicit the latter, that if at any time we should seem to be zealous, or too pointed in the inculcation of any important lesson, they will remember, that they are equally interested in the cause in which we are engaged, and attribute our zeal to the peculiarities of our situation, and our earnest engagedness in their well-being.

THE EDITORS.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

MEMOIRS OF CAPT. PAUL CUFFEE.

"On the first of the present month of August, 1811, a vessel arrived at Liverpool, with a cargo from Sierra Leone; the owner, master, mate, and whole crew of which are free blacks. The master, who is also owner, is the son of an American slave, and is said to be very well skilled both in trade and navigation, as well as to be of a very pious and moral character. It must have been a strange and an animating spectacle to see this free and enlightened African, entering as an independent trader, with his black crew into that port, which was so lately the nidus of the slave trade.—*Edinburgh Review for August, 1811.*

We are happy in having an opportunity of confirming the above account, and at the same time of laying before our readers an authentic memoir of Capt. Paul Cuffee, the master and owner of the vessel above alluded to, who sailed from this port on the 20th ult. with a licence from the British Government, to prosecute his intended voyage to Sierra Leone. The father of Paul Cuffee was a native of Africa, whence he was brought as a slave into Massachusetts. He was there purchased by a person named Slocum, and remained in slavery a very considerable portion of his life. He was named Cuffee, but as it is usual in those parts, took the name of Slocum, as expressing to whom he belonged. Like many

of his countrymen he possessed a mind far superior to his condition; although he was diligent in the business of his master, and faithful to his interest, yet by great industry and economy he was enabled to purchase his personal liberty. At the time the remains of several Indian tribes, who originally possessed the right of soil, resided in Massachusetts, Cuffee became acquainted with a woman descended from one of those tribes, named Ruth Moses, and married her. He continued in habits of industry and frugality, and soon afterwards purchased a farm of 100 acres at the point in Massachusetts.

Cuffee and Ruth had a family of ten children. The three eldest sons, David, Jonathan, and John, are farmers in the neighborhood of West Point; filling respectable situations in society, and endowed with good intellectual capacities. They are all married, and have families to whom they are giving good educations. Of six daughters four are respectably married, while two remain single. Paul was born on the Island of Cuttchenker, one of the Elizabeth Islands, near New Bedford, in the year 1759—when he was about fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a considerable property in land, but which being at that time unproductive, afforded but little provision for his numerous family, and thus the care of supporting his mother and sisters devolved upon his brothers and himself. At this time Paul conceived that commerce furnished to industry more ample rewards than agriculture, and he was conscious that he possessed qualities which would enable him to pursue commercial employments with prospects of success—he therefore entered at the age of sixteen, as a common hand on board of a vessel destined to the bay of Mexico, on a whaling voyage. His second voyage was to the West Indies, but on his third he was captured by a British ship during the American war, about the year 1778—after three months' detention as a prisoner, at New-York, he was permitted to return home to Westport, where owing to the unfortunate continuance of hostilities he spent about two years in his agricultural pursuits. During this interval Paul and his brother John Cuffee, were called on by the collector of the district, in which they resided, for the payment of a personal tax. It appeared to them, that, by the laws and constitution of Massachusetts, taxation and the whole rights of citizenship were united: If the laws demanded of them the payment of the personal taxes, the same laws must necessarily and constitutionally invest them with the right of representing and being represented in the state legislature. But they had never been considered as entitled to the privilege of voting at elections, nor of being elected to places of trust and honor. Under these circumstances they refused payment of the demands. The collector resorted to the force of the laws, and after many delays and detentions, Paul and his brother deemed it most prudent to silence them by paying the demands; but they resolved, if it were possible to obtain the rights which they believed to be connected with taxation. They presented a respectful petition to the state legislature. From some individuals it met with a warm, and almost indignant opposition. A considerable majority was, however, favorable to their object. They perceived the propriety and justice of the petition, and with an honorable magnanimity, in defiance of the prejudice of the times, they passed a law rendering all free persons of color liable to taxation, according to the established ratio, for white men, and granting them all the privileges, belonging to the other citizens. This was a day equally honorable to the petitioners and the legislature—a day which ought to be gratefully remembered by every person of color within the boundaries of Massachusetts, and the names of John and Paul Cuffee, should always be united with its recollection.

To be Continued.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN NEW-YORK.—It appears from the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in the state of New-York, presented last week to the House of Assembly, that of the 723 towns and wards in the State, 721 have made returns according to law: That in these towns there are 8146 school districts, and of course the same number of schools; from 7544, of which returns have been received. That 341 new school dis-

tricts have been formed during the year 1826, and that the number which have made returns exceeds that of the last year by 428. That in the 7544 districts reported, there are 411,152 children between the ages of 5 and 15, and that in the common schools of the same districts 431,601 children have been taught during the year 1826, the general average having been about eight months. The sum of \$185,964 has been paid to the various districts during the year; of which \$80,000 were from the state treasury, \$94,244 by a direct tax upon the citizens of the respective towns, and \$11,731 from local funds belonging to several counties. These returns show an increase of 15,566 of the children between five and fifteen; and the number of children taught in the common schools, has increased 18,803 since the last annual report. By the returns of 1816, it appears that the number of children between 5 and 15 was 36,342 more than the number instructed in that year in the common schools; in the year 1826, the number between 5 and 15 is 16,200 less than the number taught; making a difference in favor of those instructed, of more than 50,000.—*N. Y. Observer.*

DEAF AND DUMB.—From the 8th Annual Report of the New-York Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, submitted last week to the Legislature, it appears that the receipts during the year 1826 (including \$468 37 cents in the treasury at the beginning of the year,) amount to \$16,068 74; and the expenditures during the same period, to \$2476 34; leaving a balance of \$7392 40, which had been deposited of as follows:—\$2260 in the Savings Bank, \$3000 in the Asylum fund, and \$2332 40 in the hands of the treasurer.

The present number of pupils is 64, of which 31 are state pupils, 1 charity, 7 pay pupils, 3 part pay, and 7 of the Female Association.—At the date of the last report there were 56 pupils. The average number has been about 60. During the year, 23 have been received, and 15 dismissed. The whole number of pupils received the last 8 years, is 177—discharged 113.—*ib.*

REV. ABRAHAM THOMPSON.

We publish this extract, because Mr. Thompson's whole life was honorable to his profession, and creditable to his brethren of color, and because he was generally known and esteemed by our patrons. We have the farther pleasure of promising our readers a biographical sketch of this worthy Divine, from the same pen. Such men as Mr. Thompson should not soon be forgotten. The piety, usefulness and propriety which characterised his life, should excite us to emulate his character.

EXTRACT.

"To die and waste away is the lot of every child of Adam. One event happeneth to them all—the strong man as well as the feeble.—His strength affords no protection from the stroke of death, or the corruption of the grave. Yea, even good men, those who are the most useful to their fellow-creatures, the prophets of the Lord, and the ministers of his word, all die, and waste away. All of every rank and condition must sink in death, and waste away in the grave. In the height of his strength, his beauty his usefulness and honor, when all admire him, and he is tempted to feel himself some great one; God says 'dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return' * * * Descending gradually to the tomb, his strength withers, his desire fails; his flesh consumes, he wastes away till death has but little to do to complete his work. In this way did he accomplish the overthrow of our lamented brother. I remember him when he was in the full vigor of manhood. His nerves were strong, his limbs active, his spirit manly. Often when a little boy lay at his side, listening with thrilling interest while he recounted the hardships and dangers, which he had passed through in different parts of the world. His fortitude inspired me with admiration, and his success with transports of joy. It was highly interesting to hear him tell what he had seen, and what he had suffered, and how he overcame. I wish I could repeat his history, it would be an interesting work; but then, it would lose half its interest. To hear it rightly it should come from his own lips; for very few men I assure you, could tell what they had experienced better than brother Thompson. He was possessed of a natural eloquence, which art might improve, but could not produce. But to our point. Possessed of a sound constitution and a vigorous mind, our brother Thompson promised to wear well, and did wear well. But still the seeds of mortality were within him. As he grew old, he grew infirm. Death approached him, sending as

his harbinger, one sickness after another, to remove the stays of life, and undermine his frame, until he stood as a house tottering over the brink of a precipice. Thus for a number of weeks he was suffered to remain, while his relatives and friends were calculating every day upon his end, and then by removing the last prop, the earthly house of his tabernacle fell speedily into the grave.

"Man wasteth away and dieth." And here we cannot help noticing, how wonderfully his mind was sustained under the failure of his bodily powers. That cheerfulness, that affability, that readiness to converse, particularly on religious subjects, which so eminently distinguished him in health, were manifested by him during the whole course of his illness; even in the moments when his body was racked with acute pain; yea, even in the agonies of death. The sufferings of his body were great, but his spirit was firm and unshaken. He was very much the same on his sick and dying bed, that he was in health: composed and cheerful, smiling under pain, smiling even in death. Instead of torturing his attendants, and visitors, with complaints and murmurings, he comforted them by assurances, that he was resigned to the will of God, and that he had a good hope through grace, of future and eternal blessedness. "My body," (he observed to me, on the afternoon previous to his death,) "my body is full of pain, but my soul is happy." I saw his countenance light up with a smile, and my heart responded, "let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." But I must not longer dwell upon his dying expressions and dying conduct, lest I should be considered as removing my neighbors' land mark, and trespassing upon his field. I leave these things, therefore, to those who are to notice his death from the pulpit, where so frequently he delivered the truths of the gospel. One remark, however, I will take the liberty to add; that that smile which so distinguished him in health, and was exhibited to every one who visited his sick bed, was retained so long that every one who viewed him after death: said the soul that inhabited this tabernacle left it rejoicing.

MISSIONS TO AFRICA.

In a late number of this paper, we mentioned the painful fact, that during the year preceding the last Report of the Church Missionary Society, no less than seven of its Missionaries in West Africa had been removed by death. From a letter recently addressed to Bishop White of Pennsylvania, by the Corresponding Secretary of that Society, it appears that they are now turning their attention to the United States for a supply of Missionaries for these stations; and to people of color, as being less exposed than other persons to suffer from the insalubrity of the climate. We copy the letter from the Church Register at Philadelphia:

New-York Observer.

*Church Missionary House,
London, Oct. 25, 1826.*

MY DEAR SIR—The committee of the Church Missionary Society having lost many valuable lives in Africa, have turned their attention to a supply of Teachers better fitted than Europeans to encounter the insalubrity of its climate. They have been strongly recommended to endeavor to procure persons of color for this service; and have been led to suppose that there may be many such in America, who have the requisite piety, talent and knowledge to fit them for such an office. Their duty would be the religious instruction of the liberated Africans congregated in Sierra Leone, from all parts of Africa. For this purpose, the person to be employed must be well acquainted with the English language, and able to read, write, and speak it correctly. They must also possess a good knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and cordially approve of the articles and Liturgy of the Church of England, and be willing to conform to them in their whole conduct. But the most important qualification for this service, is, intelligent, decided, and matured judgment, and a heart devoted to God, clearly holding the doctrines peculiar to the Gospel, and longing to make them known as widely as possible.

We shall be much obliged if you will inform us, whether there be in your knowledge any persons of this description, who would be willing to devote themselves wholly to labor in Africa to diffuse the Gospel.

It might not probably be difficult for such persons to obtain ordination from the bishop of the sister church in America, before they left America.

Such persons should pledge themselves to submit to the directions of the society, as to the stations in which they may labor, and their general conduct.

The remuneration for their services would be sufficient for their comfortable support; but on this point, and any other connected

with the design, we shall be glad to have your full and free sentiments.

I am, Dear Sir, faithfully yours,
EDWARD BICKERSTETH.
Sec. C. M. Society.
Rt. Rev. Bishop White, &c. &c. &c.

Case of Gilbert Horton. We stated a few days ago that the committee to whom Col. Ward's resolution was referred, had made a report—not, however, against the unconstitutional seizure and imprisonment of free men of color at the South, but only in favor of exonerating them from the payment of the expenses of such illegal imprisonment. Wonderful generosity for "the only free people on earth!" The chairman of the committee was a Mr. Powell, of Virginia; and we observed that he saved himself much labor in the investigation by patching up a report from the editorial columns of the New-York Enquirer—not even stopping long enough to clothe the slavish ideas of our neighbor in another phraseology. This shows that the Enquirer stands well with the slave-holding representatives, and it also shows that they are hard pushed for arguments to sustain themselves. The constituents of Mr. Powell ought to call a public meeting, and tender the Enquirer a vote of thanks for helping their representative to a report.—*N. Y. Spec.*

KIDNAPPING.

We insert the following narrative, hoping that it may meet the eye of Woolfolk, or some other slave dealer or betrayer, who has accustomed himself to severing the tenderest ties and inflicting the deepest wounds with brutal insensibility.

We should prefer the approbation of conscience, and of God, which attends the laudable efforts of the Mayor and Common Council of Philadelphia, rather than the heart of the slave dealer, with the wealth of the Indies.

MARY DAVIS.

A true Story.

On the evening of August 25, 1812, a poor, yet interesting young woman, with an infant, about six weeks old, in her arms, came with a pass-billet, to remain all night at the Greyhound inn, at Folskington, in Lancashire. Apparently sinking with hunger and fatigue, she unobtrusively seated herself by the kitchen fire, to give that sustenance to her baby of which she appeared in equal want herself. Silently shrinking from observation, she neither solicited nor obtained the notice of any one. The sons of intemperate mirth never ceased their riotous tumult, nor relaxed their hilarity to soothe her sorrows. The bustling servants brushed past without regarding her, and the rustic politician continued to spell over again the thrice combed paper, without casting his eyes upon her.

There is, however, an eye that never slumbers, there is an ear that is ever open to the supplication of the afflicted, and there is a hand which is ever ready to be stretched out to succor and support them in their necessities.

That eye now beheld her unobtruded sorrows, that ear was listening to her silent prayers, and that hand was supporting her apparently sinking frame, and preparing for her the cup of consolation. There was indeed a tale of many sorrows!—This, the following slight sketch of her story, previous to her arrival at Folskington will serve to evince.—Her name was Mary Davis; she resided with her husband and one child, a boy about seven years of age, in the city of Westminster. Her husband, who is a private in the 2d regiment of foot guards, was compelled to leave her in the beginning of the above year, to accompany the regiment to fight the battles of his country, under the gallant and victorious Wellington. Impelled by poverty and maternal affection, poor Mary was under the necessity of leaving her darling boy, now her only remaining comfort, to the care of strangers, whilst she went out to wash for his maintenance and her own.

She, however, repined not; her toil was lessened, and her cares were enlivened by the reflection that she could, after the labours of the day, return to her beloved boy, gaze on the reflected features of his father, give him smile for smile, press him to her maternal bosom, join him in his sports, enlighten his understanding, and teach him to know, to fear, and to love his God. With these delightful enjoyments, even the poor, laboring, widowed Mary could not be termed unhappy; but these were the only sweet ingredients in her cup of bitter sorrows. Let those, then, who have feeling hearts, and know the force of parental affection when confined to one object, judge, if they can, what must be the agonies of poor Mary, when, on returning from her daily task, only eight days after the departure of her

husband, she learned that the woman (if she deserves that name) in whose care she had left her darling boy, had absconded with him, nobody knew whither. Now then she might be termed unhappy; for hope itself could scarcely find admittance to her bosom, so entirely was it occupied by affliction and despondency.

Soon after the event, she was informed that it was discovered that the wretch who had stolen her child was a native of Leeds. Truly to those who bask in sunshine, would appear a feeble ray, yet this on Mary's mid night gloom, shed a glimmering cheering light. This, faint as it was, aroused and animated her soul; it seemed to her as sent in mercy to direct her to her son, and she lost no time in taking the path to which it pointed. Five weeks after the birth of her child, did she set out on her weak state, without money, on foot, to carry her infant nearly 400 miles, (thither and back again,) on a road and to a place which she was totally unacquainted.

And yet, with all these aggravating circumstances, poor Mary was, in reality, perhaps less miserable than many, even of the sons and daughters of affluence. So little does happiness depend upon external circumstances; so comparatively impartially has God distributed good and evil among his creatures, even in this life, that the most miserable are not without their consolations, nor the most prosperous without their sorrows. Labor and sorrow are the lot of humanity, and they must be unhappy indeed who, from a mixed company, cannot select those with whom they would be unwilling to exchange situations. So, perhaps thought poor Mary, as she sat by the side of the kitchen fire of the inn at Folskington, regarding with looks of attention and pity two poor chimney-sweeper's boys, who were eating their frugal supper before the same fire. They had been sent for from a distance, to sweep some chimneys early in the morning, and were now taking their scanty meal, before they retired to obtain, by a few hours sleep, a short respite from their sufferings. Mary long viewed them attentively; perhaps the sufferings of her lost boy might be connected with the commiseration which she felt for these poor oppressed children. However, that might be, she continued to gaze upon them, till the younger, who sat with his back towards her, turned his sooty face, and fixing his eyes upon her; regarded her for a few seconds with attention, then springing up, he exclaimed, "My mother! that's my mother!" and in an instant was in her arms. The affectionate and astonished Mary, on hearing his voice, in a moment recognised her boy, and clasped him to her bosom; but she could not speak, till a flood of tears having relieved her almost bursting heart, she gave utterance to her feelings.

After the confusion and the agitating sensation, which this unexpected rencontre had occasioned amongst both actors and spectators were in some degree subsided, the master of the boy, who was present, was particularly questioned how he came by him. His account was as follows—He was walking on his business, in the neighbourhood of Slough, where he resides, when he met a ragged woman with a little boy whom she was beating most unmercifully. On inquiry, she told him that she "was in great distress, that she had a long way to go, and that she did not know how to get along with him." This led to further conversation, which ended in her offering to sell the boy to him as an apprentice, for two guineas. The bargain was soon struck, and the lad was regularly bound, the woman making oath to his being her own son. There did not appear to be any reason for questioning the account of the master, especially as it was corroborated by the boy, with this addition, that the woman was beating him so unmercifully, as she had frequently done before, because he would not call her mother.

The story soon became generally known in the place and through the exertions of Mr. Wellbourne and others, a subscription was raised for poor Mary and the little chimney sweeper, who was soon cleaned, clothed, and transformed into a very different looking little being:—

"And restored to his mother, no longer needs creep
Through lanes, courts, and alleys, a poor little sweep."

After they had stopped for some time to rest and refresh themselves, the mother and son had places taken for them in the coach to proceed to London. Thither they departed, with hearts overflowing with gratitude both to their heavenly and earthly benefactors.

EFFECT OF SIGHT UPON A PERSON BORN BLIND.

The operator, Dr. Grant, having observed the eyes of his patient, and convincing his relatives and friends, that it was highly probable he could remove the obstacle which prevented his sight; all his acquaintance, who had any curiosity to be present, when one of

full age and understanding was to receive a new sense, assembled themselves on this occasion; but were desired to preserve profound silence in case sight was restored, in order to let the patient make his own observations without the advantage of discovering his friends by their voices. Among many others, the mother, brethren, sister, and a young lady for whom he had formed particular attachment, were present. The operation was performed with great skill, so that sight was instantly produced.

When the patient first received the dawn of light, there appeared such an ecstasy in his action, that he seemed ready to swoon away in the surprise of joy and wonder. The surgeon stood before him with his instruments in his hands. The patient observed him from head to foot, and then observed himself as carefully, and comparing the doctor to himself, he observed both their hands were exactly alike, except the instruments which he took for a part of the doctor's hands. When he had continued in this amazement for several minutes, his mother could no longer bear the agitation of so many passions as thronged upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out, my son, my son! The young gentleman knew her voice, and could say no more than "Oh me! are you my dear mother?" and fainted. On his recovery, he heard the voice of his female friend, which had a surprising effect upon him. Having called her to him, he appeared to view her with admiration and delight, and asked her what had been done to him? "Whither," said he "am I carried? Is all this about me, the thing which I have heard so often of? Is this seeing? Were you always thus happy, when you were so glad to see each other? Where is Tom who used to lead me? But methinks I could now go any where without him."

He attempted to walk alone, but seemed terrified. When they saw this difficulty, they told him that, till he became better acquainted with his being, he must let the servant still lead him. The boy being presented to him, he was asked what sort of a creature he took him to be before he had seen him? He answered, "he believed he was not so large as himself, but that he was the same sort of a creature."

The rumor of this sudden change made all the neighbors throng to see him. As he saw the crowds gathering, he asked his physician "how many in all were to be seen?" His physician replied, "that it would be very proper for him to return to his late condition, and suffer his eyes to be covered for a few days, until they should receive strength, or they would lose the power of affording him that wonderful transport he was in." With much reluctance he was prevailed upon to have his eyes covered, in which condition they kept him in a dark room, till it was proper to let the organ receive its objects without any further precaution. After several days it was thought proper to unbind his head, and the young lady to whom he was attached was instructed to perform this kind office, in order to endear her still more to him, by so interesting a circumstance; and that she might moderate his ecstasies, by the persuasions of a voice which had so much power over him as her's ever had. When she began to take off the bandage from his eyes, she said, "tell me in what manner that love you have always professed for me, entered your heart, for its usual admittance is through the eyes?"

He answered, "dear Lydia, if by seeing I am no more to distinguish the step of her I love, when she approaches me, but to change the sweet and frequent pleasure for such an amusement as I experienced the little time I lately saw; or if I am to have any thing besides which may take from me the sense I have of what appeared most pleasing to me at that time, (which apparition it seems was you,) pull out these eyes before they lead me to be ungrateful to you, or undo myself. I wish for them but to see you; pluck them from their sockets, if they are to make me forget you."

Lydia, delighted with these assurances, withdrew the bandage, and gave him light to his inexpressible joy and satisfaction.

In all his conversation with her, he manifested but faint ideas of any thing which had not been received at the ear.

At a respectable Meeting of the People of Colour of the city of Boston, held at the house of Mr. David Walker, on Monday evening 20th ult. for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of giving aid and support to the "FREEDOM'S JOURNAL," JAMES GOULD was called to the chair, and GEORGE B. HOLMES appointed Secretary.

The object for which the meeting was convened having been stated by the chairman; and the meeting addressed by Messrs. Walker, Brown, Hilton, and Rev. Thomas Paul, in behalf of the said object:

On motion. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, there is reason to believe

that great good will result to the People of Colour by the publication of the "FREEDOM'S JOURNAL," conducted upon the principles set forth in the prospectus.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the enterprise is one of a laudable nature, reflecting great credit upon the projectors, and well worthy of our countenance and support.

Resolved, That we freely and voluntarily agree to give it our aid and support, and to use our utmost exertions to increase its patronage.

Voted, That a copy of these proceedings, signed in behalf of the meeting by the chairman and secretary, be transmitted to the editors of the "FREEDOM'S JOURNAL," to be published in the first number of the said journal.

JAMES GOULD, Chairman.
GEORGE B. HOLMES, Secretary.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 16.

By a late arrival from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the Haytiens are patiently waiting for advices from France, as it regards their late decree concerning the admission of French vessels upon the payment of half duties. They are willing to fulfil their late treaty, provided the French desist from insisting upon half duties.

The Haytiens, in declaring their independence, and their determination to maintain it, have done so in the face of the universe. They have erected the standard of liberty, and the scenes of Moscow must be repeated ere it falls. Though desirous of conciliating all nations, yet they fear none; and so far from being on the eve of a revolution, never were all parties more united and determined to support their hard-earned liberty.

Some few weeks since, it was circulated in many of the papers of the day, that General Magné, the present governor of Cape Haytien had resigned, from a dissatisfaction with the existing state of things on the island. We can assure our readers that the general is too great a patriot ever to desert his country, while his services are so eminently useful as they are at present.

As the relations between Hayti and this country are becoming daily more interesting, it is highly important that we have correct information concerning the state of affairs there. Our readers may depend on our columns, as we shall never insert any news whatever, of a doubtful nature, concerning that island.

We caution the dissatisfied and envious in this country, who are continually forging "News from Hayti," to desist from their unmanly attacks upon a brave and hospitable people. Were our readers as well acquainted with their motives for venting their spleen as we are, they would give as little credit to their fabrications.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Reformation continues in Ireland at a rapid pace. 500 persons have abjured Popery in Cavan since October last. A society is forming under the patronage of Lord Farnham for further promoting reformation.

A monument will be erected to the memory of the Duke of York by public subscription.

The following is posted at Lyons:—The *Wormer*, Dutch frigate bound to Batavia with troops is totally lost on the coast of Holland. The waterloo was lost at the same time, also bound to Batavia.

A branch of the Apostolic Junta is said to sit nightly in Lisbon, and to contribute its subscription to the grand collection made on the part of the Church in Spain, and the rest of the kingdom, to resist the constitution.

The British troops already in Portugal amount to 6000. These will be sent into the disturbed districts in three divisions.

Prince Talleyrand has been violently assaulted by a ruffian named Maubrouli, who struck him several violent blows. The Prince, however, recovered after having been bled.

The Berberic papers contain a notification from Governor Beard, abolishing certain distinctions which a previous order of 1799 had required to be made between the white and free coloured people, by the under Sheriff, in the execution of his duty. Free people of whatever colour, are to be treated alike by that officer. Another distinction (which showed strikingly the jealous feelings of the whites of the colony) was also been abolished. In the distribution of a public burial ground, a separation

was made not only between the part allotted to slaves and that for free people; but also between the burial place for the whites and that for the free coloured people. By an order of the Governor's this last distinction is abolished, and the bodies of free persons of colour may now repose among those of their white brethren. The Colonial Department and the Governor are entitled to credit for breaking down these distinctions, which only serve to irritate a class of persons whose affections it is of importance to conciliate. Mr. Powers, the Protector of Slaves, had commenced the duties of his office.

It is stated that the Spanish troops encamped on the frontiers of Portugal are kept under the most strict discipline; and that orders have been given to disarm all Portuguese who may pass the frontiers, and send them sixty leagues into the interior of Spain. It is also asserted that Spain will declare war against England the moment the British troops should violate the Spanish territory.

The Paris Etoile of the 31st states, in a postscript, that Count Villéflor had written to the commandant of Ciudad Rodrigo, that he had received positive orders from the Portuguese government not to pass the frontiers.

The weather had been excessively cold in some parts of France. At Lyons, on the 24th the thermometer was 13 degrees below zero! At Cadix, also, the weather had been severe, and caused an increase of deaths from pulmonary complaints.

The new Turkish army was filling up very rapidly by recruits from Asia. A register of the Turks at Constantinople had been commenced, for the purpose of comprising them in a conscription.

The Duke of Wellington succeeds the Duke of York in the command of the army, and has announced his intention of retaining the whole of the Duke's Official establishment.

The latest advices from Portugal are to the 13th Jan. The British troops are represented as being hated by the lower classes, and have been coldly received by the upper ranks.

Many broils had occurred between the British soldiers and the Portuguese, and ten of the former had been assassinated. These occurrences are attributed to broils in the wine houses. Where a bottle of excellent wine may be had for 3 pence it is to be expected that it will be drunk by every body. To remedy the evil however, the British officers have directed each soldier to have a pint of wine with his dinner.

African Discoveries.—His Majesty's sloop Redwing, which has arrived at Spithead, from the coasts of Africa, brings intelligence that Captain Clapperton, had arrived at the residence of Sultan Soulim, at Sachato, and had been well received. Dr. Dixon had arrived at Vours, five days distant from the Soulim country, Capt. Clapperton would immediately proceed to Timbuctoo, to be there joined by Dr. Dixon, and they would then make their best towards the ulterior objects of their journey.

The British Parliament assembled on the 8th of February. The topic of interest is the corn laws, which was to engage before Parliament on the 19th of February. Mr. Canning is rapidly recovering from his indisposition. The Duke of Sussex who has been dangerously ill has been pronounced by his physicians convalescent.

It is stated that the Earl of Westmoreland and Mr. Robinson are about to retire from the Cabinet.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Loss of the Lady Adams.—The ship Lady Adams, Capt. Tobey, of this port, sailed hence on a whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean, about five years since. She was spoken in July, 1823, on the coast of Japan, with 1000 barrels of oil; since which no authentic accounts have been obtained from her. She has long been given up as lost: but all conjectures as to the manner of her destruction, or the fate of her crew (16 in number) have hitherto been involved in doubt and perplexity. This suspense is however removed by the melancholy relation given below.

Capt. Maizey of the late ship Factor of Nantucket, informs that while on the coast of Japan, he spoke an English whaler, that had on a previous voyage been in company with the Lady Adams.

The English Captain stated that he was on board the L. A. which sailed faster than his own ship, and agreed at night to run two or three miles to leeward, to spread the chance for whales the next day; which he accordingly did, and hove too about midnight. That he was soon after called on deck, and observed a large fire to windward, in the supposed direction of the Lady Adams. That he immediately made sail, and beat to windward, though it was so rugged and boisterous that he could carry no more than close-reefed topsails. That the fire suddenly disappeared about 4 o'clock in the morning; and the English ship continued to beat to windward the following day, but saw no more of the Lady Adams! It is therefore concluded that this unfortunate ship took fire while the hands were engaged in firing out oil, and that all on board perished. —*Nantucket Inquirer*.

A letter from Liberia, Dec. 4th received at the southward, states that the pirate who robbed Capt. Clough, of Portland, and Walsrum, of Baltimore, as noticed some time since, has been taken, with 62 slaves, by an English frigate and carried into Sierra Leone.

Fire.—On the 5th inst. about noon, a fire broke out in one of the range of four story brick stores on the east side of Maiden-lane, between Pearl and Gold-street, occupied by Messrs. John Bowen & Co. The building was partly destroyed, together with a considerable portion of the valuable stock of Dry Goods it contained. We regret to add that two of the firemen, Mr. David Raymer, and Mr. Francis Joseph, were so seriously injured by the fall of the cornish as to cause their death. This accident could not possibly have occurred

had the ladders been sufficiently long to reach above the eaves of the house. As ladders are often similarly situated, we take this opportunity to caution firemen and others, against the recurrence of an evil so easily remedied.

A family in the village of Rochester a few days since, came very near losing their lives by eating the root of "the pigeon berry or poke weed," mistaking it for horseradish.

Inquest.—Yesterday an inquest was held over the body of a female infant, by Prince Snow, Jr. coroner, for the county of Suffolk. It appeared by the evidence before the inquest, that four men were seen between the hours of 6 and 7 A. M. on Wednesday, digging near one of the willow trees at the bottom of the common; a gentleman ordered his man servant to go to the spot for the purpose of ascertaining what their object was. He accordingly went, and discovered a rough made box, buried about six or eight inches deep, which contained the body of a new born child, and information was made to the proper authority. Verdict, that it came to its death by cause unknown to the jurors. —*East. Cour.*

On the 5th ult. the body of Mr. Joel Judkins, of Sharon, Ct. was found hanging in his barn. Verdict of the jury, that he came to his death by his own voluntary act. Mr. J. was a respectable man in good circumstances.

On Thursday the 23d ult. the dwelling house of Stephen Rathbone, of Salisbury, Ct. was destroyed by fire, and two of his children, aged 3 and 5 years, were consumed in the flames. The building is supposed to have been set on fire with the intent to destroy the family, and Henry Hawyer, the suspected incendiary, was on Wednesday last committed to prison in this town, to await a trial in August next.

The dwelling house of Alfred Gates, Esq. of Mattanawock, was destroyed by fire a week or two since, with its contents. Two children, one aged 14 and the other 6 years, perished in the flames, and the father narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The House of Delegates of Virginia has passed a vote repealing the law condemning, to slavery, persons of colour for certain offences.

A brute in human shape, was arrested last week in Philadelphia for cruelty to a horse, in making him draw three cords of pine wood, for a wager.

The first number of a new paper, called "The Morning Chronicle," was published in this city on the first inst. by Messrs. Baldwin, Roberts, Brooks and Layton.

A beggar in Philadelphia lately attempted to rob a gentleman while the latter was in the act of giving him alms. Such a rogue deserves the independence of states prison.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—In the House, on Saturday last, Gen. Mercer, from the select committee, to whom were referred the memorials of the American Colonization Society, and of sundry citizens of the United States, praying for the aid of Congress in colonizing the free People of Colour of the United States in Africa, together with the resolutions of the states of Delaware and Kentucky, recommending that the honorable regard of Congress be given to the memorialists, made a report thereon, favourable to the views of the memorialists, but recommending that the subject be postponed until the next session of congress. The report was ordered to be printed, 71 to 40.

SIERRA LEONE.—Some faint idea of the sublimity of the western coast of Africa may be obtained from the fact, that the whole number of persons sent out there from England in the years between 24th Sept. 1821, and 24th Dec. 1825, was 1612—of these 920 died, 42 were killed in battle, and 38 sent home as invalids! Since 1825 the ravages have gone on in an augmented ratio. Yet this is a part of the world, to which our philanthropists wish to deport the unhappy blacks of the United States. The British government begins to see the folly of its keeping up these African establishments. Col. Denham, the African traveller, is now on a voyage of inspection, and is to make a report on the state and prospects of these colonies. —*N. Y. Enquirer*.

A fellow has been sentenced to the state prison in this city for the third time, for a period of five years, making at the end of that time, only twenty days of liberty in eighteen years.

Captain Joseph Patterson, of the sloop *Lady Tompkins*, which sailed from Washington, (N. J.) on the 25th ult. fell overboard at the mouth of the river Raritan, and was drowned.

Ann W. Cheeny, of Onondaga county, has recovered six hundred dollars of Samuel R. Matthews, for a breach of marriage promise. He had visited her as a suitor for eight years, and it is said he is worth from 25,000 to 30,000 dollars.

A new steam boat, to ply between this city and Albany, to be called the *Hugh Maxwell*, will be launched in a few days.

The funeral of the two unfortunate firemen who were killed at the recent conflagration in Maiden-lane, took place on Sunday, and was attended by the members of the various fire companies of the city, as well as those of Brooklyn. The firemen were wrapped on the left arm, and the bier, which were carried in procession, were dressed in mourning. His honor the Mayor, the Recorder, Sheriff, and the Aldermen of the city, together with the Fire Wardens, and many citizens attended the funeral. An appropriate discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. F. —*Daily Star*.

FIRE AT NORFOLK.—A fire broke out at Norfolk on the morning of the 9th instant, which destroyed property to the amount of near 80,000 dollars. Among the numerous buildings destroyed, was Christ's church. Between forty and fifty houses were rendered homeless. Houses were burning in several different quarters at the same time. The heirs of David Patterson and W. Herron, and B. Pollard only are mentioned as sufferers. —*Morn. Chron.*

POETRY.

THE AFRICAN CHIEF.

BY BRYANT.

Chain'd in the market place he stood,
A man of giant frame,
Amid the gathering multitude,
That shrunk to hear his name—

All stern of look and strong of limb,
His dark eye on the ground—
And silently they gaz'd on him,
As on a lion bound.

Vainly, but well, that chief had fought,
He was a captive now;
Yet pride, that fortune humbles not,
Was written on his brow.

The scars his dark broad bosom wore,
Show'd warrior true and brave;
A Prince among his tribe before,
He could not be a slave.

Then to his conquerors he spake—
"My brother is a King;
Undo this necklace from my neck,
And take this bracelet ring;

And send me where my brother reigns,
And I will fill thy hands
With store of ivory from the plains,
And gold dust from the sands."

"Not for thy ivory nor thy gold
Will I unbind thy chain;
That bloody hand shall never hold
The battle spear again.

A price thy nation never gave
Shall yet be paid for thee;
For thou shalt be the Christian's slave,
In lands beyond the sea."

Then wept the warrior chief, and bade
To shroud his locks away,
And, one by one, each heavy braid
Before the victor lay.

Thick were the platted locks, and long,
And deftly hidden there
Shone many a wedge of gold among
The dark and crisped hair.

"Look, feast thy greedy eye with gold,
Long kept for sores need;
Take it—thou askest sums untold—
And say that I am freed.

Take it—my wife, the long, long day
Weeps by the cocoa tree,
And my young children leave their play,
And ask in vain for me."

"I take thy gold—but I have made
Thy fetters fast and strong,
And went that by the cocoa shade
Thy wife will wait thee long."

Strong was the agony that shook
The captive's frame to hear,
And the proud meaning of his look,
Was changed to mortal fear.

His heart was broken—cras'd his brain—
At once his eye grew wild,
He struggled furiously with his chain,
Whispered, and wept, and smiled:

Yet were not long those fatal bands,
And once at shut of day,
They drove him forth upon the sands,
The foul hyena's prey.

EFFECTS OF SLAVERY.

From the N. Y. Christian Advocate.

Mr. Editor.—A few days since the following fact which occurred six or eight weeks ago, on S—n circuit, was related to me. It took hold of my feelings in a very peculiar manner, and excited within my bosom a greater detestation of slave dealing as well as of those who engage in this nefarious practice, than I ever realized before. I feel in my own mind that such individuals are unworthy of a place in society, and should be treated by every philanthropist with cold neglect. The ears of God are open to the cries of the hundreds whom they have torn from the society of those who rendered life agreeable to them. How great and tremendous then will that account be which shall be summed up against them in the day of eternity.

"OMEGA"

A few weeks since, there was a sale of the effects of the late Dr. M^r H^{er}schel. Among other things were several slaves. One of them, a man named William, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at the — on this circuit. As far as I can ascertain, he was a very pious, humble Christian, and useful among the people of his own color, by holding meetings and occasionally exhorting them. Among those present at this sale was a Mr. W. from a neighboring city, a man who I am told, does nothing for a livelihood but go about to purchase negroes, and employ others to do so. To this detestable person was poor William knocked off, for about \$263. When the man was going to quit the place, he ordered William to stretch out his hands in order

to be tied. He rather shrunk from this, as every honest man would do: however with much piety and resignation, he submitted.—Then it was that his colored friends began to weep bitterly: William turned his attention to them, and with a becoming dignity and Christian fortitude, which melted the hearts of all present, but the hard and seared one of his purchaser, said "Don't cry for me; God is every where." This so affected those around, that a Mr. S^r offered Mr. W^r \$400 for the man. But he refused it, and poor William was driven off. Where he now is I know not; but I think it more than probable, that he is far, very far from his native place, as I am informed that the same man, a short time after, put four or seven wagon loads of slaves on board a vessel which has already sailed from B^r***c. Poor William! my heart feels for you more particularly, when I think that you may fall into the hands of some hard, tyrannical master; but fear not, your "God is every where;" and you shall feel the truth of that promise given to the disciples of Jesus, "Lo I am with you always, even to the end of the world."

VARIETIES.

Advantage of Choosing a Wife by Proxy.—Among other observations, we took occasion to inquire, whether the practice of the elders and eldersses (of the sect of the Moravians) in selecting a partner for a young man who wished to marry, was not sometimes attended with serious inconveniences. But they seemed to have no doubt, that this regulation produced more happy marriages, than would be effected by leaving the parties to choose for themselves. A lively and sensible person, with whose conversation we were particularly pleased, took occasion to give us his own experience on the subject. He expressed himself to the following effect. "When I wished to change my situation in life, I applied to one of our elders, and communicated the matter to him. He asked me whether I had any particular young woman in view; I replied in the negative, and that I wished my superiors to choose for me. Pleased with my answer, and the confidence reposed in them, he assured me that the greatest care should be taken to select for me a partner, who would be, in every respect, proper for me. The elders and eldersses consulted together, and, after a suitable time, fixed on a young woman, whose disposition and qualifications were correspondent to my own, and which they thought were adapted to make me happy. We were introduced to each other in the presence of our superiors. The interview was favorable: we became mutually attached; and in a short time we were married. The event has perfectly answered our most sanguine hopes. I probably should not have chosen so happily, if left to decide for myself; but I am certain I could not have made a better choice." He concluded his observations with a degree of animation and satisfaction, which precluded all doubt of the truth of his assertions.—*Memoirs of Lindley Murray.*

The Egg Trade.—Few people have any idea of the extent to which the trade in Eggs is carried on, as an article of export and import. A friend of ours recently conversed with an Irish gentleman in this town, who had come here for the purpose of selling some of that "surplus produce" of grain which, according to one of our statesmen, is the cause of Irish starvation, and who is also engaged in the egg traffic. He stated to our friend that he generally ships from ten to fifteen crates per week of this "merchandise" from Dublin to Liverpool, each crate containing 7000 eggs. The trade in this article has greatly increased, it seems, within the last two or three years: and in the last year there have been sent from Dublin to England not less than 100 crates, or 700,000 eggs per week! Liverpool and Manchester, particularly the latter, are great consumers of the article.—The general price in Dublin is five shillings per hundred, but the hundred, it must be remembered, is calculated according to a sort of Irish arithmetic, and in plain English amounts to 124; the odds being probably a sort of allowance for breakage and chance of over-keeping. It thus appears that 14000, per week, or something better than 70,000, per annum, is expended in Dublin in eggs for exportation alone! It would not be a very easy matter to calculate the number of eggs consumed in Dublin itself, seeing that good Catholics look upon egg-eating as fasting, and taking into consideration the number of Catholics, and the quantum of fast days which their church enjoins. The eggs are collected from the country all round Dublin; but are principally brought from the province of Connaught, where, probably the housewives are more expert in the rearing of fowls than in any other part. There is also a considerable trade in this article from Belfast. The eggs are packed in straw, which is laid a foot thick at the bottom of the crate; upon this is placed a layer of eggs, then a layer of straw,

and so on until the crate is filled. But these eggs are not all consumed in Manchester and Liverpool; the latter supplies Birmingham, and the former sends to the "hard-fisted artisans of Sheffield" a portion of Connaught's "surplus produce."—*Kendal Chronicle.*

Chinese Fashions.—It is well known, that in China a ridiculous custom prevails, of rendering the feet of their females so small, that they can with difficulty support their bodies. This is deemed a principal part of their beauty; and no swathing or compression is omitted, when they are young, to give them this fancied accomplishment. Every woman of fashion, and every woman who wishes to be reckoned handsome, must have her feet so small, that they could easily enter the shoe of a child of six years of age. The great toe is the only one left to act with freedom; the rest are doubled down under the foot, in their tenderest infancy, and restrained by tight bandages, till they unite with and are buried in the sole. I have inspected a model of a Chinese lady's foot, exactly of this description, which I was assured was taken from life. The length was only two inches and three-fourths; the breadth of the base of the heel seven-eighths of an inch; the breadth of the broadest part of the foot, one and one-fourth of an inch; and the diameter of the ankle, three inches above the heel, one and seven-eighths of an inch. Gentil assures us, that the women, in the northern parts of China, employ every art to diminish their eyes. For this purpose, the girls, instructed by their mothers, extend their eye-lids continually, with the view of making their eyes oblong and small. These properties, in the estimation of the Chinese, when joined to a flat nose, and large, open, pendulous ears, constitute the perfection of beauty.—*Dicks. Phil of Religion.*

A widow, of the name of Rugg, having taken Sir Charles Price for her second husband, and being asked by a friend how she liked the change, replied, "O, I have sold my old Rugg for a good Price."

DIED.—In this city, on Friday the 2d inst. Mr Peter Lawrence, aged 39 years.
On Saturday the 3d inst. Mr. John B. Mitchell, aged 28 years.
On the third inst. Mrs. Betsey Madison, aged about 40 years.

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED. March 9.
Ships Queen Mab, Batman, from Havre, sailed Jan. 17, with dry goods, specie, &c. Envoit, Wheaton 19 days from Savannah, with cotton, Commodore Perry, Thorp, 7 days from Charleston, cotton and rice—Barque Four Sons, Adams, 16 days fm St. Croix, (west end) with sugar and rum.—Brigs, Gen. Coffin, Coffin, Johnson, 7 days fm St. Johns, N. B. with plaster. Belvidere, Vose, 20 days from Mobile, with cotton. Ivanhoe, Tinkham, 60 ds fm Palermo, with oranges and lemons. William Penn, Tupper, 23 ds fm Mobile, with cotton. Pheasant, Bailey, 11 ds fm Savannah, with cotton.

March 12.
Ships, Aurora, Taubman, 30 ds fm Liverpool, with earthenware, &c. Courier, Benjamin, fm do. salt and dry goods. Dublin Packet, Newcomb, 53 ds fm Havre, with ballast. James Monroe, Skidmore, 34 ds fm Havre, with ballast. Minerva, Wallace, 47 ds fm Glasgow, ballast and dry goods. Jupiter, Clark, 15 ds fm St. Croix, with sugar and rum.—Brig Betsy, Akurland, 156 ds fm Sweden, with coals, &c. Tampico, Palmer, 20 ds fm Puerto Babello, with steel, fustic, hides, &c.

March 13.
Ships, Frances, Fosdick, 21 ds fm New Orleans with cotton, sugar, &c. Henry Hill, Post, 19 ds fm Mobile with cotton. Louisa Matilda, Wood, 6 ds fm Savannah, with cotton, &c. Brigs Charlotte Lathrop, 19 ds fm New-Orleans, with sugar, molasses, &c. Leader, Cozens, 25 ds fm Mobile, with cotton, staves, &c. Beaver, Spurling, 24 ds fm do. wit cotton. Elizabeth, Whitmore, 6 ds fm Savannah, with cotton. George, Scofield, 5 days from Charleston, with cotton, rice, &c.—Schooners, Exchange, Scribner, 23 ds fm Maracaibo with coffee, &c. Henry Hicks, 46 ds fm St. Croix, with rum. Moralo, Trowbridge, 24 ds fm Mata Mores, with specie, hides, &c. Oregon, Baker, 10 ds fm Savannah with cotton. Glida, Gibbs, 6 ds fm Charleston, with cotton, rice, &c.

March 14.
Ship Robert Fulton, Britton, fm Liverpool, sailed Feb. 9th, with dry goods.—Brig North Carolina, below.

B. F. HUGHES'S

SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes,
Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.
Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller.
New-York, March 14.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

As education is what renders civilized man superior to the savage: as the dissemination of knowledge is continually progressing among all other classes in the community: we deem it expedient to establish a paper, and bring into operation all the means with which our benevolent Creator has endowed us, for the moral, religious, civil and literary improvement of our injured race. Experience teaches us that the Press is the most economical and convenient method by which this object is to be obtained.

Daily slandered, we think that there ought to be some channel of communication between us and the public: through which a single voice may be heard, in defence of *five hundred thousand free people of colour.* For often has injustice been heaped upon us, when our only defence was an appeal to the ALMIGHTY: but we believe that the time has now arrived, when the calumnies of our enemies should be refuted by forcible arguments.

Believing that all men are equal by nature, we indulge the pleasing anticipation, that as the means of knowledge are more extensively diffused among our people, their condition will become improved, not only in their daily walk and conversation, but in their domestic economy.

Our columns shall ever be open to a temperate discussion of interesting subjects. But in respect to matters of religion, while we concede to them their full importance, and shall occasionally introduce articles of this general character, we would not be the advocates of any particular sect or party.

In the discussion of political subjects, we shall ever regard the constitution of the United States as our polar star. Pledged to no party, we shall endeavor to urge our brethren to use their right to the elective franchise as free citizens. It shall never be our object to court controversy, though we must at all times consider ourselves as champions in defence of oppressed humanity.

As the diffusion of knowledge, and raising our community into respectability, are the principal motives which influence us in our present undertaking, we hope our hands will be upheld by all our brethren and friends.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH,
JOHN B. RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

Recommendations.

The following Testimonials in favour of the gentlemen who propose a paper in this city, more especially adapted to the wants and circumstances of coloured people, have been handed to us for publication: we insert them the more readily, because we believe them to be justly merited.—*New-York Observer.*

From the Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, Pastor of the Light-street Church, New York.
Being well acquainted with the Rev. Samuel E. Cornish, and having good evidence of the character of his colleague, John B. Russwurm, A. B.; and they having become co-editors of a weekly paper, designed chiefly for the use of their colored brethren; I am free to express my confidence in the promise of their enterprise, and in the relative competency with which its concerns will be conducted. New-York, Jan. 17, 1827.

I am acquainted with the Editors, and consider them very competent to the undertaking of the proposed work: they are well known in this city as respected and valuable citizens.

THOMAS EDDY.

New-York, 1st mo. 17, 1827.

To our Subscribers.

Those of our subscribers who are not prepared to pay the amount of their subscriptions at this time, are informed, that we shall expect they will do so next week, on the appearance of our second number.

Letters and Communications intended for publication, must be *post paid*, and addressed to the "Editors of the Freedom's Journal."

Advertisements inserted by the month, quarter, or year at a reasonable rate.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION"

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors & Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1827.

[VOL. I. No. 2.]

MEMOIRS OF CAPT. PAUL CUFFEE.

At this time, being about twenty years of age, he thought himself sufficiently skilled to enter into business on his own account. He laid before his brother David, a plan for opening a commercial intercourse with the state of Connecticut. His brother was pleased with the prospect, they built an open boat and proceeded to sea. Here for the first time his brother found himself exposed to the perils of the ocean, and the hazard of a predatory warfare which was carried on by the Refugees. They had not travelled many leagues before his brother's fears began to multiply and magnify its dangers; his courage sank and he resolved to return. This disappointment was a severe trial to a young man of Paul's adventurous and intrepid spirit, but he was affectionate and many years younger than his brother, and was obliged to submit to his determination. Paul returned to his farm and labored diligently revolving new scenes of commercial enterprise. He again collected the materials for another effort and made the attempt. He went to sea, and lost all the little treasure, which, by the sweat of his brow he had gathered. Paul however seems to have possessed that active courage which is the offspring of a mind satisfied of the practicability of its plans, and conscious of its power to accomplish its purpose. He therefore resolutely determined to persevere in the road which he had marked out for himself. The necessity of aiding his mother and her family, was a constant and strong excitement to renew his efforts. His friends were not sufficient to procure a boat, but in order to obviate this difficulty he set himself earnestly to work, and with his own hands formed and completed a boat from keel to gunwale. This vessel was without a deck, but he had been on a whaling voyage and was therefore perfectly skilled in its management. Having launched his boat into the ocean, and when steering for one of the Elizabeth Islands to consult with his brother on his future plan, he was discovered by one of the Refugee Pirates, who chased and seized both him and his vessel; robbed of every thing, he returned home penniless, but without sinking under his discouragements. Thus circumstanced, he applied to his brother David, who, though deterred by the want of success which had hitherto attended Paul's attempts, yet acquiesced in his proposal to build another boat if he would furnish the materials. This being accomplished, the respectability of Paul Cuffee's character at this time, procured him sufficient credit to enable him to purchase a cargo. He proceeded to Nantucket and on the voyage was again chased by Refugee Pirates, but escaped them by night coming on. He however struck upon a rock on one of the Elizabeth Islands, and so far injured his boat as to render it necessary for him to return to Westport to refit; which being accomplished, he again set out for Nantucket, where he arrived in safety, but did not dispose of his cargo to advantage. He afterwards undertook a similar voyage with better success, but as he was returning home he again fell in the hands of the Pirates and was deprived of his all except his boat, which they permitted him to take, not however, without his having received much personal injury and ill treatment from them.

Under such numerous and untoward circumstances, the courage of most persons would have failed, but Paul's disposition was not of that yielding nature. He possessed the inflexible spirit of perseverance and firmness of mind which entitled him to a more successful issue of his endeavors, and he believed while he maintained integrity of heart and conduct he might, he humbly hoped for the protection of Providence. Under these impressions he prepared for another voyage; in his open boat with a small cargo, he again directed his course towards the Island of Nantucket. The weather was favorable and he arrived safely at the destined port, and disposed of his little cargo to advantage. The profits of this voyage, strengthening the confidence of his friends, enabled him still further to enlarge his plans.

At the time of his father's decease, Paul had not received the benefits of education, and scarcely knew the letters of the alphabet. But this disadvantage he obviated by his assiduity, and at the period of his marriage could not only read and write, but was

so well skilled in figures, that he was able to solve all the rules of arithmetical calculation. He then applied himself to navigation, in which by the assistance of a friend he made a rapid progress, and found himself able to engage in nautical and commercial undertakings of great extent.

To be Continued.

From the Christian Spectator.

PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

The many recent movements in behalf of the children of Africa, give strong indications that better times are approaching for that portion of the human family. There are many topics of discussion respecting our own coloured people, which ought to occupy a larger share than they do of the public attention. Every American ought to feel that slavery is the opprobrium of the name of liberty. It is "personal slavery, in comparison of which," said Mr. Fox, "political slavery, much as I hate it, is a bare metaphor." The condition and prospects, and duties of the whites, ought to be topics of interesting inquiry to every benevolent mind. The welfare of four millions of people, connected with this subject, and the danger which may finally accrue, even to our free institutions, call for the deep consideration of our statesmen. The heart of the Christian philanthropist is pained when he looks back on the past. His soul sinks within him, as he contemplates the future. The subject is one, which, in my view, requires immediate and thorough investigation. This is not only on the ground that slavery is an evil, a great abomination, and one which is continually becoming more dreadful; but the inherent danger is rendered imminent by the measures which are going on in the British nation. Their slave population is in the immediate neighborhood of our own. They speak the same language. The intercourse is easy, constant, and unavoidable.

Measures are begun by which every slave in the British dominions will soon be free. The philanthropists who procured the abolition of the slave trade in Great Britain, have formed a "Society for the mitigation and gradual abolition of slavery, throughout the British dominions." They have acted from a principle of enlightened benevolence; they have taken their resolution, and will never give over until the thing is accomplished. They have brought the subject before Parliament. The King and Parliament have sanctioned with an unanimous voice the principle, "that it is expedient to adopt effectual and decisive measures, for ameliorating the condition of the slave population, and to prepare them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges, which are enjoyed by other classes of his majesty's subjects." When this is accomplished, as it will be, and all the colored population in the West Indies come to enjoy the "civil rights and privileges of his majesty's other subjects," I ask plainly, what will be the condition of the southern States? Who will say that a war of extermination will not ensue, in which the African cause may excite as much sympathy and as liberal contributions in England and in the West Indies, as the Greek cause has done in this country? Can any man look calmly at such a situation?

But no calamity was ever avoided by shutting our eyes. The precipice is none the less steep to him who rushes blindfolded to its brink. Neither is the evil increased by looking it steadily in the face. It is the part of a manly courage, to look at danger calmly, to survey it in all its magnitude, and then to seek for a way of escape. It argues weakness, to stand lamenting over a calamity as inevitable, when we ought to be taking measures to alleviate and remove it.

Our southern brethren are exceedingly unwilling to be reminded of their danger; but it is the part of true kindness, to consult their welfare rather than their feelings. Let the alarm then be continually sounded. The British slaves will soon be free citizens. Destruction awaits us, unless something effectual is done. Something must be done.

The right of personal liberty is not, in all circumstances, an absolute right. If it were so, slavery would never have been recognised in the word of God. Yet it was permitted and regulated in the laws given by God himself. Lev. xxv. 44, 45. The only restriction was, that the Jews should not make bond

slaves of one another. V. 42. Comp. Exod. xxi. 16, with Deut. xxiv. 7. See Neh. v. 5, 8. Neither has Christianity interfered in this respect to abolish slavery. Paul has given directions for the mutual deportment of masters and servants, or slaves, as they were in those days.

"In mentioning three several times the slave's subjection to Christ, the apostle mitigated the evils of slavery; for he showed that both the command and the obedience were limited by the law of Christ."—*M. Knight.*

Our own laws recognise involuntary servitude, whenever the public good, and the interest of the individual require it. Such is substantially the case of minors, of idiots, of spendthrifts, of drunkards. The right of personal liberty, therefore, is not one which may be lawfully vindicated at all hazards. *Salus populi, suprema lex.* The public good, the interest of all classes, both whites and blacks, is, the supreme law. Slaves have no more an abstract absolute right to rise and kill their masters, and involve the whole community in destruction, than the son or the apprentice has to revolt from the control under which the laws have placed him. The very idea is most preposterous, that a part of the community have a right, which they may assert to the destruction of the peace and happiness of the whole. The right of the master, therefore, to the services of his slave, may be, as perfect, as to the services of his apprentice. But this right depends in either case, wholly on the assumed fact, that in existing circumstances the public good requires the existence of servitude. It is a mere creature of society, and wholly under the control of the laws. The legislature have a perfect right to interfere whenever the public good requires, to modify or even destroy the relation, and make the slave partially or entirely free. The master's right does not depend at all upon the fact that he has bought his slave, or that the slave was born of parents under his control. I quote the words of Mr. Buxton, the gentleman who brought forward the motion on the subject, in the British Parliament. "Here is a certain valuable commodity, and here are two claimants, a white man and a black man. Now, what is the commodity in dispute? The body of the black man. The white man says, 'it is mine;' and the black man says, 'it is mine.' Now the question is, if every man had his own, to whom would the black body belong? The claim of the black man to his own body, is just this—nature gave it to him. He holds it by the grant of God. That compound of bone and muscles, is his by the most irrevocable of all titles—a title which admits not what every other species of titles admits—a suspicion of violence, or fraud, or irregularity. Will any man suspect, that he played the knave, and purloined his limbs? I do not mean to say, the black is not a thief; but he must be a very subtle thief indeed, if he stole even so much as his own little finger. At least, you will admit this—the black has a pretty good *prima facie* claim to his own person. If any man thinks he has a better, the burden of proof is on him. Then we come to the claim of the white man. What is the foundation of your right? You received him from your father. Very good! Your father bought him from a trader, at the Kingston slave market; and that trader bought him of a man merchant in Africa. So far you are quite safe! How did the man merchant acquire him? He stole him! The very root of your claim is robbery, violence, inconceivable wickedness. Your pure title rests on these sacred foundations! If your slave came direct from Africa, your right to him is absolutely nothing. But your claim to the child born in Jamaica, is (if I may use the expression) is still less. The new-born infant has done, can have done, nothing to forfeit his right to freedom. And to talk about rights, justice, equity, and law, as connected with slavery, is to talk downright nonsense. But when I say, that the planter has no claim against the slave, I do not say, that the planter has no claim against the British nation." Mr. William Smith, another of the parliamentary orators, said: "As long as we suffer ourselves, or any person or persons connected with us or dependent upon us, to apprehend that it is possible to hold the same unconditional property in their fellow men, as in any other species of production; until this impious opinion, destructive of all the distinctions which the Al-

mighty has established between man and brute, is so completely removed that not a trace of it shall remain, the march of amelioration in the condition of the blacks will be slow indeed."

* Eph. v. 5.—1 Cor. vii. 21, 22.

(To be Continued.)

FROM ZION'S HERALD.
A FRAGMENT.

In one of those delightful autumnal evenings, in the month of October, when the celestial heavens appear in all their splendor and magnificence, when each star sparkles with new beauty, and glitters with increased brilliancy; while the lovely moon in the effulgent brightness, looks down upon the faded beauties of the earth, darting its lucid beams, unobstructed, through the leafless branches of the late deeply-shaded forest; amid all the loveliness of such a scene, the mind becomes strangely melancholy and sought with eagerness to find relief and repose within the peaceful shades, and retired walks of solitude. On such an evening I was led to revisit a favorite spot. Although short its distance from the busy haunts of men, yet it was a calm retreat, were my disappointed and disquieted soul might, for a moment find a shelter and be at rest. Being on an eminence that overlooked the city, the scene that presented itself to me was beautiful beyond description. All around looked lovely and seemed tranquil. The landscape that stretched itself on one side, though its summer beauties had all faded, yet notwithstanding there was a loveliness that spread around; a beautiful, mild lustre that gave a charm to every object, that would vie, if not surpass, the boasted scenery of a cloudless summer evening. While I listened to the gentle murmurs of the autumnal breeze, and to the rustling of the withered leaf, as it floated by me on the moonbeams, it was to my ears sweet as the notes that are warbled forth by the feathered songsters, when first chaunted to hail the coming spring.

The city, with her stately domes and elevated spires, lay before me, reflecting beautifully on its thousand splendid edifices the moon's pure rays, while the din and noise of its thick and busy population—the sounds of sweet music echoing along its streets—and the bursts of laughter and merriment pealing through its spacious halls, were all scattered upon the wings of the wind, ere they could break upon the deathlike stillness that surrounded my peaceful and lonely retreat; yet I viewed the city with a degree of pleasure, with a deep feeling of veneration, unknown to me before. All was so silent—all looked so fair and lovely; while the heavens seemed to be smiling with joy at the same, apparently happy scene. Methought it was a place fitted for the abode of virtue and religion; where all were happy, all were friends. Where all the corrupt and turbulent passions of other men, had never ruffled their peaceful bosoms; but where harmony and good will were fondly cherished in every breast. While the stupendous works of the Creator, as exhibited in the variegated and delightful views of nature, and in the more elevated and sublime appearance of the starry heaven, spread over their head, with the care of a kind Providence, over all the immensity of his works these should kindle in every breast the most profound adoration and heartfelt gratitude to that Being who created and sustains all in the exercise of his omnipotent power, combined with all the tenderness of the fond and ever watchful parent.

It was at this moment that I turned my wandering eyes, as I often had been wont to do while viewing the same enchanting scene, to enjoy the reproaching smiles of the lovely L*.*.*.*. But how was my heart pained—how did my bosom heave, when, as I unconsciously turned to meet her smiling face, I beheld her vacant seat. Ah! it was then the affecting scenes I so lately witnessed, passed before me in solemn review. The sick chamber opened before me; the groans and the last dying admonitions burst upon my ears; with their tremendous realities? The pale, lifeless corpse—the black, curtain'd hearse—the long, solemn procession, as it followed the mortal remains of one of the lowliest of our race—and the solemn rites performed.

upon the cold bosom of the silent tomb—all came rushing upon my memory, and instantly changed my lonely musings to the most melancholy grief. Thus the scene around which I had just viewed with enthusiastic delight, in a moment lost its beauties. Again I faintly turned my head, to view the lovely landscape and read engraven upon its leafless branches, that like the green leaf that so gaily flutters in the summer breeze, and at the approach of autumn, withers, decays, and is seen no more for ever; so is the fate of man! He comes upon the stage of life, and hope's delusive visions lead him through its different stages almost insensibly. He is just permitted, perhaps, to taste the sweets and endearments of friendship around the social fireside of his native home, or among the chosen band of his bosom companions, when the cares and disappointments of the world perplex his soul, and he begins to feel himself a wretched wanderer from his long lost home; then quits the scene and soon sinks into the abyss of oblivion.

Again I looked and viewed the city; but its domes and spires appeared like so many monuments raised to the memory of the dead. Its quiet and lovely appearance was but the deceptive glare of a fine and cheated fancy; for now, instead of the sound of music, the terrible blasphemy of the profane and licentious—instead of the sounds of merriment and laughter, the groans and lamentations of the weak and dying came sounding upon my astonished ears, with a convincing proof that degradation and misery had, in many of its once peaceful homes, taken the place of virtue and religion; while murmuring and discontent rankled in every bosom. S. N.

INTEMPERANCE.

We extract the following excellent remarks upon intemperance, from a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Jenks, before the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, at their annual meeting, June 1st, 1821.—*Nat. Philanthropist.*

Most persons seem not aware of the fact, that "ardent spirits, instead of affording strength to the body, increase the evils they are intended to relieve." They give not nourishment; but excessive stimulus to the system. And their stimulus is but transient, and soon yields to languor. A West India physician declares, in regard to their fancied indispensableness in hot countries, that "those who drink nothing but water, or make it their principal drink, are little affected by the climate, and can undergo the greatest fatigue without inconvenience, and are never subject to troublesome or dangerous diseases." As respects cold countries, "warm dresses," we are told from high medical authority, "a plentiful meal just before exposure to the cold, and eating occasionally any cordial food, is a much more durable method of preserving the heat of the body."

How important, then, that accurate information be obtained and circulated respecting the needlessness of ardent spirits as cordials. The intemperate fly to them for exhilaration and strength. They find them the polluted fountain of melancholy, debility, diseases, and death.

That ardent spirits are capable of producing effects the most deleterious, is well known. In the county of Worcester, a lad, of the age of thirteen, accompanied his father's workmen to the field. The heat of the day was great, and being fatigued and thirsty, he took up the wooden vessel which contained their liquor, and applying his mouth to its aperture, swallowed a very large draught, apparently without perceiving his mistake. He soon became insensible. Methods of resuscitation were employed, and especially covering his body with earth; but vitality was gone.—Had the wooden vessel contained laudanum, mercury, or any poisonous solution, whose name conveys its real character, and bids us at once to beware, its contents would have been guarded with careful anxiety. And were the effects of ardent spirits thus immediately perceived, they would be far less dangerous to the community. But their ten thousand annual victims are not immolated at a stroke. They often linger out a wretched existence of infamy and disease.

The moral faculties and intellectual powers, are blunted by excess in the use of ardent spirits. On a proposition, the truth of which is so obvious, it were useless to dwell, but that it may serve to impress upon our minds and hearts the necessity of caution at an early period.

In the power of reasoning, we justly glory. The beauty of his form, the accuracy of his perception, and keenness of his sensation, are not the distinguishing characteristics of man. That he may advance eternally to knowledge and wisdom; that he may bear the impress of his Maker and Lord in the features of his soul, and display the evidence of their likeness in active benevolence—this is mainly,

true dignity, and real and durable honour.—While in health and vigor, his body is the well-adapted organ of a spirit energetic and sublime. Its motions are the instantaneous result of the good pleasure of its noble inhabitant. Its limbs flexible, yet strong; its features variable; and beaming with intelligence and love; its voice manly, yet sweet; its step firm, yet graceful—all announce him of the kindred of angels.

Look at that body, when become the victim of intemperance—that bloated and pumpered or pale, and emaciated, and feeble body, decrepid with premature old age!—Listen to that tremulous voice, and hearken to the message it bears. Has that body an immortal tenant? Does that voice announce a mind soaring as capacious? Scraps of decayed intelligence compose all its scanty gleanings. No bold original conception stands forth, like the fabled progeny of Jupiter, in panoply of proof; no continuous flow of enrapturing eloquence, chaining the attention, but richly rewarding it. Like a crane or a swallow, so doth he chatter. All the finer feelings, the delicate sensibilities of nature, the treasures of memory and imagination, the elasticity and buoyancy of thought, the conscious delight of existence—are all vanished. In their stead is a doom unsightly, lamentable void, or fatuity and madness. Such a latter end, how deserving of serious consideration!

It is a fact, stated on the proper official authority, that, during the last year, of 87 patients admitted into the hospital for the Insane, at New-York, the insanity of 27 was caused by the immoderate use of ardent spirits.

That the moral feelings suffer, as well as the powers of intellect, is but too abundantly evident. One of the greatest men of our age or of preceding times, has justly said that the drunkard is the most selfish being in the universe. He has no sense of modesty, shame or disgrace. He has no sense of duty, no sympathy of affection with his father or mother, his brother or sister, his friend, or neighbor, his wife or children; no reverence for his God; no sense of futurity in this world or the other—all is swallowed up in the mad selfish joy of the moment." Two instances, which occurred within my own personal knowledge, shall be adduced, in addition to the crowds of evidence already collected.

I knew a father, who doted on his children. He was regular; apparently, in his habits, tender, perhaps to excess, in his affections, provident in regard to his family, respectful in public worship. But he fell into habits of intemperance. In one of the paroxysms of his disease, this once tender father pursued his own son with an uplifted axe in his hands, and would have put an end to his life, had he not been forcibly prevented. During the winter session of the General Court, and just after leaving the chamber of the Supreme Executive, where it happened to be my duty to attend, I was called by a ragged, shivering boy, whose sobs and tears almost prevented my understanding him to visit his mother. His father, he told me, had split open her head with a stick of wood, and she was not expected to live. Shocked and full of horror, I followed him. On entering the place, I found the woman in a crib formed of rough boards nailed against the wall in the depth of poverty and distress. Never before was I so struck with the condition of mankind. Scarcely could I realize, while standing in the cold mud of that wretched cabin, that I was in the same town, in which I had been just officiating before the Throne of Grace. The woman could speak. She told me that she had begged wood to make her and her child comfortable—that her husband insisted on taking some of it to a neighboring grocery to buy rum—that she could not consent, and resisted; and that then she received the wound in her head from his hand! He died, not long after, a victim of his intemperance.

And are such scenes among us? Do they not cast a gloom over all the splendour of our dwellings, the reputation of our civil institutions, the sanctity of our temples, the venerable rites of religion! At this late day of boasted improvements, it were wise, in view of such instances of crime—which our prisons and our courts of justice could swell into a long catalogue—to recal to mind the awful language of Jehovah, *Shall I not visit for these things? Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?*

Remarkable Facts.—It appears from an official statement, that of the 623 adult persons admitted into the Baltimore Almshouse during the year ending April, 1824, five hundred and fifty-four were positively ascertained to have been reduced to the necessity of being placed there by drunkenness; and it is believed that a considerable portion of the remaining 69, were likewise reduced to the same necessity, either remotely or directly by the same cause: in addition to which it could

be further remarked, that of the great number of children who are always in the House, scarce an instance occurs of one being placed there, who has not been reduced to that necessity, by the intemperance either of one or both of its parents.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Anything relating to Phillis Wheatly, who by her writings has reflected honour upon our name and character, and demonstrated to an unbelieving world that genius dwells not alone "in skins of whitish hue," will not surely be deemed uninteresting by the readers of the Freedom's Journal. In the following short and imperfect account of her life, the writer is chiefly indebted to a notice in the Abbe Gregoire's work.

Phillis Wheatly, like thousands of poor Africa's sons and daughters, was torn from the land of her nativity and brought to this country in 1761, when she was sold to Mr. John Wheatly of Boston. She was then about seven or eight years old, and being much liked by her master, she was soon enabled to read and write English. Her aptitude for learning was soon discovered and cherished by the family, who freed her from the drudgery and cares of the household, and thus gave her opportunities for pursuing her studies. Burning with zeal to improve herself in all useful knowledge, she began the study of the Latin language, in which she soon became proficient.

It was in 1772, being then in her nineteenth year, that she gave to the public her volume of poems, chiefly on moral and religious subjects. It was a matter of wonder and amazement in those days, that the brain of an African slave should be capacious enough to harbor an idea, and most of all to express it in poetry. Accordingly there were not wanting those who stoutly denied the authenticity of the poems; but the declaration of her master and the governor, and lieutenant governor of the province, together with other names high in the estimation of the people of Boston, soon silenced their objections.

Of the merit of her poetry, the public, who are the only judges, have already judged favorably. And notwithstanding the sneers of those who think that feecy locks and black complexion, are sufficient to forbid nature's claim, her poems have passed through several editions, both in this country and in England. We are tempted to make a short extract from the verses on the death of an infant, which is superior to much of the obituary stuff, published from time to time in our newspapers.

"Thy dread attendants' all-destroying power,
Hurried the infant to his mortal hour;
Couldst thou unquenching close those radiant eyes?
Or fain'd his artless beauties to surprise?
Couldst thou his innocence thy stroke control?
Thy purpose shake, and soften all thy soul?
The blooming babe with shades of death o'er-spread;
No more shall smile, no more shall raise its head;
But like a branch that from the tree is torn,
Falls prostrate, wither'd, languid, and forlorn."

One more extract. It is from her hymn to the morning.

"Aurora, hail, and all the thousand dyes,
Which deck thy progress through the vaulted skies.
The morn awakes, and wide extends her rays,
On ev'ry leaf the gentle zephyr plays,
Harmonious lays the feather'd race resume,
Dart the bright eye and shake the painted plume."

I close this article with regret. Of domestic happiness, that boon of Heaven, poor Phillis enjoyed but little.

Shortly after her freedom was given her, she married a man known by the name of Doctor Peter. He possessed talent and studied the law, in the practice of which he acquired both a reputation and a fortune. He saw his wife's ignorance of the management of a family, and would make no allowance for her manner of education. His continued reproaches and ill treatment weighed down her spirits, and she died of a broken heart in her twenty-eighth year.

She was of amiable disposition, great sensibility, and withal, there is such an air of piety through all her writings as would lead us to hope she was a true possessor of the "pearl above all price."

Gov. Butler, of Vermont, who is also a minister of the Gospel, in his proclamation setting apart the fourth of April, as a day of humiliation and prayer, enumerates among other causes of mourning and repentance the following:

Let us mourn, (he says) that upon our nation, proverbial for civil as for religious liberty, guilt continues to accumulate by the slavery and long protracted degradation of the African race. Let us mourn, that in this land of refined humanity, a murderous custom, by which numbers of valuable citizens are almost every year sent to an untimely grave, is still tolerated in the sentiments of the

people, and the duellist, without punishment or shame, is suffered to pour contempt on God, and stain our national character with the blood of murder.—N. Y. Amer.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 23.

We take this early opportunity of making our grateful acknowledgments to the Editors of the different Publications, who have had the goodness to notice our paper.

CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPY.

From a highly respectable source, we learn that GERRET SMITH, Esquire of Peterboro', N. Y. has the design of establishing, during the ensuing season, a Seminary for the education of pious and promising young men of Colour, who are desirous of qualifying themselves for the Gospel Ministry.

In pursuance of this object, he is desirous of obtaining information, in answer to the following queries. Are there any young men of suitable qualifications? What are their names? Where do they reside? What is their age? Are they single men? What is their character? Are they professors of religion? What is their desire in regard to education?

We hope our brethren will properly estimate this benevolent design. We can assure them, that Mr. Smith, who is a gentleman of independent fortune and liberal education feels justly that something must be done in behalf of our injured people; and like another BENEFY, he is willing to devote his life and fortune for their improvement.

The liberal bequest of the late Abiel Smith, Esq. of Boston, towards the support of the African School in that city, has already endeared the name of SMITH to every descendant of Africa; and we trust the design of GERRET SMITH, Esq. will render it still more generally known and revered.

We feel it a duty to obtain further information upon this subject for the satisfaction of our numerous readers: in the meantime, we hope our most promising young men will think much upon this pleasing information.

Anxiously solicitous for the well-being of our brethren, we cannot put this number of our Journal into their hands, without offering some important thoughts for their consideration and practice.

Born in this Republican country, constituting one of its constituent parts; attached to its climate and soil; we feel interested in the improvement of all its parts; more especially that to which we immediately belong.

Our situation is one of equal responsibility and interest: the further decrease of prejudice, and the amelioration of the condition of thousands of our brethren who are yet in bondage, greatly depend on our conduct: It is for us to convince the world by uniform propriety of conduct, industry and economy, that we are worthy of esteem and patronage. But to obtain which, we must use all diligence to form to ourselves a virtuous and intelligent character. This will disarm prejudice of the weapons it has too successfully used against us; and it will also strengthen the hands of our friends in their efforts in our behalf.

It is our duty and privilege, by the faithful improvement of all the advantages which we possess, to convince a Religious and Republican nation of the importance and policy of raising us in the scale of being. It becomes us, therefore, never to neglect any of the means of education within the reach of ourselves or children.

As to industry, and its handmaid economy, they carry their own reward, and are honourable in every capacity of life. And if ever any people had reason to adhere to all these particulars, we are that people; for

none have been kept so long in the rear none have suffered so much from the hands of a people professing the christian name. The injuries done us have been unprovoked, and numerous. Humanity sickens at the mere recital of them.

Yet these considerations, instead of discouraging, should rather excite us to vigorous efforts in all the departments of life. From the present aspect of things, we may reasonably cherish the pleasing hope, that as the means of education and comforts are increased, our condition will become more improved in all particulars.

There are many grievances which we have to encounter, and which the publick can remove without any sacrifice on their part; while at the same time the removal of them, would to us, be of the highest importance. And as the publick become acquainted with these circumstances, we are encouraged in believing that they will take pleasure in removing them, and granting us new facilities. It will be our constant endeavour, to expose our disadvantages, and appeal to their better judgment and feelings.

Meanwhile, we deem it important that the conduct and efforts of our brethren should correspond with the dictates of wisdom and duty. Let all our mechanics be punctual in their business and engagements; following the example of some among us, who have distinguished themselves; and whose conduct, and character have ever conduced to the honour and praise of their brethren.

Such as fill domestic capacities, should endeavour to emulate the character and attain to the honour and confidence of Elisha the servant of Abraham.

To conclude, we should rejoice to see all our brethren, whether engaged in sacred or secular employments, exercising more than ordinary prudence and industry.

Through the politeness of a friend, we have been favored with the following extract from a letter, received by the arrival of the Haytian schr. L'Oriente, Capt. Joublane, dated Port-au-Prince, March 1, 1837. "As for news we have none; every thing remains quite tranquil. Our government have come to a conclusion to demand no more exportation duties; therefore coffee, mahogany and all other productions of the country will in future be free. It is indeed a wise plan to prevent the avarice and duplicity of the white French; and it will I hope, stimulate trade."

FOREIGN NEWS.

On the night of the 25th Dec. an attack was made on the house of the Wesleyan Missionary and his family, at Montego Bay, by some unknown persons, who fired muskets into the house at the word of command, with a resolute intention of killing the inmates. The court of quarter sessions, which had the matter before them, were unable to fix on any individual. The assailants advanced four or five times on different sides, aimed deliberately at the doors and windows, and regularly obeyed the word of command: "make ready; present; fire!" Mr. Crofts produced to the Court, 7 bullets, taken from different parts of the house, in the presence of many witnesses; and another person produced the ramrod of a trooper's carbine.—*Palmouth paper.*

Disastrous intelligence from Batavia, island of Java.—About the 1st of October, a battle took place between the Dutch force, commanded by Gen. Van Gen, (who is second in command, and next to Gen. De Cock, who is Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief,) and the insurgents, commanded by Djapo Nagoro, in person, and we lament to add, that the Dutch forces were totally annihilated, and the General only saved his life by hiding himself. He returned to Samarang without a single follower. The battle was fought between Solo and Samarang; the greatest consternation prevailed at the latter place. When the account came away, every exertion was making for the removal of property.—Palambang, on the coast of Sumatra, which cost the Dutch so much blood and treasure, is again in the hands of the natives. The Dutch had withdrawn a great part of their forces from the Celebes; and the queen

of Boni, taking advantage of the circumstance, had taken the field with great force, and it was feared the Dutch would be expelled from that island. "We know not," observes the writer of the letter, from which the above account is derived, "what troops are coming from Europe, but if five or six thousand men do not arrive in a few weeks, twenty thousand will not save Java, for every mile the insurgents advance, their strength increases."

We learn from Capt. Joublane, of the Schr. L'Oriente, who arrived yesterday in 15 days from Port-au-Prince, that all was tranquil there when he sailed. Several English and French Frigates were in the Harbor. By a Proclamation of the President and Senate of 27th Feb. the duty heretofore existing on produce of every description, exported in vessels of all nations was repealed. The import duty remains unchanged.—*M. Chronicle.*

Sugar from Wheat.—A Mr. Wimmel, of Berlin, Prussia, (a brewer,) has discovered a method of obtaining twenty pounds of good crystallized sugar from a Prussian bushel (about 93 pounds) of wheat. The Paris papers consider the discovery of immense importance. Mr. Wimmel has applied to the French government for a patent.

We have been favored, says the National Intelligencer, with the perusal of a letter from General LA FAYETTE, to a gentleman in this city, dated 1st Jan. 1837, from which we translate the following extract:

"I am occupying myself now, more than ever in Agriculture, and the arrangement of my retreat, particularly in improving my farm, which is a very fine one. We entertain many friends; and it is a great pleasure to us to receive the visits of Americans. It is also with pain, that we have seen adopted in this respect, a kind of discretion, which is so much the more ill-placed, as, in my confidence in our American friends, I am without ceremony towards them, and change none of my ordinary habits."

It is to me a pleasing thought, that my house, under the invocation of the flag of the United States, is regarded as their Home. I was much grieved to perceive, a few days since, in the American papers, a letter written, no doubt with good intentions, and in the most friendly style, but in which, besides some inaccuracies of little importance, the opinion is expressed, that I am tormented by pecuniary demands on the part of travellers from the United States—whence, I assure you, is a great error."

The news from Greece is of a more encouraging nature. The government had been reorganised at Legna. Mantas had been ordered there in the Helles, to receive the orders of the government. In consequence of the success of Karassak in Attica, the whole of Northern Greece, as far as Thermopylae and Volo, had taken up arms, and a Redoubt Pacha continued inactive. The Bavarian officers at Napoli, had organized a Frank corps. At Constantinople a new conspiracy had been discovered, and several of the leaders in it were seized in the night, and immediately executed.

The Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot, have received by a late arrival, their files of Paris papers to Feb. 10, containing London dates to the 24th. This project for a law relative to the police of the press was still under discussion in the chamber of Deputies. Its features have been materially softened by the amendments made by the Deputies, and it was supposed that the government would withdraw it.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Fire in Baltimore.—On Sunday a fire broke out in North Howard-street, near Franklin, in Baltimore, occupied by Mr. Henry Webb, which was entirely consumed. Two of the firemen, Messrs. Robert Norris and Branson are spoken of in the papers as being highly intrepid and useful in checking the progress of the flames, and who in their successful attempts were miraculously saved from destruction, when part of the building fell—at which time, Mr. Knipp, a baker, and Mr. Rankin, a stone cutter, were crushed to death, and their mangled corpses were afterwards drawn from the ruins. Several other people were injured, but not seriously; from the number of people who were passing through the house about the time it fell, fears are entertained that the destruction of life is greater than has yet been ascertained.

Mr. Webb was insured \$10,000 on his stock, and the owner of the warehouses was insured.—*M. Chron.*

The great tunnel of the Pennsylvania Union Canal, near Lebanon, has been completed. It is the largest in the United States; being 17 feet 6 inches wide, 12 in height, and 800 feet long—all the way through solid rock.

G. W. Steele, of the schooner Harden, of Portland, Capt. Davis, has been committed to prison in Boston, on a charge of cruelly beating Allen Cooper, a coloured man, on board that vessel. Several persons testified that they counted seventy-four lashes. Cooper's back was lacerated in a most shocking manner. Steele is to be tried this month.

Steam-boat burnt.—The Mobile Commercial Advertiser of the 27th ult. says, "the steam-boat Balize, from Tuscarora, with a cargo of three hundred bales of cotton, arrived this morning, and whilst coming to along side the wharf she was discovered to be on fire. The passengers jumped

on shore, and after saving about 200 bales, it was found that the fire could not be got under, and the boat was towed to the opposite side of the river, and is now burning.—*Statesman.*

Colonial Trade.—It will be seen that the President has issued his Proclamation, closing our ports to the commerce of the British West India ports agreeably to the act of March 1st, 1823.—Congress having failed to pass any law upon the subject at the last session, the President felt that under the act of 1823, no other course was left for him to pursue. "That law, it would seem, does not authorize the President to issue his proclamation to take effect prospectively; but such steps will of course be taken by the Executive as can be equally require, in regard to such vessels as are now in port, or may arrive in the United States without having received previous knowledge of the President's Proclamation."—*Com. Adm.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette, says the steam-boat Lady Washington, performed a trip from that city to Nashville, Tenn. and returned, in less than 17 days; going in that time 2600 miles.

Fire.—A fire was discovered about half past 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, by the watchman, in a stable in Fourth-street, near the Washington ground, owned by Capt. Oliver Champlin, and occupied by Charles S. Warner, proprietor of one of the Broadway accommodation stages. The building and its contents, the Broadway stage, and two sleighs were completely destroyed.—There were five horses in the stable, all of which perished; the flames having made such progress before the alarm was given, that when the door was broken open to rescue the poor animals, they were discovered lying on the floor, in the last agonies of death.

Christopher McGovern, a man apparently near 60 years of age, has been convicted of a rape committed on his own daughter, about 17. His Hon. the Recorder dwelt at some length upon the aggravated circumstances of the case, and the enormity of the incest, as the prisoner's wife had been dead only about seven weeks. The prisoner was sentenced to the state prison one year solitary confinement, and at hard labour for the remainder of his natural life. He preserved a brazen countenance, and seemed no way affected by the sentence.—*M. Chron.*

New Paper.—A new paper has been established at Rochester, to be devoted entirely to the publication of matters connected with the Morgan business.

Another fire broke out on Friday morning, about 2 o'clock, in the upper part of the house occupied by G. Westbrook, in Laurens-street, opposite the La Fayette Theatre, which partially consumed that and the adjoining house, occupied by John Snedecor, both porter houses.

Weekly Report of Deaths.

The City Inspector reports the death of 93 persons during the week ending on Saturday, the 17th inst, viz: 23 men, 22 women, 27 boys, and 21 girls. Of whom 28 were of or under the age of 1 year, 7 between 1 and 2, 5 between 2 and 5, 6 between 5 and 10, 4 between 10 and 20, 16 between 20 and 30, 12 between 30 and 40, 8 between 40 and 50, 3 between 50 and 60, 2 between 60 and 70, 3 between 70 and 80, and 1 between 80 and 90. Diseases.—Asthma 1, burn 1, compression of the brain 1, consumption 13, convulsions 5, cramp in the stomach 1, diarrhoea 2, dropsy 8, drowned 1, dysentery 2, erysipelas 1, fever 2, fever typhus 1, inflammation of the bowels 1, hives 5, inflammation of the chest 6, interperence 4, measles 7, peripneumony 4, small-pox 7, syphilis 1, tabes mesenterica 3, whooping cough 1.

GEO. CUMING, City Inspector.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the arrival of the packet ship James Cropper, Liverpool dates to the 15th Feb. have been received, but from the lateness of the hour, we can make but few extracts. Something further however, may be expected in our next.

Letters from Marseilles, of the 3d inst. were yesterday received. They state that business is very brisk there, notwithstanding the opinion that a very short war had ceased. Large sales of Oil had taken place, in consequence of the advices from Naples, of the almost total failure of the crop of Olives. Cotton, after having been extremely dull for a long period, appeared at last to draw the attention of speculators.

Brighton, Feb. 12.—The King has experienced a slight accession of the gout in one hand, but is getting over it. In other respects his health is excellent. Mr. Canning is much better, and his gradual recovery is looked forward to with confidence.

Lord Liverpool has moved in the House of Lords an address of condolence to the King on account of the Duke of York's death.

London, February 11; 1837.

Parliament re-assembled on Thursday, but no business of any importance has yet come on; a Roman Catholic Petition was presented to the House of Lords, by Lord Clifford, who made a speech upon the occasion, which gives his Lordship to be very much in the dark as to popular feeling upon the Popery question—out of doors, it seemed very strong, and within doors, seldom stronger.

Sir Francis Burdett, notwithstanding his confinement to his bed in Worcestershire, gave notice of a motion on the same subject, and moved a call of the House for the 22d instant.

In the House of Lords and Commons, notices were given by the Earl of Liverpool and Mr. Peel, of motions for Addresses of Condolence to His Majesty.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Broadhead, Mr. Henry Stevens, of Va. to Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon, of this city.

DIED.—On Wednesday the 14th inst. William Jackson, aged 7 years; and on the 15th inst. Nelson Jackson, aged 3 years—sons of Mrs. Jast-bella Jackson. They both were buried in the same coffin.

On Saturday 17th inst. Mary Louisa, only daughter of Thomas Wales, aged 13 months.

INHUMANITY.

From the New-York Observer.

DIED.—In this city, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Betsey Madison, a woman of colour, after a lingering and distressing sickness of about eighteen months, occasioned, it is supposed, by the inhuman treatment she received on her passage from New Orleans to this city. She is the person of whom some account was given in this paper about a year since, under the head of "The Injured Africans." Having been born a slave, and passing through the hands of several masters, she finally purchased her own freedom, and then that of a pious female friend, who afterwards accompanied her to this city. She died in triumph, leaning on the arm of that Saviour whom she had for many years professed to love. A short time before her death, she repeated with much animation, Salvation! O the joyful sound, 'Tis pleasure to my ears, A sovereign balm for every wound, A cordial for my fears.

REMARKS.

We cannot insert this instance of cruelty, without hoping that more comfortable provisions may be made for coloured travellers, than they have hitherto enjoyed. The proprietors and captains of steam boats and packets, certainly have misjudged public sentiment and feeling in their treatment of them. Polished republicans do not delight in injustice and cruelty, and certainly, the conduct of officers of steam boats and packets, to coloured people, has been cruel in the extreme. A true history of the treatment received by many of the virtuous and deserving among us, would be disgraceful to our country; and we believe, it would exert from an enlightened community, a burst of disapprobation and contempt.

We make these remarks with the purest motives, trusting that the time has come in which humanity and public sentiment will not suffer the health and lives of delicate females and infants, to be so unfeelingly exposed.

We are happy to say that while these remarks are general, there are some honourable exceptions, in which the characters and conduct of proprietors and officers are worthy of our consideration and esteem.

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Fr-yag, March 16.

Schooner Perseverance, Atwater, 30 ds fm Gibraltar, with raisins, lead, &c.

Saur-yag, 17.

Ship Courier, Thompson, fm Belfast, sailed the 1st of January, with linens, whiskey, &c.
Brig Susan and Sarah, 25 ds fm Orleans, with cotton.

Monday, 19.

Ships, Hamilton, Bunker, from Liverpool, sail'd 24th Feb.: London Cheves, Baker, 30 ds fm St. Thomas, with sugar, indigo, &c.; Agnes, Johnston, 20 ds fm St. Thomas, with coffee, sugar, &c.; Brigs, Hannah & Elizabeth, 25 ds fm Tampine, with logwood, &c.; Paulina, Adams, 25 ds fm New-Orleans, with sugar, &c.; Atlanta, Lawson, 60 ds fm Dundee, with dry goods; Tuscaloosa, Price, from Rio Janeiro; Messenger, Hawes, 60 ds fm Gibraltar, with lead, fruit & wine; New-York, Freeman, 14 ds fm Port au Plat, with hides, coffee, &c.; Betsey and Mary, Holmes, 13 ds fm Matanzas, with sugar, &c.; Susan & Sarah, Waterhouse, 25 ds fm Orleans, with cotton, sugar and molasses; Forester, Wheatland, 13 ds fm Orleans, with cotton and tobacco; Orbit, Harding, 25 ds fm Mobile, with cotton, &c.

Tuesday, 20.

Ship Don Quixote, Clark, 35 ds fm Havre; Brig Florence, Alaridei, 60 ds fm London, with dry goods, iron, &c.—Barque Isabella, Hawes, 15 ds fm New-Orleans, with cotton, &c.

Wednesday, 21.

Brigs, Hyperion, Gray, 85 ds fm Hamburg, with maize, skins, &c.; Howard, Deming, 30 ds from Madeira, with wine.—Schooner, Perry, Dunham, 25 ds fm Jacksonville, with coffee and logwood. Lark brig Enterprise fm New-York, to Philadelphia, 22.
Thursday, 22.
Ships, President, Halser, 5 ds fm Charleston, with cotton and rice; Empress, Bender, 5 ds fm Savannah, with cotton, &c.—Brigs, Homer, May, fm Matanzas, via Charleston, 6 ds fm the latter place, with molasses, coffee, &c.; Volant, 4 ds fm Messina, with wine, fruit and rice; Francis, Doughty, 12 ds fm Havana, with sugar, coffee, &c.—Schooner Director, Labouree, 30 ds fm Domingo city, with mahogany and ox horns.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors & Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1827.

[Vol. I. No. 3.]

MEMOIRS OF CAPT. PAUL CUFFEE.

Being now master of a small covered boat of about 12 tons burthen, he hired a person to assist as a seaman, and made many advantageous voyages to different parts of the state of Connecticut and when about 25 years old married a native of the country, a descendant of the tribe to which his mother belonged. For some time after his marriage he attended chiefly to his agricultural concerns, but from an increase of family he at length deemed it necessary to pursue his commercial plans more extensively than he had before done. He arranged his affairs for a new expedition and hired a small house on West-Port river to which he removed his family. A boat of 18 tons was now procured in which he sailed to the banks of St. George in quest of Cod-fish and returned home with a valuable cargo. This important adventure was the foundation of an extensive & profitable fishing establishment from Westport river, which continued for a considerable time and was the source of an honest and comfortable living to many of the inhabitants of that district.

At this period Paul formed a connexion with his brother-in-law Michael Warner, who had several sons well qualified for the sea service, four of whom have since laudably filled responsible situations as Captains and first mates. A vessel of 25 tons was built, and in two voyages to the Straits of Belisle and Newfoundland he met with such success as enabled him, in conjunction with another person, to build another vessel of 41 tons burthen, in which he made several profitable voyages. Paul had experienced too many disadvantages of his very limited education, and he resolved, as far as it was practicable, to relieve his children from similar embarrassments. The neighborhood had neither a tutor nor a school-house. Many of the citizens were desirous that a school-house should be erected. About 1797 Paul proposed a meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of making such arrangements as should accomplish the desired object. The collision of opinion respecting mode and place occasioned the meeting to separate without coming to a conclusion; several meetings of the same nature were held, but all were unsuccessful in their issue. Perceiving that all efforts to procure a union of sentiment were fruitless, Paul set himself to work in earnest and had a suitable house built on his own ground, which he freely gave up to the use of the public, and the school was open to all who pleased to send their children. How gratifying to humanity is this anecdote! and who that justly appreciates the human character would not prefer Paul Cuffee, the offspring of an African slave, to the proudest statesman, that ever dealt out destruction among mankind?—About this time Paul proceeded on a whaling voyage to the straits of Belisle, where he found four other vessels completely equipped with boats and harpoons, for catching what Paul discovered that he had not made proper preparations for the business, having only ten hands on board and two boats one of which was old and almost useless. When the masters of the other vessels found his situation they withdrew from the customary practice of such voyages and refused to mate with his crew. In this emergency, Paul resolved to prosecute his undertaking alone till at length two other masters thought it most prudent to accede to the usual practices as they apprehended, his crew, by their ignorance, might alarm and drive the whales from their reach and thus defeat their voyages. During the season they took seven whales; the circumstances which had taken place roused the ambition of Paul, and his crew; they were diligent and enterprising and had the honor of killing six of the seven whales; two of these fell by Paul's own hands.

(To be Continued.)

PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

I have had three objects in view in thus going into the examination of the nature of slavery, as a legal institution. In the first place, I wish it to appear that the relation between the master and slave is a proper subject of legislation. It is a conventional right, and depends entirely upon the laws. As the laws create it, they may modify, enlarge, restrain, or destroy it, without any other limitation than is imposed by the gene-

ral good. It is not so much a right of property, as it is a legal relation; and it ought to be treated as such.

The second object was, to relieve slaveholders from a charge, or an apprehension of criminality, where in fact, there is no offence. There can be no palliation for the conduct of those who first brought the curse of slavery upon poor Africa, and poor America too.—But the body of the present generation are not liable to this charge. Posterity are not answerable for the sins of their fathers, unless they approve their deeds. They found the blacks among them, in a degraded state, incapable either of appreciating or enjoying liberty. They have, therefore, nothing to answer for on this score, because they have no other alternative, at present, but to keep them in subjection. There is nothing so destructive to the moral sense, as to be forced, by our principles, to the acknowledgment of guilt, in that which we at the same time believe to be absolutely unavoidable, and in which, therefore, it is impossible really to feel self-reproach. Our southern brethren have high ideas of liberty.

There is nothing so calculated to make men restive under command, as a habit and love of commanding others. Upon their own principles, they have been forced to acknowledge even the existence of slavery, in any shape, as criminal. They have therefore concluded that as heavy a curse hung over the present generation for continuing slavery, even when it is plainly unavoidable, as over the last for introducing it. The consequence has been, that those who seriously bewailed the evil, have folded their arms in despair; and those who regarded only their own gratification, expecting to bear the curse at any rate, have taken the desperate resolution, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." But the principle is preposterous, and the conclusion incorrect. A Christian may hold slaves, and exact their services, without any occasion to feel a pang of self-reproach merely on account of his holding slaves.

The third object aimed at, was to fasten the charge of criminality on the very spot where such a charge will lie; and where it ought to be felt; and where alone reformation is practicable. There are no duties, without corresponding rights, and no rights without corresponding duties. While it is the duty of the slave to submit himself to his own master, so long as the laws of his country make him a slave, it is his right to be protected, by the laws, in the enjoyment of life, health, chastity, good name, and every blessing which he can enjoy consistently with the public welfare.—And on the other hand, masters and legislators should feel, that subjection itself, in the best circumstances, is a sufficient calamity; and that the yoke ought to be made as light as possible. Christianity enforces this dictate of sound reason.* "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Is as much the law between master and slave, as between any other members of the human family. This is so obvious, as to appear almost like a truism. And yet this is the very thing that has always been lost sight of, among slave-holders. It has been wholly disregarded, in our own nation. Here is the point to be debated, and settled. This is the ground for fastening the charge upon our whole nation. The law of God requires that all the provision should be made by law which the public welfare will admit, for the protection and improvement of colored subjects, as well as white subjects. And this has not been done. We cannot free ourselves from this charge, by pointing to the comfortable mud or even brick cabins, the warm jackets and shoes, and the abundance of corn and salt, with which the slaves are furnished.—We are travelling out of the record, by comparing their situation as regards food and lodging, labour and health, with that of the labouring peasantry in the old despotisms of Europe. We do not answer to this indictment, unless we either plead guilty, or show that our laws, our customs, our modes of thinking and acting, recognize the humanity of the blacks. We must show that their rights are acknowledged; their protection secured, their welfare promoted; and that, in every particular, excepting that of involuntary servitude and its necessary attendants, they stand upon the same ground with their masters.—When this is done, we shall feel no guilt on the subject. We shall fear no divine vengeance.

We may hope to enjoy the favor of our merciful heavenly Father. But this is not done. I think I may venture to assert, that most of the slave-holding states, neither the laws, nor public opinion, secure to the slaves any of the privileges of humanity. Nothing more is done for them, in kind, than is done for the domestic beasts; and nothing more in degree, except as they are a more valuable species of property, and are recognized to some extent, as possessing rational faculties. Let the contrary be shown. I say that of all that kind of provision, which goes to purify and elevate the character, and to create in the subject affection and confidence towards the government, every trace and track is completely excluded. The culture of their minds, the preservation of their morals, their instruction in the only religion which can make them good servants, happy neighbors, and hopeful heirs of eternal life, every thing of the kind is guarded against, by the laws at least, even more studiously than the abuse of their persons, and the destruction of their lives. Whatever is attempted for their improvement, is done by individual effort, and in direct violation of the laws. Here is our guilt; our full, dark, unmitigated guilt. It is the guilt of our nation. We in the non-slave holding states, do not feel as we ought. But we cannot wash our hands, until we can safely declare, that we have done every thing we can, by public and private efforts, to remove the injustice. We have not done this. Comparatively speaking, nothing has been done. The Colonization Society has indeed made a beginning, and done as well as could be expected. But I ask, how long it will probably be, before that institution can dispose of 30,000 blacks in a year, which is only the present annual increase? Until they can do this, the number must be continually increasing. Indeed, I do not believe our southern brethren, in general, intend to do any thing more than to provide a sort of safety valve, by this Society, to serve as an outlet for their free blacks and supernumeraries. In our country, acts of the legislature are to be taken as to the expression of the public feeling, on all great subjects.—Towards the blacks, the language of each successive legislature has been, "Our fathers made you yoke heavy, but we will add there to; our fathers chastised you with whips, but we will chastise you with scorpions." Something must be done, to avert the fearful consequences.

We cannot expect any efficient measures to be adopted spontaneously in the slave holding states. The natural effects of slavery, upon the morals, industry, population, strength, and elevation of character, of a state, are so destructive, and it produces so much vexation, trouble and danger; the necessity of it is so very questionable; and its advantages are so trifling, compared with its evils, that we should naturally expect that those who are embarrassed with it would be solicitous about nothing else, than how to be delivered from the curse. But it is not so. The people are so wedded to their habits, and so fond of exercising unlimited power, and so many of their comforts seem to depend upon slavery, that we cease to wonder, at not finding any thing done by them towards improvement. I quote the language of Mr. Clarkson, the great friend of the blacks. "Their prejudices against the slaves are too great to allow them to become either impartial or willing actors in the case. The term slave being synonymous according to their estimation and usage, with the term brute, they have fixed a stigma upon their blacks, such as we who live in Europe could not have conceived, unless we had irrefragable evidence upon the point.—What evils has not this cruel association of terms produced? The West Indian master looks down upon his slave with disdain. He hates the sight of his features, and of his color; nay, he marks with distinctive approbrium the very blood in his veins, attaching different names, of more or less infamy to those who have it in them, according to the quantity which they have of it, in consequence of their pedigree, or of their greater or less degree of consanguinity with the whites.—Hence the West Indian feels an unwillingness to elevate the condition of the black, or to do any thing for him as a human being. I have no doubt, that this prejudice has been one of the great causes, why the improvement of our slave population by law has been so long

retarded; and that the same prejudice will continue to have a similar operation, so long as it shall continue to exist. Not that there are wanting men of humanity among our West Indian legislators. Their humanity is discernible enough when it is to be applied to the whites; but such is the system of slavery, and the degradation attached to slavery, that their humanity seems to be lost or gone, when it is to be applied to the blacks. Not again that there are wanting men of sense among the same body. They are shrewd and clever enough in the affairs of life, where they maintain an intercourse with the whites; but in their intercourse with the blacks their sense appears to be shrivelled and not of its ordinary size. Look at the laws of their own making, as far as the blacks are concerned, and they are a collection of any thing but wisdom."† If these remarks are not applicable to the slave laws of our own states, let the contrary be shown.

* See Ep. vi. 5. 9. Col. iii. 22. iv. 1.

† "Thoughts on the necessity of improving the condition of the slaves, &c. with a view to their ultimate emancipation." p. 10, 11.
(To be Continued.)

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

In speaking, on a former occasion, of the remedy for intemperance proposed by Dr. Chambers of this city, we expressed ourselves with a considerable degree of caution. As it is a subject of great importance to the community, and one on which they ought to be explicitly and accurately informed, we have within the past week spent more than one whole day in making a personal investigation into cases where the remedy has been applied, and into the nature of the medicine, in the hope of coming to a full and satisfactory conclusion. "The result of our enquiries will be seen in the sequel.—V. Y. Obs.

The remedy is not the same with that proposed by Dr. Loiseau of New-Orleans; or if it is, the coincidence is unknown to Dr. Chambers. They have had no manner of intercourse on the subject, and are entire strangers to each other. Dr. C. has been in possession of the secret, in its essential principles, for a number of years.

The medicine is taken in liquor,—that of which the patient is most fond, is usually preferred. It is not unpleasant to the taste; as we have ascertained from those who have taken it, and still more accurately, from having tasted it ourselves.

In its operation it is powerful, but not dangerous. It usually operates as a cathartic, and also as an emetic; but not always in both respects. In all cases nausea is produced.

There are three modifications of the medicine; adapted to the peculiar habits of the patient and inveteracy of the disease. Of course it is important, in making application for persons at a distance, to state these particulars as definitely as possible. In the mild form, we are told by Dr. C. that it fails of curing in about four cases out of twenty. Resort is then had to the other modifications.

In almost every instance, more than one dose is necessary. The greatest number of doses which have been taken in any case, which we have examined, is seven or eight. The cure is generally complete in the course of a single week.

Before being mingled with the liquor in which it is to be taken, the medicine subsists in two forms—as a liquid, and as a powder. The former is of a red color, the latter of a light brown. In this form it can be forwarded through the Post Office, in letters containing the proper directions.

Dr. C. has had the generosity to offer it to the poor of this city who are unable to make any compensation, gratis. To others the price is not extravagant considering the nature of the remedy, and is varied in some measure according to the circumstances of the individual.

It has already been applied in a large number of cases; in only two of which, so far as known to Dr. C. has it failed of effecting a cure, unless prematurely relinquished.

We have conversed with two respectable gentlemen, entirely disinterested, who have had opportunity to witness its effects on a large number of individuals, and it is their decided opinion that it is a real remedy. Several persons of good standing in society

and who had been supposed to be perfectly temperate, have availed themselves of the medicine. Some of them are known to be cured, and others have never reported their cases to Dr. C. In general he is ignorant of their names, and, as is proper, observes entire secrecy where it is otherwise. We however learned from another person, that one of the number was a venerable member of the Society of Friends; he stated that his principles enjoined the strictest temperance, but that he had unfortunately contracted a fondness for ardent spirits, of which, if it was possible, he wished to be cured. He is now as temperate as his principles require; and that not by constraint, but of choice.

We called last week upon a man about 40 years of age employed in a distillery, who had taken the medicine six or seven weeks previous. A short time before applying to Dr. C. he had been dismissed from his employment for intemperance. Being asked whether he had "drank any thing?" since he took the medicine, he answered "No." He was asked whether he abstained on the principle of self-denial, or because he had lost his appetite for ardent spirits; he replied, that he had no desire for such liquors. He was asked if his appetite for food had increased; he said it had always been good. He was asked if he believed himself finally cured; he said he had no doubt of it.

A barber, about 30 years old, had been in habits of intemperance for three or four years. The last thing at night and first in the morning was rum. When he found he had become a drunkard, he was often tempted, he said, to "go and drown himself in the Hudson," but was prevented by an unseen hand. He at length heard of Dr. C.'s remedy, and immediately made use of it. This was at least ten weeks ago. He has drunk but one glass since, and that as a medicine, in a severe attack by an acute disease.

A young man, about 19 years of age, had been addicted to intemperance from childhood. To use the language of a brother-in-law, he was "clear gone." He had become "a burden to himself, to his friends, and to society." When other means failed, he would sell his clothes for liquor. To the remark, that with such habits he could not have lived but a few years, it was replied by a near relative, "he would not have lived a fortnight." It is two months since he took the medicine; and that, only four times. He has not tasted of ardent spirits since. His appetite for food has returned, his constitution is renovated, and he fulfils the duties of his calling as regularly, as faithfully, and with as much correctness, as any other man. The evening before we called, one of his old friends persuaded him into a dram-shop, and tried every means to induce him to drink, but without success.

A man who had been intemperate from the age of 23 to 50, at an expense of \$80 a year for liquor, took the medicine about four weeks since, and is now completely temperate. He says he has no desire for ardent spirits. He is strong and vigorous as in his youth. His nerves, which before could only be quieted by two or three glasses, are now tranquil without any stimulant. To a question on this point, he replied, stretching out his hand and arm with perfect steadiness, "see that!"

But the most extraordinary case which we met with, was that of a journeyman printer. He had been educated a drunkard. In his boyhood, his father, now in the grave by intemperance, used to lead him about to taverns and "porter-houses," and after drinking himself self, to give of the same poison to his little son. Under those circumstances it is not strange if, at the age of 17, he was a confirmed drunkard. He is now 30. In the course of these thirteen years of debauchery, he has been twice a lunatic—has been once carried to the hospital—has had two fits, and one convulsion—has been often found dead drunk in the streets, and carried home or to the watch-house—has frequently lost his hat and shoes—has abused his mother—in short has been a drunkard of the very worst character. A quart of spirits a day, was for him but a moderate portion. He would often get up nights to slake his insatiable appetite for rum. This man resorted to Dr. Chambers about eight weeks ago—took his medicines seven times—and drank no ardent spirits since, nor had any desire for it. Peace is now restored in that before disorganised family; and his widowed mother is rejoicing and blessing God for this unexpected deliverance. We ought, however to add, that having taken the medicine in spirits, he is still fond of strong beer; but is fully satisfied that by treating his appetite in the same manner as the other, the result will be the same. He is determined to try the experiment.

In making most of these inquiries, we were accompanied by the Rev. Louis Dwight, of Boston, and are authorised to say that he concurs in the above statement. As to the efficacy of the remedy for a time, there can be among those who have examined the subject,

but one opinion. Whether the relish for ardent spirits will be permanent, can be better determined a year or two hence. But even if it should continue only two months, (and several of the above cases are of so long a standing,) would it not be well worth while for a drunkard, the disgrace and ruin of his family and the destroyer of his own soul, to take this medicine thus often, for the sake of being healthy, vigorous, rational and temperate? Is it not as wise to spend \$20 a year and be a man, as \$50 and be a beast?

In the number of the London Quarterly Review just received, some amusing extracts are made from "Hurwitz's Hebrew Tales," selected from the writings of the ancient Hebrew sages. The following specimens are given:—*Trenton Emp.*

"Compelled by violent persecution to quit his native land, Rabbi Akiba wandered over barren wastes and dreary deserts. His whole equipage consisted of a lamp, which he used to light at night, in order to study the law; a cock, which served him instead of a watch, to announce to him the rising dawn; and an ass, on which he rode.

"The sun was gradually sinking beneath the horizon, night was fast approaching, and the poor wanderer knew not where to rest his weary limbs. Fatigued and almost exhausted he came at last near a village. He was glad to find it inhabited, thinking, where human beings dwelt, there dwelt also humanity and compassion; but he was mistaken. He asked for a night's lodging; it was refused. Not one of its inhospitable inhabitants would accommodate him. He was therefore obliged to seek shelter in a neighboring wood. "It is hard (said he) not to find a hospitable roof to protect me against the inclemency of the weather; but God is just, and whatever he does is for the best." He seated himself beneath the tree, lighted his lamp and began to read the Law. He had scarcely read a chapter, when a violent storm extinguished the light. "What!" exclaimed he, "must I not be permitted to pursue my favorite study?—But God is just, and whatever he does is for the best."

He stretched himself on the bare earth, willing, if possible, to have a few hours' sleep. He had scarcely closed his eyes, when a fierce wolf came and killed the cock. "What new misfortune is this?" ejaculated the astonished Akiba—"My vigilant companion is gone! Who, then, will henceforth awaken me to the study of the law? But, God is just; he knows best what is good for us poor mortals." Scarcely had he finished the sentence, when a terrible lion came and devoured the ass. "What is to be done now?" exclaimed the lonely wanderer, "My ass and my cock are gone—all is gone! But praised be the Lord, whatever he does is for the best." He passed a sleepless night, and early in the morning went to the village to see whether he could procure a horse, or any beast of burden, to enable him to pursue his journey. But what was his surprise, not to find a single individual alive!

It appears that a band of robbers had entered the village during the night, killed its inhabitants, and plundered their houses. As soon as Akiba had sufficiently recovered from the amazement into which this wonderful occurrence had thrown him, he lifted up his voice and exclaimed, "Thou great God, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, now I know by experience, that poor mortal men are short sighted and blind; often considering as evils, what is intended for their preservation! But thou alone art just, and kind and merciful! Had not the hard-hearted people driven me by their inhospitality from the village, I should assuredly have shared their fate. Had not the wind extinguished my lamp, the robbers would have been drawn to the spot, and have murdered me. I perceive also that it was thy mercy which deprived me of my two companions that they might not, by their noise, give notice to the banditti where I was. Praise, then, be thy name for ever and ever!"

Anecdote of Thomas Paine.—One very warm evening, about twenty years ago, passing the house where Thomas boarded, the lower window was open, and seeing him sitting close by, and being on speaking terms, I stepped in for a half hour's chat; seven or eight of his friends were also present, whose doubts and his own, he was laboring to remove by a long talk about the story of Joshua commanding the sun and moon to stand still, &c., and concluded by denouncing the Bible as the worst of books and that it had occasioned more mischief and bloodshed than any book ever printed—and was believed only by fools and designing knaves, &c. Here he paused, and while he was replenishing the tumbler with his favorite brandy and water, a person, who I afterwards found was an intruder, like myself, asked Mr. Paine if he ever was in Scotland? the answer was, yes. So have I been, continues the speaker; and the Scotch are the greatest bigots with the Bible I ever met—it is

their schoolbook, their houses and churches are furnished with Bibles, and if they travel but a few miles from home, their Bible is always their companion: yet, continues the speaker, in no country where I have travelled have I seen the people so comfortable and happy; their poor are not in such abject poverty as I have seen in other countries; by their bigoted custom of going to church on Sundays, they save the wages which they earn through the week, which in other countries they have visited is generally spent by mechanics and other young men in taverns and frolic on Sundays; and of all the foreigners who land on our shores, none are so much sought after for servants, and to fill places where trust is reposed as the Scotch; you rarely find them in taverns, the watch-house, almshouse, bridewell, or state-prison. Now says he, if the Bible is so bad a book, those who use it most would be the worst of people, but the reverse is the case. This was a sort of argument Paine was not prepared to answer, and a historical fact which could not be denied—so without saying a word, he lifted a candle from the table, and walked up stairs; his disciples slipped out one by one, and left the speaker and T. to enjoy the scene.

Tobacco.—Were it possible for a being who had resided upon our globe, to visit the inhabitants of a planet, where reason governed, and tell them that a vile weed in general use among the inhabitants of the globe it had left, which afforded no nourishment—that this weed was cultivated with great care—that it was an important article of commerce—that the want of it produced real misery—that its taste was extremely nauseous, and that its use was attended with considerable loss of time and property, the account would be thought incredible, and the author of it would probably be excluded from society, for relating a story of so improbable a nature. In no one view is it possible to contemplate the creature man in a more absurd and ridiculous light, than in his attachment to tobacco.—*Dr. Rush.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

EDUCATION.

No. I.

Taking a view of the condition of the people of colour of this country, the writer is led to offer a few remarks on the vast importance of education to the people in question. The deplorable effects of ignorance are every where visible among us; and while they ought to be viewed as a matter of deep humiliation, we have left to us a source of inexpressible gratification, that the period in which we were utterly debarred access to the avenues of literature and science, has been lost amid the multiplied occurrences of time; and an era of comparative joy and glory, nas in the all-wise dispensations of Divine Providence, dawned upon us, proffering the blessing of intellectual cultivation.

It would be futile to call up proof, when we propose the general idea, that some degree of mental improvement is not only advantageous, but highly essential to a community. This is a maxim conceded by every penetrating mind. But the point at which we must arrive, is not to be expressed in general terms: we must explicitly specify that the attainments to which we have reference, are in an exalted sense, necessary to the people of colour. It may be, and has been urged that our complexion presents an inseparable barrier to any very material improvement of our condition in this country or in any white community. This is a position, however, which we are of opinion, cannot be maintained upon very tenable grounds; and which, did we deem it necessary, we feel prepared to disprove.

Is it asked, What avails it, that we educate our children, seeing that having bestowed every attention in our power to meet this end we find them excluded from patronage suited to their attainments? I answer, *Persevere in your efforts*, and when our too long neglected race, shall have become proportionally intelligent and informed with the white community, prejudice will and must sink into insignificance and give place to liberality and impartiality. Besides, suppose it were probable, that in order to obtain subsistence and comforts in respectable vocations, it would be necessary that we should remove to some other region (and this is a point which we will not in any measure concede) would the object be then gained? Far from it. Can we trace an example in any country, where the usage is otherwise than to devolve trusts of importance upon the most judicious and intelligent? To be fit subjects then of emigration, colonisation, or any other political change, in this or any other country, the prime prerequisite is education.

We grant now, that the colour of the skin is made a sufficient objection to our employment in a merchant's counting-house; but until now, there has scarcely been an instance of a coloured man, a native of this country, possessed of qualifications necessary to his conducting a set of books. But, let

education become general; and even this objection will be eventually removed. It is obvious that nothing is better calculated to exalt us in the estimation of the world, than the acquisition of literary knowledge.

With regard to the lack of pecuniary ability on our part, which is too often the plea, if instead of lavishing our scanty earnings upon balls, theatricals, and numerous other trivial amusements, they were properly and laudably appropriated, our offspring would be enabled to acquire those rudiments of learning, so essentially necessary to their further advancement.

The present remarks are designed as introductory to a more general view of the subject.

PHILANTHROPOS.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 30.

As many of our subscribers have not received their last number, owing to the sickness of one of our carriers; all such would confer a favour by giving notice at our Office.

On the 23d instant, "The African Association for Mutual Relief," celebrated their seventeenth anniversary in Zion Church.

The members of the Brooklyn Woolman, Union, Clarkson, and Wilberforce Societies, honoured the celebration by appearing with their different Standards and Badges.

Prayers were offered to the throne of Grace, by the Rev. Messrs. Miller and Rush, and addresses delivered, on the occasion, by Messrs. Robert Williams and Prince Loveridge.

We approve so highly of Societies for Mutual Relief and Instruction, that we almost feel compelled to offer a few remarks.

From his helpless state during infancy—from the many misfortunes and accidents to which he is liable in his manhood—from his almost infant state in his old age—it must be evident that the Creator never designed that man should exist independently of his fellows. Societies are certainly indications of a more civilized state; for though men in a state of nature, may often be compelled by circumstances to form associations for mutual defence, yet these have generally been dissolved upon the attainment of the object of their formation. In this state man never dreams of societies for mutual relief. It is vain pleasure, therefore, that we behold among our brethren, so many societies on these principles.

Could we but have a true estimate of the good which they have done, and are now doing; of the decrease of our poor in the almshouse; of the many poor widows and orphans who have been cheered in their days of adversity, by the aid afforded from such; we might then have some faint idea of the great blessing which they have been to us.

But as guardians for the public welfare of our brethren, we feel it our imperative duty to enter our protest against all public processions. No good can possibly arise from them but on the contrary much loss of time and expense. The brain of many a sensible man has often been so intoxicated on these occasions, that it required one week or more to convince him that he was still an inhabitant of this world of cares and perplexities, and that he had certain duties, (however humble,) to perform, which society had a right to expect from him as one of its members.

The rules of propriety, prudence and economy certainly require that we do nothing, which may be displeasing to the community at large. We have many warm friends in this city, but can we suppose these public processions have added any to our list? We fear, and we may almost assert positively, they have not; but have rather tended to diminish it.

But while we offer these remarks to the candid consideration of our brethren, we wish not to injure the feelings of any who differ from us in opinion.

Grecian Ball.—Our black population are uniting in the common cause of Grecian liberty. An "African Grecian Ball," took place in New-York on Thursday evening the 6th inst. Tickets sold for three dollars, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Upwards of 600 gentlemen and ladies of colour were present, dancing quadrilles to an excellent coloured band of musicians. The ladies were dressed in all the gaiety that New-York can boast. The company broke up about 6 o'clock in the morning.

As the above communication is circulating through the country, we deem it our duty to lay before the public a correct statement of facts.

That any connexion existed between the manager, Mr. Thomas Downing, and the Greek Committee we deny: for does not the absurdity of the object as stated above, immediately appear to every reflecting mind—that any portion of our community, who are even more oppressed, degraded, ignorant and poor, should be raising contributions for the Greeks, (however deserving) while thousands of our own brethren linger out a life of hopeless bondage; in comparison to which Turkish despotism is nothing.

Truth, however, compels us to acknowledge that the price of tickets for the admission of one gentleman and two ladies was three dollars, and also that the company danced to rather a late hour in the morning. As for the dancing of quadrilles, and the dresses of the ladies, having no knowledge of the former, and but little taste concerning the latter, we cannot contradict the learned writer. But we deny that one third part of the number above stated, was present; for obvious reasons which must convince the most distant of our friends—the size of the hall, which cannot possibly accommodate more than 200. For public satisfaction, and to gratify our own curiosity, we have taken the trouble of enquiring; and we learn that the whole number was 103.

We make these remarks merely to give a true statement to the public, that they may see from this, how many of the like have heretofore been before them, and what allowances ought in all cases to be made upon many articles which daily appear, much to our disadvantage.

Aware that much of the prejudice, and many of the disadvantages which we labour under, are the result of incorrect representation, we feel it our duty carefully to examine, with a view to correct, every misstatement which tends to the injury of our brethren. In the performance of this duty, let us it from us to censure, or wish to excite unpleasant feeling in any individual against the worthy authors of such productions. As to the purity of their motives we have no doubt; it is the means which are made use of in the prosecution of their plans, which are objectionable and incorrect.

We proceed by noticing a few ideas inculcated in a sermon preached some time ago in Newark, (N. J.) in behalf of the American Colonization Society, in which the Rev. speaker, "Asks what are the advantages of emancipation to the people of colour while they remain in this country?" And then replies, "Let the condition of our free coloured population afford the answer. Of these, it is supposed, that there about three hundred thousand. How many of these have attained to even a respectable standing in society? Take a town that contains hundreds, or a city that contains thousands of these unfortunate beings, and with the exception of a pious few, three fourths at least are proverbially idle, ignorant and depraved. Visit our jails and penitentiaries, and you will find them crowded with coloured convicts. Beyond a doubt their moral character is far more debased than any part of the white population." In answer to the first inquiry of the Rev. gentleman, we can assure him that to emancipate, enlighten and elevate the coloured population of the country, is the true

secret of amelioration; this is what the word of God, reason, humanity and policy require: this would rather deserve the name of an atonement, to Africa, for the many wrongs done her, than any thing that has heretofore taken place. To do this, is but "to love mercy and deal justly," and we do not think, we are asking too much of good men, when we require them to pursue these grand objects of exhortation and promise. Whatever may be the prejudice against our colour, we think it but reasonable to open to us facilities to education and comforts.

With respect to the Rev. gentleman's estimation of the condition and character of the coloured population of our towns and cities, we can assure him that it is the most charitable and inaccurate we have ever seen, or heard of. There certainly is not one fourth of our people, who justly come under the character set forth in all those strong epithets made use of on that occasion.

I trust the following official statement from the annual census of our city alms house, will correct the views of the Rev. gentleman, and the public generally, in reference to the condition of the coloured population.

NUMBERS OF PAUPERS.

White Men,	408	Coloured Men,	17
White Women,	432	Coloured Women,	43
White Boys,	308	Coloured Boys,	14
White Girls,	153	Coloured Girls,	7

Total of Whites, 1301—Total of Coloured, 81. Allowing that there are 100,000 of the white population, and 15,000 of the coloured, which we think as nearly correct as possible; it gives one coloured pauper to every 185, and one white pauper to every 115, leaving the advantage vastly on our side. About the same calculation will hold good, taking the state of New-York and all the Eastern states. In point of industry and comforts the people of colour cannot suffer by a comparison with the lower classes of the whites.

Let it further be taken into the account, that the white man possesses all the advantages, to education and competency, while the coloured man has scarcely any. The white man may pursue the most lucrative occupations, while the coloured man is confined to that which is least profitable.

As it regards their moral character, we hazard the assertion that the same calculations would hold good, if crime be taken in the depravity and viciousness of its character. Take the white man's in its aggregate, also the coloured man's, and see if the scale does not preponderate to our advantage, notwithstanding instances of crime are in a greater proportion among us.

The coloured man's offence, three times out of four, grows out of the circumstances of his condition, while the white man's, most generally, is premeditated and vicious. Therefore, if more of our people, in proportion, have unhappily become the tenants of jails and penitentiaries, it does not prove them more subject to crime, or their characters more debased.

(To be Continued.)

From the Albany papers we learn that the Executive of the State has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery of Morgan, if alive, and (if murdered) two thousand dollars for the discovery of the offender or offenders, and a free pardon to any accomplice who shall make a full discovery of the offender or offenders.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

From the Boston Courier of Friday

MUNICIPAL COURT.—March Term.

Yesterday came on the trial of George W. Steele, mariner, for an assault on Allen Cooper, also a mariner, on the 23d February last. The assault was committed on board the schr. Harden, then lying at Hancock's Wharf.

Hiram Parcher and Elias Durgut severally testified that on the day aforesaid they went down the wharf, and descried Cooper hanging, with a

rope round his body, under the arms, and a hook in his clothes; they went on board and asked the reason of these proceedings; Steele answered that Cooper had been detected in stealing, or in trying to steal; he then had Cooper lowered so that he could stand on a tip toe, and kept him in that position on or fifteen minutes, then had him laid again, and finally tied him with his back to the railing, while the Captain was sent for; the sailor returned, not having seen the Captain, and Steele put Cooper into the cabin, while himself went after the captain, ordering the sailor, if Cooper offered to come out of the cabin, to beat his brains out with a handspike. Steele came back, went into the cabin, called a sailor down to help him, and had the door locked. Witnesses could hear all the conversation that took place in the cabin, and heard Steele order Cooper to take off his clothes, saying he should receive three dozen lashes. One of the witnesses laid himself down at the door to hear more distinctly, and with a knife marked on the floor for every blow; Cooper, after receiving seventy-four blows, was ordered to put on his clothes, and being rather slow, Steele gave him twelve or fourteen more.

Upon Cooper's crying out, they supposed one of the persons put their hand over his mouth, telling him to hold his tongue. They then let him out of the cabin and he went off, but was so weak that he came near falling overboard, the blood, at the time flowing from his body.

Mr. Pierce, the constable, examined the body of Cooper at the Police Court, and found him bruised in a horrible manner; the skin was off the back and arms in over twenty places, and he could distinctly see the three cords of a rope, wherever it had struck. He had seen persons whipped at the public whipping-post, but never any thing so horrible as this. Cooper was cook of the vessel lying directly at the stern of the Harden.

Steele produced no witnesses in his own behalf, denied that he beat the man, but allowed that he did raise him up. The attorney of the commonwealth submitted the case without argument, and the jury, in a few moments, brought in a verdict of guilty.

Steele has been sentenced to six months imprisonment in the common jail, to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and costs of prosecution.

It has become our painful duty to record another steam-boat disaster, and another sacrifice of human life. The boiler of the steam-boat Oliver Ellsworth, which plies between this city and Hartford, exploded—rather in steam boat phraseology, the collapse due burst—on Thursday evening, at half past 7 o'clock, seven miles from Saybrook, on the passage to New-York. Mr. Henry C. Porter, of Hartford, who was one of the passengers, has called on us, and communicated the following particulars:

Seven of the passengers and three of the crew were scalded. One of the latter, named Andrus, died in a few hours, and was buried yesterday, at Saybrook.

The Rev. Dr. Spring, of this city, with Mr. Stephen Lockwood, one of the elders of his church, was on board, returning from Hartford, whither they had been to attend the installation of the brother of Dr. S. over the third congregational church in Hartford. We regret to state that Mr. L. a most estimable man is badly—nay dangerously scalded. He was in the act of inspiration, at the moment, and it is feared that the lungs are injured. Dr. Spring remains with Mr. L. and will arrive in the Macedonough tomorrow morning, by which boat the Oliver Ellsworth is to be towed to this city.

Mr. Pinfold, the Engineer, who belongs in this city, was badly scalded.—The steward of the boat is also among the scalded—both of whom have arrived in the Long Branch, which was sent for from New London, to bring the passengers on. Messrs Erastus Goodwin of Hartford, Asahel Hinckley, of do. and Stephen E. Gardiner, of Weatherfield, were all considerably scalded, and were taken back to Hartford, in the M'Donough.—*Com. Ad.*

A gentleman of our acquaintance in passing the vacant lot, in Broome near Laurens street, on Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, was knocked down by a villain with the obvious intention of robbery or murder. No words passed, and the gentleman was unsuspecting of an attack, although he heard footsteps behind him, until a blow from a club felled him to the earth, the fellow escaped.—Persons should be cautious in the neighborhood of the La Fayette theatre.—*M. Chron.*

Fire.—Last evening, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the grocery store of Mr. Lopez, situated at the corner of Broome-street and the Bowery, which was entirely consumed, together with the three adjoining frame building, and a three story brick house was materially injured.—*Id.*

John Smith, the well known Slave dealer has been confined some time in the goal of Hartford, for debts principally due in Massachusetts, to the amount of \$80,000—and not being able to find sureties has been in close confinement. On the 7th, a desperate attempt was made to liberate him by 4 men, who succeeded in entering the prison by false keys, where, however, they were caught by the keeper, and placed under lock and key themselves.

The Prince Hatzfeld, Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Prussia at the Court of Austria died at Vienna, Feb. 3, after a short illness. He had been condemned to death in 1809, by a military commission, but was pardoned on the intercession of his wife, by Napoleon.

The widow of the celebrated circumnavigator, Capt. James Cook, is still living at Clapham, Eng. in the full enjoyment of all her faculties.

West India Ecclesiastical Establishment.—The British West Indies are divided into two dioceses—Jamaica and Barbadoes with the Leeward Islands. Each of these have now a resident Bishop and deacons; &c.

Jamaica is divided into 21 parishes which contain 325,805 slaves. It has 21 Rectors, and 24 Curates, 21 churches and 20 chapels which will seat about 12,000 souls. Besides these, there are 30 places of worship on the island, not of the established church.

Barbadoes and the twelve islands included in the same diocese, have 41 churches 10 chapels, 43 clergy, 40 catechists and teachers, 28 Parsonage houses, and 19 school houses.

These establishments are comparatively new, and if maintained in the spirit of the Great Founder of Christianity, will be eminently useful. We may well rejoice in all measures adopted to benefit the benighted population of the West Indies; and can believe with confidence, that in this period of enlightened effort, scarcely any thing will be attempted fruitlessly by any denomination of Christians, for the melioration of the state of the thousands and millions of mankind, who are yet in bondage to their fellow creatures.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Mr. Varick, Mr. William Patterson, to Miss Cynthia Clarbome, of this city.

DEATHS.

On the 22d inst. Mr. John Charles, aged 27. On the 23d inst. Mr. Joseph Wyckoff, aged 53.

On Friday, the 23d of March, Henry B. M. Anthony, the son of James W. Anthony, aged 7 months and fifteen days.

In Boston, very suddenly on the 25th ult. Mr. Alexander Thompson, aged 35.

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Friday, March 23.

Ships, James Cropper, Graham, from Liverpool, sailed 16 Feb.; Cadmus, Allyn, from Havre, sailed 17 Feb.; South Carolina Packet, Cartwright, 21 days from St. Croix, with sugar and rum. Brigs John, London, 20 days from Guiana, P. R. with sugar and coffee; Francis, Spear, from Vera Cruz, left Feb. 21 with cochineal and specie; Reindner, Knight, 25 days from Bordeaux with brandy; &c.

Schooners, Albany Packet, Bowen, 16 days from Xibaca, with dye stuffs; Robert V. Hayne, Johnson, 32 days from Lagaira, with coffee, &c.; Only Son, Sudall, 25 days from Ponce, P. R. with sugar, &c.

Saturday, March 24.

Brigs, Asaph, Shaw, 24 days from Port Omon, (Spanish Maine) with mahogany, logwood, &c.; Mariner, Amesburg, 55 days from Gibraltar with wine.

Monday, March 26.

Ships, Brighton, Sebr, from London, sailed 7 Feb with dry goods, &c.; Melanthon, Lloyd, from Carnarvon, 32 days with slate; La Fayette, Fanning, 3 days from the Balize, with cotton, sugar, &c.

Brigs, Prince Edward, Howland, 21 days from Talapico with pimento and specie; Phebe and Ann, 83 days from Trieste, with currants, brimstone, &c.; Hannah, Trowbridge, from St. Eusta, sailed 1st March with sugar, &c.

Schooners, Milo, Clark, 19 days from St. Croix with rum and sugar; Liberty, Rievero, 11 days from Havana, with coffee and sugar; William, Martin, 25 days from Maracaibo with fustic, coffee, &c.; West Indian, Bryant, 23 days from Jamaica with rum, &c.

Tuesday, March 27.

Ships, Factor, Floyd, from London, and 43 days from the Downs, with copper, mercurandize, &c.; Chancellor, Baker, bound for Napoli di Romania, returned leaky; British barque Unity Johnson, 51 days from Bristol, with iron, &c.; Saluda, Jennings, 5 days from Charleston with mercurandize and produce.

Brigs, Sea Gull, Blydenburgh, 40 days from Lisbon with salt, wine and specie; Br. brig Kate, Webb, 24 days from Trinidad in ballast.

Schooner General Jackson, Ruidt, 25 days from Para with cocoa, &c.

Wednesday, March 28.

Brigs, Pilgrim, King, 66 days from Sicily with fruit, &c.; William, Howland, Lee, 46 days from St. Ubus with salt; Carlo, clear 13 days from St. Croix, with sugar and rum; Enterprise, Parker, 24 days from Jacquemal with coffee, &c.; Melanthon, Woodbury, 22 days from Ponce (P. R.) with sugar and coffee.

Thursday, March 29.

Brigs, Charles Ambergier, Savage, 61 days from Maracaibo with merchandise; Boyota, Palmer, 16 days from Castibagna with wood, hides, &c.; Schooner Hope & Hannah, Chase, 14 days from Port au Prince with coffee.

POETRY.

From "the Trenton Emporium."

"THE FLOWER OF FRIENDSHIP."

In early youth I nursed a flower,
Of sweet perfume and lovely hue,
A favorite in my blooming bower,
Warmed by the sun, refreshed by shower,
Securely there it grew.

If gladness filled my youthful breast,
More bright its beauties shone;
It seemed to hail the joyful guest,
And by its sweet perfume confessed,
It lived for me alone.

When sorrow's adverse hour was mine,
I sought its bloom in vain,
No brightness on its stem could find,
In sympathetic grief it pined,
For Friendship was its name.

O that this gem to me so dear,
Still blessed me with its ray;
I saw a fearful form appear—
In vain my interposing care,
It bore my prize away.

And now, though other flowers are near,
Vain is their bloom for me,
Their gay luxuriance mocks my tear,
Than leafless shrub their tints more drear,
Dear plant, since left of thee.

O death—how well they know't to aim,
Thy sure directed dart,
Toward those most we love, or M—
With smiles of love could bless again,
This desolated heart. ELLA.

GREECE.

Land of heroes and of sages,
Waking from thy sleep of ages,
Rouse thee! 'tis no hour for slumber,
Foes, as ocean's sands in number,
Gird thee. 'Tis not now the Asian
Gives thy fields to desolation;
'Tis not now the archer Mede,
Rushing as before—to bleed!
'Tis not now the Persian's car
Glitters in the ranks of war—
They can waste thy fields no longer;
But a prouder foe, and stronger,
Battles round each leaguer'd wall,
Striving fierce to work thy fall.
Wake thee, to the hour of danger!
Turn thee to the tyrant stranger,
And for ever tear thy name
From the burning page of shame.
Bid thy sons remember well
From what height their country fell!
What the splendors once that crown'd her
When the nations bow'd around her!
When on red Platan's plain
Persia's myriads fought in vain;
Down Aegeus' waters roll'd
Host on host; and arms of gold,
Shield and spear, and bow and quiver,
Mingled in the blood-stained river,
With the dead, where lord and slave
Floated down the same red wave.
Such, before her sons betray'd her,
Was the doom she gave the invader!

SEA-SHORE STANZAS.

BY HARRY CORNISH.

Methinks I fain would lie by the lone sea,
And hear the waters their music weave!
Methinks it were a pleasant thing to grieve,
So that our sorrows might companioned be
By that strange harmony.
Of winds and billows, and the living sound
Sent down from heaven when the thunder speaks
Unto the listening shores and torrent creeks,
When the swell'n sea doth strive to burst its
bound!

Methinks, when tempests come and kiss the ocean,
Until the vast and terrible billows wake,
I see the writhing of that curled snake
Which men of old believed, and my emotion
Warreth within me, till the fable reigns
God of my fancy, and my curdling veins
Do homage to the serpent old
Which clasped the great world in its fold,
And brooded over earth and the unknown sea,
Like endless, restless, dreamy deity.

VARIETIES.

An easy Way to Secure Dead Bodies in their Graves.—As soon as the corpse is deposited in the grave, let a truss of long wheaten straw be opened and distributed in layers, as equally as may be, with every layer of earth, until the whole is filled up. By this method the corpse will be effectually secured; as it is certain the longest night will not afford time sufficient to empty the grave, though all the common implements of digging be used for that purpose.

Estimated consumption of wheat and other grain in the United Kingdom, in one year, six months, one month, one week, and per day, &c.

	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
QRS.	QRS.	QRS.	
A Year	12,000,000	36,000,000	48,000,000
Six Months	6,000,000	18,000,000	24,000,000
Three Months	3,000,000	9,000,000	12,000,000
Six Weeks	1,500,000	4,500,000	6,000,000
One Month	1,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
Two Weeks	500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
One Week	250,000	750,000	1,000,000
One Day	35,714	107,143	142,857

A Polish Joke.—During the reign of Stanislaus Poniatowsky, a petty noble having refused to resign to Count Thiesenhaus his small estate, the count invited him to dinner, as if desirous of amicably adjusting the affair; and whilst the knight, in the pride of his heart at such unexpected honor, assiduously plied the bottle, the count despatched some hundreds of peasants with axes, ploughs, and waggons, ordering the village, which consisted only of a few wooden buildings, to be pulled down, the materials carried away, and the plough passed over the ground which the village had occupied. This was accordingly done. The nobleman, on his return home in the evening, could find neither road, house, nor village. The master and his servant were alike bewildered, and knew not whether they were dreaming, or had lost the power of discrimination; but the surprise and alarm were deemed so truly humorous, that the whole court was delighted with the joke.—Neale's Travels.

Rare Instance of Self-devotion.—A gentleman of the name of Mackenzie happened to be in a cabin with Prince Charles Edward, when they were suddenly surrounded by a detachment of English troops, advancing from every point. Charles was then asleep, and was awakened to be informed of his inevitable danger. "Then we must die," said he, "like brave men, with swords in our hands." "No, Prince," said Mackenzie, "resources still remain. I will take your name and flee one of the detachments. I know what my fate will be; but whilst I keep it employed, your Royal Highness will have time to escape." Mackenzie rushed forward, sword in hand, against a detachment of fifty men; and as he fell covered with wounds, he exclaimed, "You have killed your Prince." His head was cut off, and carried without delay, to the Duke of Cumberland. Exulting in his prize, the Duke set off next day for London, with the head packed up in his chaise. And the belief that the Prince was dead, not only relaxed for a time the diligence of his pursuers, but even suspended the work of havoc and desolation against the unfortunate Highlanders. At length, after wandering from place to place in various disguises, often lodging in caves and woods, destitute of the common necessities of life, Charles embarked on board a privateer, sent from France to receive him, and landed safely at Morlaix, in Bretagne.—Stewart's History of Scotland.

Curious Love Letter.—A young woman had lived servant at a respectable farm house, at the village of L—, in Northamptonshire, whose sweetheart was an honest rustic of the same place, but whom cruel fate had destined to remove to a distant part of the country, which, instead of diminishing, only served to increase their mutual regard. They were now, of course, obliged to have resort to correspondence, but, alas! how was this to be carried on? For poor Mary could not write. But it was not long before she received a letter from William, in which he declared the increased ardor of his love, and implored her to marry. She was now compelled to have recourse to a confidential female friend to assist her in reading the letter and who readily offered to write an answer; but no, Mary could not even to her friend impart the main secret, and declined the proffered service; yet as true love is seldom at a loss for the means of invention, Mary adopted the following concise method.—Having procured a sheet of writing paper, with the end of a burnt stick from off the hearth she formed the little top, and inclosed a small piece of sheep's wool, which comprised Mary's significant answer, "I wove!" Her friend wrote the supererogation, and the letter was sent off; post haste; it was well understood, and received with as much real pleasure as any letter could have been. Banns were soon after published, and they were married with as little delay as possible.

A Cottage built for Thirty Shillings.—We find the following suggestion in a pamphlet, which has just been published by Mr. James Miller, of Glasgow; it is, perhaps, worth attending to:—"Suppose clay can be got close by where you mean to build, work the clay well, then put it into wooden moulds, the same as bricks, when the walls are at their required height, bore the outside of the walls full of little holes about the size of your little finger; when this is done, have ready a mixture of smithy ashes, lime, and sand; let these ingredients be well wrought with water, then plaster the outside of your walls with this mixture; in a short time it will be as hard as some stones, and will resist frost and water, and stand one hundred years. A man can wheel from the pit, clay for 4,000 bricks in a day, 2s.—ditto can work clay for 4,000 in one day, 2s.—ditto can mould 4,000 in a day, 2s.—ditto can carry to the builder's hand 4,000 in a day, 2s.—ditto building 4,000 in three days, 6s.—Lime for building 4,000 when it can be got reasonable, 10s.—Total, 1110s. Eight or ten thousand bricks will build a neat and commodious cottage, with four apartments. If it is in a part of the country where wood and labour are cheap, it can be built at little more than half of my estimated price."

It is a fact not generally known, that the amount of exports of British produce to the New States of America and Brazil, exceeds the amount of exports to the United States.

NOTICE.

PROPRIETORS OF CIRCULATING LIBRARIES can have their Books and outstanding Debts collected, upon very moderate terms. N. B. Subscribers to all Periodicals received and procured by

GEORGE W. EVERITT, General Agent,
33 Catharine-street.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE;

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL, of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,

No. 218, South Second-st. Philadelphia.

N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

CASH FOR CAST OFF CLOTHES.

WANTED To purchase a large quantity of cast off Clothes, for which the highest price will be given by THOMAS L. JENNINGS, No. 110 Nassau-st., formerly No. 64; who has constantly on hand at the above place, a general assortment of second hand clothes, at the lowest prices for cash.

N. B. Those persons who wish to dispose of clothes, will please to send their address as above, or send their articles before sun-set.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.

Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 5, Varick-street. New-York, March 20.

SOMETHING TO BE SAVED!

CHARLES MORTIMER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has opened, and expects to continue, his Shop, at 33 Church-street; where he will make and repair Shoes and Boots, in the best manner, at the following reduced prices:

New Boots,	\$6 00
Soling and healing Boots,	1 00
Soling Boots,	0 75
Footing Boots,	3 50

N. B. He also informs his gentlemen customers, that he will give new Boots and Shoes, in exchange, or he will give his work for second-hand Boots. All orders left at his Shop, 33 Church-street, will be immediately attended to.

New-York, March 20. 2

S. E. CORNISH'S

SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes,

Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH, GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller.

New-York, March 14. 1

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent Land, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city: its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men), though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

PROSPECTUS.

As education is what renders civilized man superior to the savage; as the dissemination of knowledge is continually progressing among all other classes, in the community: we deem it expedient to establish a paper, and bring into operation all the means with which our benevolent Characters have endowed us, for the moral, religious, civil and literary improvement of our injured race. Experience teaches us that the Press is the most economical and convenient method by which this object is to be obtained.

Daily slandered, we think that there ought to be some channel of communication between us and the public: through which a single voice may be heard, in defence of five hundred thousand free people of colour. For often has injustice been heaped upon us, when our only defence was an appeal to the AMERICAN; but we believe that the time has now arrived, when the calumnies of our enemies should be refuted by forcible arguments.

Believing that all men are equal by nature, we indulge the pleasing anticipation, that as the means of knowledge are more extensively diffused among our people, their condition will become improved, not only in their daily walk and conversation, but in their domestic economy.

Our columns shall ever be open to a temperate discussion of interesting subjects. But in respect to matters of religion, while we concede to them their full importance, and shall occasionally introduce articles of this general character, we would not be the advocates of any particular sect or party.

In the discussion of political subjects, we shall ever regard the constitution of the United States as our polar star. Pledged to no party, we shall endeavour to urge our brethren to use their right to the elective franchise as free citizens. It shall never be our object to court controversy, though we must at all times consider ourselves as champions in defence of oppressed humanity.

As the diffusion of knowledge, and raising our community into respectability, are the principal motives which influence us in our present undertaking, we hope our hands will be upheld by all our brethren and friends.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH,

JOHN B. RUSSWURM,

Editors and Proprietors.

Recommendations.

The following Testimonials in favour of the gentlemen who propose a paper in this city, more especially adapted to the wants and circumstances of coloured people, have been handed to us for publication: we insert them the more readily, because we believe them to be justly merited.—New-York Observer.

From the Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, Pastor of the Laight-street Church, New York.
Being well acquainted with the Rev. Samuel E. Cornish, and having good evidence of the character of his colleague, John B. Russwurm, A. B.; and they having become co-editors of a weekly paper, designed chiefly for the reading of their coloured brethren: I am free to express my confidence in the promise of their enterprise, and in the relative competency with which its concerns will be conducted. New-York, Jan. 17, 1827.

I am acquainted with the Editors, and consider them very competent to the undertaking of the proposed work: they are well known in this city as respected and valuable citizens.

THOMAS EDDY.

New-York, 1st mo. 17, 1827.

To our Subscribers.

Those of our subscribers who are not prepared to pay the amount of their subscriptions at this time, are informed that we shall expect them to do so as early as they possibly can.

Subscribers who have not received the first number of this Journal, will please to give early information at our office.

Letters and Communications intended for publication, must be post paid, and addressed to the Editors of the Freedom's Journal.

Advertisements inserted by the month, quarter, or year at a reasonable rate.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

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The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscription, \$2.50 will be received.
No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors. All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

" RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION "

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors & Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1827.

[Vol. I. No. 4.]

MEMOIRS OF CAPT. PAUL CUFFEE.

He returned home in due season heavily freighted with oil and bone and arrived in the autumn of 1796 being then about his 34th year.—He went to Philadelphia to dispose of his cargo.—His pecuniary circumstances were by this time in a flourishing train. When in Philadelphia he purchased iron necessary for bolts and other works suitable for a schooner of 60 or 70 tons, and soon after his return to Westport the keel of a new vessel was laid. In 1795 his schooner of 69 tons burthen was launched and called "the Ranger." Paul possessed two small fishing boats, but his money was exhausted, and the cargo for his new vessel would require a considerable sum beyond his present stock. He now sold his two boats and was enabled to place on board his schooner a cargo valued at 2000 dollars: with this he sailed to Norfolk, on the Chesapeake Bay and there learned that a very plentiful crop of Indian Corn had been gathered that year on the eastern shore of Maryland, and that he could procure a schooner load for a low price at Vienna on the Nanticoke river. Thither he sailed, but on his arrival the people were filled with astonishment and alarm. A vessel owned and commanded by a black man, and manned with a crew of the same complexion, was unprecedented and surprising. The white inhabitants were struck with apprehension of the injurious effects which circumstances would have on the minds of their slaves, suspecting that he wished secretly to kindle the spirit of rebellion and excite a destructive revolt among them. Under those notions several persons associated themselves for the purpose of preventing Paul from entering his vessel or remaining among them. On examination his papers proved to be correct and the Custom House officers could not legally refuse the entry of his vessel. Paul combing prudence with resolution and on this occasion conducted himself with candor, modesty and firmness. His crew behaved not only inoffensively, but with a conciliating propriety. In a few days the inimical association vanished and the inhabitants treated him and his crew with respect and even kindness. Many of the principal people visited his vessel and in consequence of the pressing invitation of one of them Paul dined with his family in the town. In three weeks, Paul sold his cargo, and received into his schooner 3000 bushels of Indian corn.—With this he returned to Westport where that article was in great demand; his cargo sold rapidly and yielded him a profit of 1000 dollars. He unloaded his vessel, sailed for Norfolk, sold his cargo and took in another, which on his return proved as profitable as his first voyage. The home market was now amply supplied with corn and it became necessary to seek a different employment for his vessel he sailed to Passamaquoddy in search of a cargo. When he arrived in the river, James Brian, a merchant of Wilmington (Delaware State) made him a liberal offer for his vessel to carry a load of Gypsum.—Paul thought the proposed price for the freight would equal the profits of any other business and embraced the terms. He took on board the proposed cargo and proceeded to Washington. Since that period some of the vessels in which Paul is concerned have annually made one or two voyages to the same port. During the year 1797 after his return home, Paul purchased the house in which his family resided and the adjoining farm. For the farm and its improvements he paid \$3500 and placed it under the management of his brother who is a Farmer.

(To be Continued.)

Idlers.—The Hollanders, in the early age of their Republic, considered idle persons as politically criminal, and punished idleness as a crime against the commonwealth. Those who had no visible means of an honest livelihood, were called before the magistracy to give an account of how they get their living; and if they were unable to render a satisfactory explanation on this point, they were put to labor. Those thrifty Hollanders are said to have employed the following singular expedient. They constructed a kind of a box sufficiently large for a man to stand upright in and exercise his bodily faculties. In the interior of it was a pump. The vagrant or idler was put into this box, which was so placed in the liquid element, that the water gushed into it constantly, through the aper-

tures in its bottom and sides; so that the lazy culprit had to work at the pump, with all his might, and for several hours together, to keep himself from drowning. The medicine, it is said, was found to be an infallible cure for the disease, inasmuch that no person was ever known to work at it the second time.—*Brief Remark.*

PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

Every attempt at a thorough discussion of this subject has always been met with a cry of danger. "You will excite the slaves to insurrection," say they. But I ask if there is now no danger? If every slave owner feels as safe when he goes to bed as if he were surrounded by a free peasantry? If not, what mean those pistols under his pillow, and that loaded rifle over it? And is there even now no small degree of danger, what will be the case, when the slaves in the West Indies and the Spanish states, become all free citizens? On the subject of danger, I am happy again to avail myself of the language of Mr. Buxton. "I do not mean to say, that there are not very great perils connected with the present state of the West Indies. On the contrary, I am quite sure—as sure as it is possible for any man in the house or in the country to be—that there is imminent peril at the present moment; and that that peril will increase, unless our system be altered. For I know wherever there is oppression, there is danger—wherever there is slavery there is great danger—danger, in proportion to the degree of suffering. But the question is, how that danger is to be avoided. I answer, that it is to be avoided by that spirit of humanity which has avoided it in other places—by doing justice to those whom we now oppress—by giving liberty for slavery, happiness for misery. But even supposing the danger of giving to be as great as the danger of withholding; there may be danger in moving, and danger in standing still—danger in proceeding, and danger in doing nothing: then, I ask the house, and I ask it seriously—whether it is not better to incur peril for justice and humanity, for freedom, and for the sake of giving happiness to millions hitherto oppressed; or whether it be better to incur peril for slavery, cruelty, and injustice, for the sake of destroying the happiness of those wretched beings, upon whom we have already showered every species of calamity? I know there is danger. Danger! why? because the few inflict, and the multitude suffer gross injustice. But I confess it does appear to me to be the most extraordinary of all arguments, to contend that the danger arises not from slavery itself, but from the discussion of slavery in this house. What, then, does the slave require any hint from us that he is a slave, and that slavery is of all conditions the most miserable? Why, sir, he hears this; he sees it; he feels it too, in all around him. He sees his harsh uncompensated labour; he hears the crack of the whip; he feels, he writes under the lash. Does not this betray the secret? This is no flattery; these are counsellors who feelingly persuade him what he is. He sees the mother of his children stripped naked before the gang of male negroes, and flogged unmercifully; he sees his children sent to market to be sold at the best price they will fetch; he sees in himself, not a man, but a thing; by West Indian law, a chattel, an implement of husbandry, a machine to produce sugar, a beast of burden. And will any man tell me, that the black, with all this staring him in the face, and flashing in his eyes, whether he rises in the morning or goes to bed at night, never dreams that there is injustice in such treatment, till he sits down to the perusal of an English newspaper, and there learns, to his astonishment, that there are enthusiasts in England, who from the bottom of their hearts deplore, and even more than they deplore, abhor all black slavery! There are such enthusiasts; I am one of them; and while we breathe, we will never abandon the cause, till that thing, that chattel, is reinstated in all the privileges of man."

It is of no use now, for any of us to declaim about the danger of the discussion. We cannot help it if we would. It is begun out of our reach in the British Parliament, by men who spurn all control but that of Christian principle, and who will continue it, until the enormity of the evil is fully searched out and made known; until the evil itself is fully and forever destroyed. The thing will be

done, if certainly will. Look at it a moment. The fact that nothing effectual has hitherto been done by law for the mitigation of its evils, warrants us in the supposition that nothing will be done, if those concerned are left to themselves. There seems to be a sort of fatalism about it. Slavery, as it actually exists, and as it will probably always continue, is a human passion remains the same, in "twice cursed," in him who suffers and him who inflicts it. We had many exhibitions of its character, during the late ardour in behalf of the Greeks. It would be instructive to take any of the addresses, speeches, or resolutions made on that occasion, and to see how many of the most odious features of Turkish slavery may be fairly matched in this free and enlightened country. Some of them may be rendered stronger in degree, by the fecundity of the Turkish character. And there is some difference in the detail. For instance, there is not the same "uncertainty" to the black as to the Greek slave, whether he shall enjoy the earnings of his own industry; for the black must labour continually, with the full knowledge that he shall not enjoy them. He has not even the poor hope of the wretched Greek to animate him in his toils. There are not wanting instances, where masters have held out to their blacks the hope of freedom as an incitement to industry; and then, when the poor slave, by the labour of his nights and holidays, had saved the sum required to buy him free, he has found that "all the earnings of a slave belong to his master," and he is still as far from freedom as ever.—The law is so. He has no redress. It may not be so frequent an occurrence as in Turkey, but it is not owing to any law that it is not. There is another difference. Says Mr. Webster in his speech, "In the whole world no such oppression is felt as that which has crushed down the wretched Greeks. In India, to be sure, it is bad enough in principle; but in the actual feeling of oppression, it is not to be compared. There the oppressed natives are themselves as barbarous as their oppressors; but here have been seven millions of civilized, enlightened, Christian men, trampled into the very earth, century after century by a barbarous, pillaging, relentless soldiery. The world has no such misery to show. True, we have only two millions, not a civilized, enlightened, nor Christian." Though living a hundred years in the midst of a "civilized, enlightened, and Christian" land, they are still a barbarous, ignorant, and heathen race, and without any fair prospect of ever being otherwise. How ever gratifying to our feelings it may be to see "a people of intelligence, ingenuity, refinement, spirit, and enterprise" thus oppressed, I ask if it is not equally abhorrent to our moral principles, that a people claiming this character for themselves, should for so many ages act the part of oppressors? And that they should purposely and of design, keep two millions of their fellow-men in the very lowest state of degradation? What knows the pleasures of intellectual improvement and refined society, and the delights of domestic happiness, would consent to give them up, even if enjoyed in Turkish bondage? What generous mind would not rather be the Greek than the black? And so far as the laws have effect, the black is as absolutely subjected to the caprice of his master, whether actuated by passion or by lust, as the Greek. Public opinion may indeed operate to some extent in the more populous and refined districts, but there is abundant evidence to show, that in many parts of the slave territories, the despotism is exercised as absolutely as in Turkey. Lord Althorpe, in the debate before referred to, said, "The honorable member for Sandwich has stated broadly and has quoted various documents to prove that the slave is perfectly contented and happy. If we look only to the clothing and food allowed to these unfortunate beings, it is enough to convince any reasonable man, without further investigation, of the necessity of an alteration in the present system; and it is idle to the last degree, to talk of the happiness and comfort enjoyed by them. But it is said that some of those happy slaves are so conscious of their bliss, that they have even refused to take advantage of an offer of liberty, and have preferred to live and die in slavery. If the object were to prove the low state to which as moral creatures, these beings have been reduced, nothing could be

stronger than this single statement. Good God! can it be imagined for a moment, that a man, possessing the least particle of the sympathies and affections of his species, should prefer to doom himself without remorse, to slavery for life; that he should doom his children after him, from generation to generation, to be born to live, and die, in the bonds of slavery; that he should doom for ever his sons to the lash of the slave-driver, and expose his daughters to the will and power of a cruel task-master? If any thing, I say, can raise feelings of indignation and horror in the breast, it would be the knowledge of such a fact as this."

Said Mr. Brougham, on the same occasion. "In Jamaica too, I am told all is perfect; and that the black, who must be allowed to be the best judge of his own happiness, is perfectly contented with his lot—so well contented that he would not change it. But unfortunately for this assertion, it appears from consulting a single page of the Jamaica gazette, that it cannot be supported. It is curious to observe the broad and most unequivocal contradiction given by these gazettes to this grave statement of the Jamaica assembly—for it thence appears that many of the blacks have shown a most pointed desire to change their happy situation. In a single page of these gazettes, there are no less than fifty "Runaways,"—persons quitting this enviable situation, not only with a certainty of many privations, but at the risk of all the severe penalties which attach to their crime."

Such are the views and feelings of some of the most enlightened philanthropists in the world. And something will certainly be done in the case. The thought is not to be endured for a moment, that the present state of things should last always. It would seem almost like an imputation upon Divine Providence to believe that he had suffered two millions of his creatures to become so involved in calamity that there was no possibility of a rescue, if God is just, something will be done. It will be done with our consent or against it; by our efforts, or in spite of them. The decree is past, and it hastens to its accomplishment.

It cannot be believed that while all the rest of mankind are advancing in the march of improvement, two millions of the race in free America, shall be left in irretrievable degradation. The foundations of rights and duties are becoming known. And have the blacks neither duties nor rights? The Christian sees with delight the efforts that are made to diffuse the gospel of life among the heathen. And shall the blacks be the only heathen?—The philanthropist fondly believes that the character of man is rising, swelling, bursting its ancient limits and the bonds with which despotism had sought to confine it. Shall the divine principle remain stationary only among American slaves? Despotism is gradually yielding to the influence of public opinion. The old monarchies and aristocracies, where the many labor for the few, and government is administered for the benefit of rulers and not of subjects, are trembling and tottering to their fall. Witness the anxiety of the Holy Alliance to repress every thing like revolutionary principles, and every thing that goes to promote general improvement and elevation of character. But they will not be successful. Every friend of freedom feels that they cannot succeed. There is a law of nature against them. An impulse has been given to the minds of men which is irresistible. And shall the laws of nature be suspended only in the freest country on the globe? Can we believe that God regards slavery here with so favorable an eye, that he will repeal that law by which he has made provision for the renovation of this miserable world? (To be continued.)

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.
African Education and Benevolent Society of Chillicothe.—We the people of colour, of the town of Chillicothe, having for a long time looked around us with heart rending sensations upon the ignorant condition in which our children are growing up; and being sensible that it is in a great measure owing to the want of a religious education, that so many deviations from the paths of rectitude, both in our families and in society in general are committed; have thought proper to form ourselves into a society, for the purpose, as far as it is in our power, of dispersing this

more gloom, and prepare our children with dignity and propriety to pass through the vicissitudes of life.

At a meeting, held on Monday evening, February 20th, 1827; on motion, Mr. Lewis Woodson was called to the chair, and Mr. Wm. Dailey appointed secretary. After the bye-laws and constitution were read and adopted, it was Resolved, that the Rev. William Graham deliver an address to the society on the second Monday of April, at the Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which time there will be a collection lifted to aid the society, to carry the above laudable object into operation—where the citizens of Chillicothe, both white and coloured, are respectfully invited to attend; and all others who may feel disposed to aid us in such a laudable object.

LEWIS WOODSON, Chairman.

WILLIAM DAILEY, Secretary.

THE DEAN OF BADAJOZ.—A TALE.

From the Abbe Blanchet.

The Dean of the cathedral of Badajoz was more learned than all the doctors of Salamanca, Coimbra, and Alcala, united. He understood all languages, living and dead, and was perfect master of every science, divine and human, except that, unfortunately, he had no knowledge of magic, and was inconsolable when he reflected on his ignorance in that sublime art. He was told, that a very able magician resided in the suburbs of Toledo, named Don Torribio. Immediately he saddled his mule, departed for Toledo, and alighted at the door of a very superb dwelling, the habitation of that great man.

"Most reverend magician," said he, addressing himself to the sage, "I am the Dean of Badajoz. The learned men of Spain all allow me their superior, but I am come to request from you a far greater honour—that of becoming your pupil. Deign to initiate me in the mysteries of your art, and doubt not but you shall receive a grateful acknowledgment, suitable to the benefit conferred and your own extraordinary merit."

Don Torribio was not very polite, though he valued himself on being intimately acquainted with the best company in hell. He told the Dean, he was welcome to seek elsewhere for a master in magic, for that, for his part, he was weary of an occupation which produced nothing but compliments and promises, and that he would not dis honour the occult sciences by prostituting them to the ungrateful.

"To the ungrateful!" cried the Dean; "has then the great Don Torribio met with persons who have proved ungrateful? and can he so far mistake me as to rank me with such monsters?" He then repeated all the maxims and apophthegms which he had read on the subject of gratitude, and every refined sentiment his memory could furnish.

In short, he talked so well, that the conjuror, after having considered a moment, confessed he could refuse nothing to a man of such abilities, and so ready at pertinent quotations. "Jacinta," said he, calling to his old woman, "lay down two partridges to the fire; I hope my friend the Dean will do me the honour to sup with me to-night." At the same time he takes him by the hand, and leads him into his cabinet; there he touches his forehead, muttering three mysterious words, which I must request the reader not to forget, *Orthobol, Pistafier, Onagrion*; then, without further preparation, he began to explain, with all possible perspicuity, the introductory elements of his profound science.

His new disciple listened with an attention which scarcely permitted him to breathe, when, on a sudden, Jacinta enters, followed by a little man, in monstrous boots, and covered with mud up to the neck, who desired to speak with the Dean on very important business.

This was the postillion of his uncle, the Bishop of Badajoz, who had been sent to express after him, and had galloped quite to Toledo before he could overtake him. He came to bring him information that, some hours after his departure, his Grace had been attacked by so violent an apoplexy, that the most terrible consequences were to be apprehended. The Dean heartily cursed (inwardly that is, and so as to occasion no scandal) at once the disorder, the patient, and the courier, who had certainly all three chosen the most impertinent time possible. He dismissed the postillion, telling him to make haste back to Badajoz, whither he would presently follow him. After which, he returned to his lesson as if there were no such things as either unctions or apoplexies.

A few days after, he again received news from Badajoz, but such as was well worth hearing. The principal chapter and two old canons came to inform the Dean that his uncle, the right reverend bishop, had been taken

to heaven, to receive the reward of his piety; and that the chapter, canonically assembled, had chosen him to fill the vacant bishopric, and humbly requested, he would condescend, by his presence, the afflicted church of Badajoz, now become his spiritual bride.

Don Torribio, who was present at this harangue of the deputies, endeavoured to derive advantage from what he had learned, and, taking aside the new bishop, after having paid him a well-turned compliment on his promotion, proceeded to inform him that he had a son, named Benjamin, possessed of much ingenuity and good inclination; but in whom he had never perceived either taste or talents for the occult sciences. He had therefore, he said, advised him to turn his thoughts towards the church, and had now, he thanked Heaven, the satisfaction to hear him commended as one of the most deserving divines among all the clergy of Toledo. He therefore took the liberty, most humbly to request his grace to bestow on Don Benjamin the deanery of Badajoz, which he could not retain together with his bishopric.

"I am very unfortunate," replied the prelate, apparently somewhat embarrassed: "you will, I hope, do me the justice to believe, that nothing could give me so great a pleasure as to oblige you in every respect. But the truth is, I have a cousin, to whom I am heir, an old ecclesiastic, who is good for nothing but to be a dean; and if I do not bestow on him this preferment, I must embroil myself with my family, which would be far from agreeable. But," continued he, in an affectionate manner, "will you not accompany me to Badajoz? Can you be so cruel as to forsake me just at the moment when it is in my power to be of service to you? Be persuaded, my honoured master; we will go together; I think of nothing but the improvement of your pupil, and leave me to provide for Don Benjamin; nor doubt but, sooner or later, I will do more for him than you expect. A paltry deanery, in the remotest part of Estremadura, is not a benefice suitable to the son of such a man as yourself."

The canon law would, no doubt, have construed this offer of the prelate's into simony. The proposal, however, was accepted; nor was any scruple made by either of these two very intelligent persons. Don Torribio followed his illustrious pupil to Badajoz, where he had an elegant apartment assigned him in the episcopal palace, and was treated with the utmost respect by all the diocese, as the favourite of his grace, and a kind of grand vicar.

Under the tuition of so able a master the bishop of Badajoz made a rapid progress in the occult sciences. At first, he gave himself up to them with an ardour which might appear excessive; but this intemperance grew, by degrees, more moderate, and he pursued them with so much prudence that his magical studies never interfered with the duties of his diocese. He was well convinced of the truth of a maxim, very important to be remembered by ecclesiastics, whether addicted to sorcery, or only philosophers and admirers of literature. That it is not sufficient to assist at learned nocturnal meetings, or adorn the mind with the embellishments of human science; but that it is also the duty of divines to point out to others the way to heaven, and plant, in the minds of their hearers, wholesome doctrine and Christian morality.

Regulating his conduct by these commendable principles, the learned prelate was celebrated throughout Christendom for his merit and piety, and promoted, when he least expected such an honor, to the archbishopric of Compostella.

(To be Continued.)

AFRICA.

A singular superstition of the Portuguese, was one of the strongest incentives to discoveries and settlements. They believed that, there was a christian kingdom, some where in Africa, governed by a christian king, whose name was Prester John. To find this nation, which they thought had been so long mislaid, and lost to the christian world, was one of the great objects of all their expeditions; and every navigator on leaving Portugal was furnished by his sovereign with particular injunctions to look for his august cousin, Prester John. They were therefore very careful to make enquiries of the natives, wherever they went; and learning that far in the interior were the great cities of Timbuctoo and Jenne, they sent ambassadors to the emperors. Unfortunately, the parties of these interesting journeys, which in later times we have so often vainly attempted to repeat, were not recorded, or are inconsiderable in the archives of Portugal. All that we have learnt from them is, that they knew of a great river (the Niger) near those cities; that the inhabitants were of a lighter color and strict Mohammedans (the Moors); and that beyond them, they were informed, was a land (Abyssinia), where the people professed the same religion as themselves. This revelation renewed their hopes and quickened their endeavors; and they were finally gratified, after doubling the Cape of Good Hope, with a sight of

Abyssinia, and finding there a few distorted features and faint traces of Christianity.—Africa Repository.

No way of Raising the Wind.—A few days since, a young girl, near Gloucester, in the prospect of marriage, being unable to find money to purchase her wedding clothes, actually submitted to the painful operation of having seven of her teeth drawn, for which she received five guineas, and afterwards provided the necessary articles.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

EDUCATION.

No. II.

A subject so important as this, merits the devotion of much time to reading, and reflection. But the multiplied avocations of the writer preclude the former and scarcely allow the latter. To be brief, therefore, upon the point, we urge that the coloured people place their children in such schools as their circumstances will admit.

Those, who from their earnings and economy can devote from eight to twenty-four dollars per annum, have it in their power to confer upon their progeny, a blessing for which their memory shall ever be cherished in grateful and affectionate remembrance. Not only so, they will have acquitted themselves of a trust reposed in them by the Creator, who will award to them a desert adequate to the performance. And those, who from the narrowness of their pecuniary resources, are unable to meet the end in the manner above stated, should make it a duty to avail themselves of the privilege afforded them in free schools. Hundreds of children daily parade the streets, to the disgrace of their parents and the mortification of our reflecting brethren; who, if their parents were to place under the tuition of some approved teacher, might possibly become ornamental to society and glorious to our race.

The evils accruing to our whole community from the loose and depraved habits of many of the rising generation are incalculable. A heart influenced by philanthropy, sickens at the bare conception of the horror. In their present parental government, which indeed is no government at all, the youths to whom we refer, are permitted to wander from street to street, to indulge in every species of juvenile dissipation, and to imbibed habits, the most pernicious to their future interests, and destructive of every moral and social obligation. As they advance in years, they are less disposed to industry in the pursuit of any vocation in which they may be placed; they are unused to aspire after elevation of condition; and consequently continue during a wretched existence, ignorant, poor and contemptible.

Contemplate for a moment, the loathsome set, the base swindler, the crafty gambler, the unfeeling and murderous instrument of a kidnapper, the miserable inmate of an almshouse or prison, affording the enemies of our race arguments, to prove the inutilty of an amelioration of our political existence! Do you not behold the children of our affections becoming, through our own neglect, the instruments of our prostration? Do you not consider them the means of binding together the fetters of our enslaved brethren? Who can in retrospect glance at the baseness of our colour, or who can in anticipation calmly look at the days to which we approach, without concluding that a vigorous effort should be made for the intellectual culture of the rising generation?

When your children shall have entered a school of acknowledged merit, continue them under auspices so favourable. They can gain nothing by those frequent changes, for which you entertain so great a predilection; they will eventually be losers. Let not your prepossessions in favour of any man weigh with you as the only motive for placing your children under his tuition; judge of his qualifications to teach, and let the side on which talents preponderate, be that in favour of which you decide. It is not to every one, who proposes the establishment of a school, that the prerequisites of a teacher are to be conceded. In this, as well as in other pursuits, you may expect to come in contact with quackery. Carefully attend the advancement of your children in knowledge; watch their progress, and occasionally submit their examination to the intelligent among our brethren. Be not displeased with a teacher who is rigid in discipline—it is essential, and will avail much.

By reducing the foregoing to practice, you will ultimately perceive, that you, your progeny, and our whole race, will have advanced in a ratio, of which perhaps you had little expectation.

We shall endeavour to devote another hour to this subject at a future day.

PHILANTHROPOS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

HAYTIEN REVOLUTION.

The last half century will ever be regarded as a period in which changes the most interesting, and occurrences the most remarkable in the history of man have happened.—And the revolution of St. Domingo, which developed the resources and aroused the energies of a people deemed but a step above the brute creation, is not the least remarkable and interesting.

Fifty years ago, when the flame of civil and religious liberty was first kindled in this country, and spread too soon across the Atlantic—who, of all the gifted souls that genius marshalled under its standard, would have predicted such an event? Did the mighty spirit of Burke, when he beheld in his "mind's eye" all the horrors that afterwards befell poor France, or could the "prophetic ken" of Fox foretell this anomaly of nature? The man who could think it possible that the degraded African slave would take up arms in defence of his birthright and spend his heart's blood for its possession, would have been regarded as a madman, and his reflections branded as the dreams of a visionary.

But times have changed. We have seen the establishment of an independent nation by men of our own colour; the world has seen it; and its success and durability are now placed beyond doubt. There is something in the firm establishment of a free government by those who but lately were in the bonds of slavery that strikes us as manifesting in a peculiar degree the interposition of Divine Providence.

The commencement of the revolution of St. Domingo was looked upon with horror by men in all parts of the world. It was thought so unnatural a crime, that slaves should rise against their masters, that their downfall was earnestly desired and frequently prayed for by every one. Other revolutions have happened; other governments have been formed, but under far different auspices. The American revolution which first led the way in asserting the great principles of liberty, was hailed with enthusiasm by the wise and the good. It found advocates even in England, against whose oppression they were contending. The French revolution too, ere it acted those deeds of terror and madness which will not soon be forgotten, had supporters and well-wishers in every heart, except those whose feelings were blunted in the service of a cold and chilling despotism. But the revolution of St. Domingo, which taught the world that the African, though trodden down in the dust by the foot of the oppressor, yet had not entirely lost the finer sensibilities of his nature, and still possessed the proper spirit and feelings of a man—no one wished it well—no fervent prayer was put up for its success—none bid it "God speed." In their glorious career, alone and unaided, save by the arm of Him who is ever ready to protect the oppressed, the Haytiens withstood the power of the greatest monarch that ever sat upon a throne. So true is it, that "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

When we reflect upon the condition of those men who bade defiance to the chosen troops of Napoleon, commanded by one of his bravest generals; we are struck with astonishment and admiration. Most of their leaders were of little education—of still less experience in military affairs, and more expert in the use of the hoe and the spade, than in wielding a sword or levelling a musket. But the occasion called forth their hidden powers. The cause for which they fought developed talents unknown before to the possessor.—And soon as the standard was raised and the blow that was to unvert their chains forever was struck, thousands arose of young and old—bond and free, eager to expose their lives and property in defence of what to every man should be dearer than life itself. The struggle of liberty against slavery; of light against darkness, cannot last long. And tho' our brethren of St. Domingo had to contend against "fearful odds," (being opposed by the flower of the French army,) yet such success attended their noble efforts, that in a short time there was scarcely a Frenchman left on the island. Of the fifteen thousand troops which Napoleon had deemed sufficient to rivet new fetters for "the slaves," very few returned to France to tell him the news of their disaster. Disease, famine, and the sword destroyed one after another, till finally Lecleire himself, fell in the land over which, in the proud exultation of his heart he had fondly hoped to rule. Thus perished the French army, and so perish every attempt against the liberties of a people.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 6.

MUTABILITY OF HUMAN AFFAIRS.

During a recent visit to the Egyptian Museum, my thoughts were incessantly carried back to former times, when Egypt was in her splendor, and the only seat of chivalry, science, arts, and civilization. As a descendant of Cush, I could not but mourn over her present degradation, while reflecting upon the mutability of human affairs, and upon the present condition of a people, who, for more than one thousand years, were the most civilized and enlightened.

My heart sickened as I pondered upon the picture which my imagination had drawn.—Like Marius surveying the ruins of Carthage, I wept over the fallen state of my people.—Wherefore is it, that a gloom pervades the mind, while reflecting upon the ages which have passed; and which, like the "baseless fabric of a vision," have scarcely left a wreck behind them? But such applies not to Egypt: for her obelisks and pyramids, which attest her greatness still remain, amid the grandeur of the desert, full of magnificence and death, at once a trophy and a tomb. But her kings, to preserve whose bodies from sacrilegious hands, they were erected, where are they? Have they not been torn from their "vaulted sepulchres," and exhibited to a gazing world? Have not they too been bought and sold? Methinks, the lesson to be derived from this, should warn other potentates, who are lavishing the hard earnings of their industrious subjects upon their costly mausoleums, of the vanity of their labours. The admirable command of our Lord to one of his disciples, who was desirous of going to bury his father, "let the dead bury their dead," should convince us that it matters little, where this corruptible body is laid, after the immortal spirit has once left it; and that nothing which we can do, can reach its ear in the dull mansions of the tomb.

In reflecting on these interesting but mournful truths; the changes which had taken place within the last fifty years, were also presented to my view. On an ideal map of the Western continent, I beheld in many parts, villages, towns and cities, arisen and arising, where thirty years ago, nought but the footstep of the savage had ever disturbed the "deep solitude of the forest," or chased the "wild deer from his covert." In the old world, the changes which have taken place, are awfully instructive. In many parts we behold the lenient policy which swayed the government of Napoleon (compelled to give place to the misrule of former days. In France, the house of Bourbon, after having been exiles for twenty years, are restored to the throne of their ancestors. But the mighty Ruler, whose word was law over the greater part of Europe; "who was gentle in the manner, but vigorous in the deed," where lies he? On the rocky shores of sea-girt St. Helena!

History informs us that Cush and Menes (the Miriam of scripture) were the sons of Ham. The former is supposed to have settled in the Arabic Nome, near the Red Sea, in Lower Egypt; whence his descendants spread over the southern regions of Asia, along the Persian Gulf, and the easterly parts of Africa, on the western borders of the Red Sea; and the latter, the Northerly parts of Africa, including Upper and Lower Egypt and Barbary.

Mankind generally allow that all nations are indebted to the Egyptians for the introduction of the arts and sciences; but they are not willing to acknowledge that the Egyptians bore any resemblance to the present race of Africans; though Herodotus, "the father of history," expressly declares that the Egyptians had black skins and frizzled hair.

All we know of Ethiopia, strengthens us in the belief, that it was early inhabited by a people, whose manners and customs nearly resembled those of the Egyptians. Many of their divinities were the same; they had the same orders of priesthood and religious ceremonies: they made use of the same characters in writing: their dress was alike; and the regal sceptre in both countries was in the form of a plough. Of their philosophy little is known; their wise men, like those of the Indians, were called Gymnosophists: they discharged the sacred functions like Egyptian priests; had their distinct colleges and classes of disciples; taught their dogmas in obscure and mythological language; and were remarkable for their contempt of death. Other writers of a later date than Herodotus, have asserted that the resemblance between the two nations, as it regarded their features, was as striking, as their doctrines were similar. The celebrated Mr. Salt, in his travels in Abyssinia, discovered several monumental remains, the hieroglyphics on which bore a strong resemblance to those engraved on the sarcophagi of Egyptian mummies.

(To be Continued.)

NEW ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES.

In Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, &c.

Within the space of about three weeks, accounts have been received, at the office of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, of the formation of TWELVE new associations, upon the plan of the Anti-Slavery Society of Maryland. They are severally located as follows:—At Washington City, District of Columbia—Alexandria, do.—Leesburg, Loudon county, Virginia—Waterford, do.—Winchester, Frederick county, do.—Appleby Ridge, do.—Buccettown, do.—Harper's Ferry, Jefferson County, do.—In the neighborhood of poplar Springs, Maryland—At the Union Factory, near Ellicott's Mills, do.—In the neighborhood of Belle-Air, Harford county, do.—and at Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Fire.—A fire broke out about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in Mulberry-st. which destroyed three buildings in that, and two in Cross-st. Among the number destroyed is the shop of the Rev. Mr. Dutton.

We learn that the law which authorized the immediate sale out of the State of Maryland, of coloured persons convicted of petty criminal offences, has, to the honour of that State, and in accordance to the feelings of the times been repealed.

Blessings of Slavery!—Mr. John Hamlin of Lanesborough county, Va. was murdered on the 31st ult. by his slaves. Seventeen of them have been committed to the county Jail to await their trial.

Distressing Accident.—As the Philadelphia and New-York Union Line of Stages were passing from Trenton to New-Brunswick on Saturday the 31st ult. a well dressed gentlemanly looking young mulatto man, who was a passenger in coach No. 3, was precipitated from the box, on which the driver sat, to the ground, the wheels of the coach ran over his left arm from his elbow to his shoulder, and then over one side of his head. He was taken up by the passengers perfectly lifeless, after the driver had driven 5 or 6 rods from him. He was then carried by the stage to Kingston, a distance of about two miles, and there left.—*Poul. D. Ad.*

The African Observer.—Enoch Lewis a member of the Society of Friends, proposes to commence, in Philadelphia, under this title, a monthly periodical, to comprise sketches of the history of Africa, the progress of geographical discovery, the history, character, incidents, and extent of slavery, ancient and modern, the internal slave trade within the United States, the laws and usages in relation to slavery, biographical notices of negroes who have been distinguished for their talents or virtue, plans for improving the condition of slaves in the United States, &c. &c. The Prospectus is drawn up with much ability, and exhibits evidence of a well-disciplined mind. Each number of the work is to contain 32 pages—price \$2 per annum. It is expected the first number will be published in April next.—*N. Y. Obs.*

By recent regulations at Maintras, no coloured man, a passenger, is allowed to land, or remain at that place, without special permission from the Governor.

A very bold robbery was committed in Montreal a week or two ago, by five men, one of whom had obtained permission to sleep in the house of a Mr. Bertrand, and let his accomplices in at night.—They held an axe to the throat of the master of the house, and robbed him of various articles to

the value of 1857. They made him and his son promise secrecy on oath, tied their hands behind them, and then robbed them of a horse and trappings, with which they took off their booty. The vehicle was found the next day at Laprairie.

Deliberate Hanging.—A man in New Hampshire lately hanged himself after making his preparations with much sang froid. He took a bundle of flax to a neighbor's and broke it; to another's and swindled it; to a third's and made a rope. He then went home and hanged himself.

Floating Island.—The last number of Silliman's Journal contains an account of a floating island, containing nearly half an acre of land, in a pond or small lake, in Newburyport, Mass. It is covered with the shrub called dog-wood, none of which grows upon the shores of the lake. There are trees three feet in circumference upon the island.

The Corporation of Milledgeville, Geo. lays a tax of \$25 upon every free person of colour, coming into that town, with an intention of working therein.

Fire.—A fire broke out last evening about 9 o'clock, in a building in Grand-st. next to the corner of Wooster-st. which was entirely destroyed. The Public School adjoining, and the house on the corner of Wooster-st. were considerably injured.

Petersburg, (Va.) March 30.

We are informed by letters from Lunenburg County, that the trial of the seventeen slaves, charged with the murder of their master, Mr. John Hamlin, took place on Wednesday, the 21st inst. when nine of the most guilty were condemned to be hung on the 27th of April, though two of this number were recommended to Executive mercy on account of their youth. The principal witness was a man who bore a part in the transaction, but who, it seems was induced to assist in consequence of the threats of the others. The nine slaves ordered for execution, were appraised at \$3,300.

Patterson, N. J. March 27.

Fire.—About 11 o'clock, A. M. on Monday last the roof of the Reformed Dutch Church in this town, was discovered to be on fire. The wind at the time was pretty high, from the south-west, and before the engines could arrive, the roof had become almost an entire sheet of flame; and so rapid was the progress of the destructive element, that in less than half an hour the whole wood work of the building became a heap of smoking ruins.

A burning flake, carried by the wind from the church, lodged on the thatched roof of the barn belonging to Garabrant Van Houten, Esq. several hundred yards distant, which was also entirely consumed.

The fire is supposed to have originated from the carelessness of some person shooting, the wadding having lodged on the roof and communicated to the shingles.

FOREIGN NEWS.

British Claims on Spain.—We understand that the arrangement with Spain for the settlement of the British claims was finally agreed to in Paris, on the 14th inst. It will be effected by an issue of 3,000,000 sterling bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London. The debentures are to be delivered in two months from the date of the agreement, or sooner if they can be prepared. It is material to state, for the information of the public, who are extremely liable to be misled on this point, that this arrangement has nothing whatever to do with the bonds of the Cortes, but relates solely to bona fide losses of property unjustly sustained by British subjects, by seizure, capture, or otherwise, by the Spanish authorities, during the progress of the war with the American colonies which has ended in establishing their independence.

Northern Expedition.—The Hocla, Captain Parry, intended for a voyage of discovery to Spitzbergen, is completely fitted. Several velocipedes are taken on board. When the Peruvians first saw a Spaniard on horseback, their consternation was excessive; this no doubt will be the effect when the Esquimaux behold an Englishman on a velocipede.

Extract of a letter dated Lagunay, 15th Feb. 1827, received at Baltimore.

"We had a tremendous shock of an earthquake on the morning of the 2d inst.; I was nearly thrown out from my cot; the sensation when I first awoke was similar to that of being tossed by the back of a person placed beneath a bed. I was not long in getting into one of the windows; our old house made a noise something like the burning of a spruce wood fire; I thought it would come down—the shock was preceded by an awful rumbling, and followed by a rushing sound like that of a heavy gust, although the air was quite still. It is the heaviest shock which has been felt since 1812, when Caracas and Lagunay were laid in ruins; however, no material injury has been sustained. A number of people were thrown from their cots, and two small houses were shattered in Caracas."

The ship Octavia, which arrived at Boston from Liverpool, sailed on the morning of the 21st of February. Letters dated the 20th announce that a severe and dangerous situation of Lord Liverpool. On the 18th his Lordship had a severe attack of the palsy and apoplexy from which he was not expected to recover. Mr. Canning continued ill

at the last adv. from London. The illness of these distinguished and leading men had caused great panic in the Stock market, and the funds had fallen 2 per cent.

The latest account from London, received by the Live-pool papers, is to Saturday evening, February 16—when the news was received in London, that Lord Liverpool had been attacked with serious indisposition, they produced sensible effect on the money market. The account circulated in the city of the nature of Lord Liverpool's illness is, that he was attacked on the morning of the 17th with a paralytic stroke, and his head was sensibly affected by it.

Latest from Portugal.—A letter written immediately before the departure of the steamboat from Lisbon, dated the 7th inst. states, "An express had just now arrived from Gen. (Hubbs, at Oporto)—the rebels are defeated, they have lost their baggage and are flying in all directions. The reports are, that it is a last effort, and that the numbers did not exceed 1,500 men."

On Thursday, Colonel Purden arrived at the Colonial Office, in Downing-street, in a chaise and four, having landed on the coast of Cornwall, bringing despatches with an account of the death of the King of the Ashantees, in consequence of four wounds, his majesty received in the celebrated battle in which Col. Purden distinguished himself, as commander of the British forces.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Bishop Varick, Mr. John Gardner, to Miss Anne Smithens.

In Albany, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Chester, Mr. Michael Douce of this city, to Miss Susan Anos, of Albany.

DIED.

On Monday, 3d inst. Phoebe Jane, daughter of Mr. John Unley; aged 14 months.

ALMANAC.

1827.	SUN	SUN	MOON'S
APRIL.	Rises.	Sets.	PHASES.
7 Saturday.....	5 36	6 35	1st 1/4
8 Sunday.....	5 35	6 27	1st 1/2
9 Monday.....	5 33	6 27	1st 3/4
10 Tuesday.....	5 32	6 23	1st 3/4
11 Wednesday.....	5 34	6 23	1st 3/4
12 Thursday.....	5 29	6 31	1st 3/4
13 Friday.....	5 28	6 32	1st 3/4

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Friday, March 30, 1827.

Ship Maria, Black, 100 days from Canton with teas; Trident, Swain, 35 days from Liverpool with salt, coal, &c.

Saturday, March 30.

Ship Belle, McKown, 15 days from New-Orleans. Schooner Splendid, Drew, 14 days from Tampico with pimento, merchandise, and specie.

Monday April 2.

Ship Atlantic, Fordie, 40 days from Belfast, with merchandise. Brigs, Alexander, Chandler, 45 days from Lisbon with wine and salt; Hope, Halsey, 50 days from Lisbon with salt.

Tuesday, April 3.

B. ship, Lord Gambia, Taylor, 47 days from Newcastle, Eng. with glass, &c. Schooner Rehoboth, Ellis, 16 days from Porto Cavallo with indigo, coffee, &c.

Wednesday, April 4.

Ship Six Brothers, Williams, 41 days from Bordeaux with Brandy, wine, &c. Br. Brigs Francaux Ann, Perkins, 37 days from Montego Bay; Hector, Webster, from Dundee, with cotton bagging, linen, &c; brig Ocean, Kidd, from Dundee, and 25 days from Fayal with dry goods; Br. brig British King, Young, 73 days from Dundee with coal, dry goods, &c.

Thursday, April 5.

Brigs, Fancy, Macy, from Rio Janeiro, sailed 14th Feb. with coffee; Pizarro, Perkins, 17 days from Ponce, P. R. with sugar and coffee; Elizabeth & Ann, Perkins, 40 days from Port au Prince, with coffee; Aurora, Nye, 78 days from Messina, and 40 from Gibraltar, with fruit, trimstone, &c. Schooners, Mary, Chadwick, 15 days from Point Petre (Guad.) with molasses; Conductor, Cotton, 14 days from St. Croix, with rum and sugar; Br. schooner New Times, Clark, 8 days from Bermuda in ballast.

SACRED CONCERT.

The Public is respectfully informed, that the Members of the AFRICAN HARMONIC SOCIETY of Philadelphia, will hold their second Sacred Concert, on Good Friday, the 19th inst. in the First African Presbyterian Church South Seventh-street, Philadelphia.

Doors will be opened at half past six, and performance commence at half past seven o'clock precisely. Tickets, Twenty-five cents.

JACOB A. STANS, Jun. Vocal Conductor. FRANCIS JOHNSON, Leader.

POSTAL.

THE BIBLE.

By the Author of 'Leisure Hours at Sea.'

This is a true saying, and worthy of all acceptation.

This little Book I'd rather own,
Than all the gold and gems
That e'er in monarchs' coffers shone—
Than all their diadems:
Nay, were the seas one chrysolite,
The earth a golden ball,
And diamonds all the stars of night,
This Book were worth them all.

How hateful to Ambition's eye,
His blood-wrung spoils must gleam,
When death's split hand is nigh,
His life a vanished dream;
Then hear him, with his gasping breath,
For one poor moment crave—
Fool! wouldst thou stay the arm of death?
Ask of thy gold to save!

No, no, the soul ne'er found relief
In glittering hoards of wealth;
Gems dazzle not the eye of grief,
Gold cannot purchase health:
But here a blessed balm appears,
To heal the deepest woe;
And he that seeks his Book in tears,
His tears shall cease to flow.

Here He who died on Calvary's tree,
Hath made that promise blest,
"Ye heavy laden, come to me,
And I will give you rest;
A bruised reed I will not break,
A contrite heart despise;
My burden's light, and all who take
My yoke, shall win the skies."

FROM THE CRYSTAL HUNTER.

THERE WAS A TIME I NEVER SIGHED.

*"Did not I weep for him that was in trouble?
Was not my soul grieved for the poor?"*

There was a day I never sigh'd;
There was a time I gladly sung;
Oh, how I wish that I had died,
When mind was pure and form was young.

If I were well, a father stoop'd,
Above my bed, to bless my sleep;
If I were ill, a mother droop'd,
And left my couch to think and weep.

My playmates were as brothers tried;
Yes, winter days had sunshine then;
I could not tell why people sigh'd;
Nor feel the cares of busy men.

Friends I have had, as kind and brave
As ever shared a pliant soul;
But now, affection's foe, the grave,
Has made the floods of sorrow roll.

And I have lost my tide, my time;
Cast off the robe of innocence;
Have nurtured pride; encouraged crime;
Ah! flung away my best defence.

Repentance hangs upon my heart;
Sweet thoughts for all are in my mind;
I would not throw a venom'd dart—
O no! I never was unkind!

Yet, when my stream of tears is wide,
My willow'd harp to this is strung:
"O, how I wish that I had died,
When mind was pure and form was young."
C. E. E.

VARIETIES.

Anecdote of the Rev. S. Wesley.—Mr. Wesley had a clerk, who believed the rector, his master, to be the greatest man in the parish, if not in the county; and himself to be the next to him in worth and importance. He had the advantage and privilege of wearing out Mr. Wesley's cast-off clothes and wigs, for the latter of which his head was far too small. The rector finding him particularly vain of one of those canonical substitutes for hair which he had lately received, formed the design to mortify him in the presence of that congregation before which John wished to appear in every respect what he thought himself. One morning before church time Mr. W. said, "John, I shall preach on a particular subject to-day, and shall choose my own psalm, of which I shall give the first line, and you shall proceed as usual." John was pleased—and service went forward as it was wont to do, till they came to the singing, when Mr. Wesley gave out the following line—

"Like to an owl in ivy bush."

This was sung—and the following line, John peeping out of the huge canonical wig, in which his head was half lost, gave out with an audible voice and appropriate connecting twang—

"That useful thing am I!"

The whole congregation, struck with John's appearance, saw and felt the similitude, and burst out into laughter. The rector was pleased; for

John was mortified and his self-conceit humbled. This is the same man, who when King William returned to London, after some of his expeditions, gave out in Hepworth church—Let us sing to the praise and glory of God, a hymn of my own composing—

"King William has come home, come home,
King William home is come,
Therefore let us together sing
The hymn that's call'd 'Te Deum.'"
[Clark's Memoirs of the Wesley Family.]

A Moravian Establishment.—I went to visit a Moravian Establishment in the town of Saxepa. Opposite the inn formerly stood a house containing eighty spinsters. The house of the former has been burnt down; that of the latter has escaped. The females divide their own dwelling with the men, till their's is rebuilt. When a bachelor is tired of a life of celibacy, he goes next door, chooses one out of the eighty spinsters, and makes her his wife. The pair become members of the general community, and keep a house for themselves. The vacancies are filled up by the children of those who had once been inmates of these mansions of single blessedness. I was highly gratified with my visit to this human hive. Every thing was in the neatest order; the sisters as they are called, with their little caps, and uniform dress reminded me of our fair Quakers. The female children were reading and writing; the young women were engaged in domestic employments. The old maids, for there were a few, were occupied in knitting and needle-work. All were busy at the occupation best adapted to their peculiar habits and talents. Nor were the brothers idle; here were shoemakers, tailors, weavers, printers, and book-binders. I was shown a fine collection of the serpents and the reptiles of Southern Russia. I saw also a large collection of antiquities, found in the neighbourhood, which proves the former existence of an ancient city on this spot. *Keppel's Journey from India to England.*

Died, at Parsenbury, parish of Plumland, on the 19th ult. Elizabeth Smith, late of Wigton, aged 86 years. Her husband died about four years ago, at the age of 34. Their marriage was rather a singular one. He was a tailor by trade, and about the age of 46, went into a harvest field in the above parish, where a number of women were shearing, and proposing himself for a husband to any one who would accept of him, and giving them a quarter of an hour to consider of it. His late wife immediately looked up, and said "I'll have thee." "Vary well, my lass; then to-morrow morn is our wedding morn." In this respect he was as good as his word: for the very next morn they were wed. *Carlisle Patriot.*

Dr. Von Iffland, in his writings, relates a very extraordinary case of the sagacity of a Newfoundland dog. While in practice at Quebec, a large dog, bleeding profusely from the right leg, attracted the attention of one of my students, by striking the dog on the head and back, he was coaxed into the surgery, where, on examination, I found an artery and the tendons completely divided. I ordered the poor animal to be firmly secured, by which means a ligature was applied to the bleeding vessel, and after shaving the hair surrounding the wound, I applied adhesive plasters, and brought the edges together, (leaving a small aperture for the ligature,) covered with a linen bandage. After the operation he was set at liberty; but to my great surprise the next morning the dog was one of my earliest patients—the bandage appeared to be undisturbed. I, however, removed it for the purpose of examining the state of the wound, and as the stripes of plaster seemed to be in the adhesive state I had applied them the day before, they were allowed to remain. On the third day the sagacious animal made his appearance—he was then of course considered as an out-door patient, incognita, and impatiently (by his gestures) waited his turn to meet the attention of my assistants to dress anew his wounds; to which he most gently submitted, licking, during the whole time of the operation, the hands of the operator. He continued punctually to visit my surgery every morning at the same hour until cured, which I believe was not less than fifteen days. I found some time after that the dog belonged to a respectable butcher in St. John's suburbs; and to prove the gratitude of that animal, I must say, that every time I had occasion to pass his master's house, it was impossible to avoid the extreme earnestness and fondness which he displayed by his alert gestures and jumping, and even following me throughout my visits to all the patients I then had under my care in both suburbs, and then following until he saw me safely in my own lodgings, when he immediately departed for his master's house; and what is more extraordinary, all the enticings means resorted to by the students and myself, never could prevail upon the dog to enter the surgery after he was dismissed as cured. *London J.*

Mr. Abernethy.—A lady very much afflicted with nervous complaints, went to consult the celebrated surgeon Abernethy. The rough and coarse manner in which he cathectised her so disappointed the fair one's weak spirits, that she was thrown into a fit of hysterics. On perceiving she was in a state of hysterics, the doctor, in the usual fee into his hand, in the form of a bag, and a shining Mr. Abernethy pocketed his sovereign with one hand, and with the other presented the shilling to her, saying gravely—"Hush, Madam, take this shilling, go to the next toy-shop, buy a skipping rope, and use it every day—it will do you more good than all my prescriptions."

I went into an ancient tomb; I looked at the dust of a rich man, and the dust of a poor man—could see no difference. I was pointed to the dust of a famous bean—there was scarcely a pinch left.

NOTICE.

PROPRIETORS OF CIRCULATING LIBRARIES can have their Books and outstanding Debts collected upon very moderate terms. N. B. Subscriptions to all Periodicals received and procured by
GEORGE W. EVERITT, General Agent,
33 Catharine-street.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE;

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to
DANIEL PETERSON,
No. 218, South Second-st. Philadelphia.

N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

CASH FOR CAST OFF CLOTHES.

WANTED to purchase a large quantity of cast-off Clothes, for which the highest price will be given by **THOMAS L. JENNINGS, No. 110 Nassau-st.,** formerly No. 64; who has constantly on hand at the above place, a general assortment of second hand clothes, at the lowest prices for cash.

N. B. Those persons who wish to dispose of clothes, will please to send their address as above, or send their articles before sun-set.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer
Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 5, Varick-street.
New-York, March 20.

SOMETHING TO BE SAVED!

CHARLES MORTIMER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has opened, and expects to continue, his Shop, at 93 Church-street; where he will make and repair Shoes and Boots, in the best manner, at the following reduced prices:

New Boots,	\$6 00
Soling and healing Boots,	1 00
Soling Boots,	0 75
Footing Boots,	3 50

N. B. He also informs his gentlemen customers, that he will give new Boots and Shoes, in exchange, or he will give his work for second-hand Boots. All orders left at his Shop, 93 Church-street, will be immediately attended to.
New-York, March 20. 2

B. F. HUGHES'

SCHOOL,

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter. Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller.
New-York, March 14. 1

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.
SAMUEL E. CORNISH,
New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

PROSPECTUS.

As education is what renders civilized man superior to the savage; as the dissemination of knowledge is continually progressing among all other classes in the community; we deem it expedient to establish a paper, and bring into operation all the means with which our benevolent Creator has endowed us, for the moral, religious, civil and literary improvement of our injured race. Experience teaches us that the Press is the most economical and convenient method by which this object is to be obtained.

Daily slandered, we think that there ought to be some channel of communication between us and the public; through which a single voice could be heard, in defence of *free colored people of color*. For often has injustice been heaped upon us, when our only defence was an appeal to the ALMIGHTY; but we believe that the time has now arrived, when the calumnies of our enemies should be refuted by forcible arguments.

Believing that all men are equal by nature, we indulge the pleasing anticipation, that as the means of knowledge are more extensively diffused among our people, their condition will become improved, not only in their daily walk and conversation, but in their domestic economy.

Our columns shall ever be open to a temperate discussion of interesting subjects. But in respect to matters of religion, while we concede to them their full importance, and shall occasionally introduce articles of this general character, we would not be the advocates of any particular sect or party.

In the discussion of political subjects, we shall ever regard the constitution of the United States as our polar star. Pledged to no party, we shall endeavour to urge our brethren to use their right to the elective franchise as free citizens. It shall never be our object to court controversy, though we must at all times consider ourselves as champions in defence of oppressed humanity.

As the diffusion of knowledge, and raising our community into respectability, are the principal motives which influence us, our present undertaking, we hope our hands will be upheld by all our brethren and friends.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH,
JOHN B. RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

Recommendations.

The following Testimonials in favour of the gentlemen who propose a paper in this city, more especially adapted to the wants and circumstances of coloured people, have been handed to us for publication; we insert them 'the more readily, because we believe them to be justly merited.' *New-York Observer.*

From the Rev. **SAMUEL H. COX,** Pastor of the Light-street Church, New-York.

Being well acquainted with the Rev. Samuel E. Cornish, and having good evidence of the character of his colleagues, John B. Russwurm, A. B.; and they having been co-editors of a weekly paper, designed chiefly for the reading of their coloured brethren; I am free to express my confidence in the promise of their enterprise, and in the relative competency with which its concerns will be conducted.
New-York, Jan. 17, 1827.

I am acquainted with the Editors, and consider them very competent to the undertaking of the proposed work; they are well known in this city as respected and valuable citizens.

THOMAS EDDY,

New-York, Jan. 10, 17, 1827.

To our Subscribers.

Those of our subscribers who are not prepared to pay the amount of their subscriptions at this time, are informed that we shall expect they will do so as early as they possibly can.

Subscribers who have not received the first number of this Journal, will please to give early information at our office.

Letters and Communications intended for publication, must be *post paid*, and addressed to the Editors of the Freedom's Journal.

Advertisements inserted by the month, quarter, or year at a reasonable rate.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 5 Varick-street

New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

17 No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the discretion of the Editors. All communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Mr. Reuben Ruby, Portland, Maine.
David Walker, Boston.
Rev. Thomas Paul, do.
Mr. John Raymond, Salem, Mass.
George C. Willis, Providence, R. I.
Isaac Rodgers, New-London, Conn.
Francis Webb, Philadelphia.
Stephen Smith, Columbus, Penn.
Messrs. R. Cooley & Cha. Hackett, Baltimore.
Mr. John W. Froust, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany.
Mr. Theodore B. Wright, Princeton, N. J.
James Cowes, New-Brunswick, N. J.
Rev. B. F. Hughes, Newark, N. J.
Mr. W. R. Gardner, Port-au-Prince, Hayti.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTHOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION"

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors & Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1827.

[VOL. I. NO. 5.]

MEMOIRS OF CAPT. PAUL CUFFEE. (Concluded.)

By judicious plans, and diligence in their execution, Paul gradually increased his property, and by his integrity and consistency of conduct, has gained the esteem and regard of his fellow citizens. In the year 1800, he was concerned in one half of the expenses in building and equipping a brig of 162 tons burthen, which portion he still holds. One fourth belongs to his brother, and the other fourth is owned by persons not related to his family. This vessel is commanded by Thomas Wainer, Paul Cuffee's nephew, whose talents and character are perfectly adequate to such a situation. The ship Aloha of 238 tons, carpenter's measure, of which Paul owns three fourths, was built in 1806; of this vessel he was the commander, the rest of the crew consisted of seven men of color. The ship has performed a voyage under his command from Wilmington to Savannah, from thence to Gottenburg, and thence to Philadelphia.

After Paul's return in 1806, the brig Traveller, of 100 tons burthen was built at Westport, of one half of which he is the owner. After this period, Paul being extensively engaged in his mercantile and agricultural pursuits resided at Westport. For several years previous to this, Paul had turned his attention to the colony of Sierra Leona, and was induced to believe from the communications from Europe and other sources, that his endeavours to contribute to its welfare, and that of his fellow men, might not be ineffectual. Under those impressions he sailed for Sierra Leona in the commencement of 1811, in the brig Traveller, his nephew Thomas Wainer being the captain. He arrived there after two months passage, and resided there about the same length of time. The African Institution apprised of his benevolent designs, applied for and obtained a license, which, being forwarded to Paul Cuffee, induced him to come to this country with a cargo of African produce; for the more effectual promotion of his primary intention, he left his nephew Thomas Wainer in the colony, and with the same disinterested views, brought with him Aaron Richards, a native of Sierra Leona, with a view of educating him, and particularly of instructing him in the art of navigation.

From the exertions of one individual, however ardently engaged, we ought not to form too high expectations, but from the little information we have obtained of his endeavors amongst the Colonists of Sierra Leona, and the open reception which he met with among them, there are strong grounds of hope that he has not sown the seeds of improvement upon an unfruitful soil.

He arrived here a few weeks since in the brig Traveller, (consigned to W. and R. Rathbone), navigated by eight men of color and an apprentice boy; and it is but justice to the crew, to observe that during their stay, they were remarkable for their good conduct and proper behaviour, and that the greatest cordiality appears to prevail among them. Since Paul Cuffee's arrival, he has been twice in London, the second time, at the request of the board of the African Institution, who were desirous of consulting with him as to the best means of carrying their benevolent views respecting Africa into effect.

From the preceding memoir, the reader must have become acquainted with the prominent feature of Paul Cuffee's character. A sound understanding, united with energy and perseverance, seems to have rendered him capable of surmounting difficulties which would have discouraged an ordinary mind, whilst the failures which have attended his well concerted plans have rather resulted from casualties than from error in judgment. Born under peculiar disadvantages, deprived of the benefits of early education, and his Indian spent in toil and vicissitudes, he has struggled under disadvantages which have seldom occurred in the career of any individual. Yet under pressure of these difficulties he seemed to have fostered dispositions of mind which qualify him for any station in life in which he may be introduced. His person is tall, well formed, and athletic; his deportment conciliating yet dignified and serious. His prudence, strengthened by a paternal care and example, no doubt guarded him in his youth when exposed to dissolute company, which unavoidably attends a sea-faring life,

whilst religion influencing his mind by its secret guidance in silent reflection, has in advanced manhood, added to the brightness of his character, and instituted and confirmed his disposition to practicable good.

On being questioned some years since, respecting the religious profession of his parents and himself, replied, "I do not know that my father and mother were members of any society, but they followed the Quaker meeting," and as to Paul's religion, he has walked in the steps of his father, and is willing to give the right hand of fellowship to that people who walk night to God, called the children of light.

He has since made application and been received into membership with the Society of Friends.

Liverpool, Oct. 4, 1812.

PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

(Continued.)

Such then is the importance of our enquiries respecting the extirpation of slavery.—Philanthropy has been put off for many years with fair speeches, and pathetic lamentations over the evils of slavery, and the difficulty of applying a remedy. It is time to do something; neither can the urgency of the case be satisfied with any half-way measures. We may as well look the subject fairly in the face, and make up our minds that the point to be aimed at is the entire and speedy abolition of slavery. For whether we choose it or not, the thing will be done. And we must adapt our measures to meet the exigency, which is a pressing one. We cannot go about and about the point. We have no time to try palatives. We must adopt some measures for the very speedy accomplishment of the object. The Colonization Society, excellent as its plan is, is altogether too slow in its execution, and too feeble in its powers. The seeds of revolution, as the despots of Europe would say, or in American language, the principles of freedom, are too rapid in their growth, and too much cherished by the circumstances of the present day, and too quick and irresistible in their operations, to wait for the drizzling process of transporting two millions of people across the Atlantic. Emancipation must take place on the spot where slavery exists. Nothing short of this will meet the exigency; and we shall only be throwing dust in each other's eyes, if we talk of any thing short of this. We may inquire and debate, and exercise all the wisdom we have, about the details of the mode in which it is to be done, but the thing to be done is incapable of alteration or debate. It can neither be divided nor shunned. It is just one simple thing, and is to be taken so, as much as a declaration of war.—We need all the wisdom, and the concentrated energy of the whole nation, to overcome the difficulties in the case. But where the case is so desperate, difficulties should only stimulate to more extraordinary efforts.

I gladly leave it to wiser heads than mine to mature a plan for this purpose. I will only with modesty show my opinion in regard to a few particulars, which I deem important to be kept in view.

1. It must be made a national business.—The whole nation share in the disgrace of slavery, in the guilt of introducing and perpetuating it, and in the danger which threatens our free institutions, our national union, and our friendly intercourse with other nations. Every politician sees that the only point of danger to our union is in the existence of slavery. Wise men are exceedingly apprehensive that a permanent division of views and interests will arise between the slave-holding & the non-slave-holding states! And this source of ill feeling will be continually growing worse, as the effect of slavery upon our foreign relations, and our national prosperity becomes more apparent. It will be increased too by the intemperate madness of those who uphold the slave system. The nation cannot bear every thing, and if the indignation of the people should compel our government to withdraw her protection, and give notice that the slave states are to be left to themselves, I tremble for the consequences. The abolition of slavery ought to be a national business too, from its bearing upon our foreign relations. We are not yet through with the conflicting claims arising out of the late war. The business of detaining British citizens under the slave laws, is not settled. The points of contact will be vastly more numerous,

and the relations vastly more complicated, when all the blacks in the West Indies become free citizens. Complaint is already made, that runaway slaves find means of joining the emigrants to Hayti, and Congress is called upon to interpose the national arm for the preservation of this species of property. I regret, that while the interests of a hundred thousand blacks already in a state of property, compared with their state a few years ago, should receive, not more indeed than their due, but a very marked attention in the inaugural discourse of our new President, there should not have been some slight allusion to the interests of two millions of our fellow-subjects, more wronged, more degraded, and more hopeless of relief from any quarter but the national government. The President under whose administration effective measures shall be taken for the abolition of slavery, will deserve the name of having accomplished a work of the greatest difficulty, and having delivered his country from the greatest calamity, and secured the highest claim upon the gratitude of posterity. The attention of President Adams might well be directed to it, as the noblest object of ambition that he can set before him at the commencement of his official term. If any thing can be done under the constitution as it now is, let it be done; and if not let the constitution be amended.

2. The idea of emancipating all the slaves in the United States by purchase, must be wholly scouted. There is no reason in the world why the slave-holders should be hired to be just. I have before attempted to show that the relation of master and slave is wholly a creature of the laws. The law authorized it upon the supposition that it was for the public good, that is, for the good of both master and slave. This Mr. Clarkson has fully shown in regard to the introduction of slavery into the colonies of England and France. In his "Thoughts" before referred to, p. 16, 17, he proves that both Elizabeth and Louis XIII. were made to believe that it was for the interest of the Africans to be brought to America, "that they might be converted to Christianity." If now it can be made to appear, as it can most manifestly, that it is not for the public good that the relation should be continued, but that the interests of the whole community; masters and slaves, whites and blacks, require its abolition, the sovereign power of the nation has a right to say that it shall cease. If it be said that the nation has no right to interfere in the private concerns of individuals, I answer, that Congress did, by the restrictive system, assume the right of legislating for the interests of the merchants, against their wishes; and I believe that all parties, however they may differ on the question of expediency, are now satisfied of the right of Congress to do as they did in that case. They have an equal right to legislate within constitutional limits for the benefit of the planters, against their wishes. I shall here be told of vested rights, which the planter has, as he says, to property which he acquired under existing laws, and which cannot be justly taken from him by a new legislative enactment. But does not every change of public policy alter the value of property, and often destroy it? Did our merchants ever ask pay for their vessels which rotted at their wharves under the restrictive system? Or our manufacturers for their establishments which became worse than worthless to them at the return of peace? And is slavery such a righteous and precious species of property, that it is to be regarded as more sacred than ships and houses? I discard the idea of a vested right which cannot be controlled by the public interest. If the slave-holder claims any right excepting one which the laws have given, and which they therefore may rescind I put him to the proof. And I trace his title back, either to his original fraud and violence in Africa, or to the birth of his slave in America. The former is given up. And as to the latter, I ask if there is any principle of natural right which says that this child should be subjected, he and his posterity for ever, to the arbitrary will and tyranny of another, and moreover to the condition of a brute; because by mere accident and by no fault or will of his own, he was born of a person who had been previously in the condition of a slave? Clarkson, p. 14. And if the nation is not bound in justice to buy these negroes from their masters in order to make them free, most certainly there is no principle

of political expediency which would authorize the expenditure of five hundred or a thousand millions for this object. It would indeed be the dictate of sound policy to consult the present interests of the planters and to conciliate their feelings as much as possible. But neither presents interests nor warm feelings will authorize a continuance of the present state of things. The law must be made by law for emancipating our fellow-subjects where they are. If they can be removed out of the country it is well. But the first thing to be considered is, that they must and will be free.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

SATURDAY EVENING.

How seldom one thinks of himself! The gay, busy world as it revolves in its ceaseless orbit—things of fashion and opinion as they dance before the vision—the wild whirl of to-day, which is reckless of to-morrow, all consume the sands of life; and yet we never pause to reflect upon ourselves.

It has been said, that all are selfish by nature; and yet no remark was ever more untrue. He will adduce for example your brightest specimens of genius—one who has the Prometheus spark in his soul, who looks upon the landscape and loves it—who sees virtue and falls prostrate at its shrine—and yet practices vice—vice is a relative term—the Hindoo priest, who urges the widow to mount the funeral pile of murder, is less guilty of crime on account of his ignorance, than the christian, who breaks a less moral tie. So genius, "which knows the right and yet the wrong pursues," is vicious when compared with folly.

How few of the favored sons of talent set up to their high vocation. In all arts, in all sciences, genius like a comet, is ever eccentric, and its irregularity, comparatively speaking, in a crime—can it be reduced to consistency? can education and mind be led to adopt the plain morality of an honest yeoman?

Method is every thing—a virtuous system will prove an overmatch for evil habits, and Saturday Evening should read one from the troubles and outward assaults of the world to an inward communication with himself, his conduct, his location as to here and hereafter. It should be like the cottage of the lover and the laborer—he should sit down beside the fireside of his own heart, call around him his children, which are his thoughts, and with them enter into judgment as to the past, and from this calculate upon better things to be performed in the future. Men read history to be informed of the past—they gravely calculate from prediction what may ensue from the aspect of the present political world—and yet forget to look at the past of their own lives, and to draw a horizon of their future existence, even upon earth. The world is selfish, it is said—and yet how little of man's life is devoted to himself. True it is, that ambition claims a part—the love of distinction, of pleasure, of ease are creditors which claim more—but recall selfishness, which is aside from these outward objects; and which relates to the settlement of our account with ourselves, takes no part in the drama of existence, and is untied before the forum of conscience.

How seldom do we strive to be acquainted with ourselves! with the springs of action which govern us—the course of life which we pursue—the very detail of criminal carelessness which marks our conduct—all unnoticed as we sweep onward to death.

Is there no remedy—let each Saturday set in judgment upon the other six days of the week; and let the Sabbath be devoted to virtuous resolutions, penitence and prayer.

THE DEAN OF BADAJOZ.—A TALE.

FROM THE ABBE BLANCHET.

(Concluded.)

The people and clergy of Badajoz lamented, as may be supposed, an event, by which they were deprived of so worthy a pastor; and the canons of the cathedral, to testify their respect, unanimously conferred on him the right of nominating his successor.

Don Torribio did not neglect so alluring an opportunity to provide for his son. He requested the bishopric of the new archbishop, and was refused with all imaginable politeness. He had, he said, the greatest veneration for his old master, and was both sorry and ashamed it was not in his power, to grant a thing which appeared so very a trifle; but in fact, Don Ferdinand de Lora, countess of Castile, had asked this same bishopric for his natural son; and though he had never seen and never known him, he said, some solemn duty, and what was more, very agreeable to him, it was, therefore, a sacred duty to prefer an old bishop to a new one; but that he ought not to be dis-

reged at this proof of his justice as he might learn, by that, what he had to expect when he first arrived, which it certainly would be the very first opportunity.

This anecdote concerning the ancient obligations of the archbishop the magician had the goodness to believe; and rejoiced, as much as he was able, that his interests were sacrificed to those of Don Ferdinand.

Nothing, therefore, was thought of but preparations for their departure to Compostella, where they were now to reside; though these were scarcely worth the trouble, considering the short time they were destined to remain there; for, at the end of a few months one of the Pope's chamberlains, arrived, who brought the archbishop a cardinal's cap, with an epistle, conceived in the most respectful terms, in which his holiness invited him to assist, in his counsel, in the government of the Christian world; permitting him at the same time, to dispose of his mitre in favor of whom he pleased.

Don Torribio was not at Compostella when the courier of the holy father arrived. He had been to see his son, who still continued a priest in a small parish at Toledo; but he presently returned, and was not put to the trouble of asking for the vacant archbishopric. The prelate ran to meet him with open arms.

"My dear master," said he, "I have two pieces of good news to relate at once. Your disciple is created a cardinal, and your son shall shortly be advanced to the same dignity. I had intended, in the mean time, to have bestowed on him the archbishopric of Compostella; but, unfortunately for him, or rather for me, my mother, whom we left at Badajoz, has, during your absence, written to me a cruel letter, by which all my measures have been discontinued. She will not be pacified unless I appoint for my successor the archdeacon of my former church, Don Pablos de Salazar, her intimate friend and confessor. She tells me, it will occasion her death, if she should not be able to obtain preferment for her dear father in God; and I have no doubt but what she says is true. Imagine yourself in my place, my dear master. Shall he be the dea'h of my mother?"

Don Torribio was not a person who would incite or urge his friend to be guilty of parricide; nor did he indulge himself in the least resentment against the mother of the prelate.

To say the truth, however, this mother he talked of was a good kind of woman nearly superannuated, who lived quietly with her cat and maid-servant, and scarcely knew the name of her confessor. Was it likely then that she had procured Don Pablos his archbishopric? Was it not far more probable that he was indebted for it to a Gallician lady, his cousin, a young widow, at once devout and handsome, in whose company his grace the archbishop had frequently been edified during his residence at Compostella? Be it as it may Don Torribio followed his eminence to Rome. Scarcely had he arrived in that city, before the pope died. It is easy to imagine the consequence of this event. The conclave met. All the voices of the sacred college were unanimous in favor of the Spanish cardinal. Behold him, therefore, pope!

Immediately after the ceremonies of his exaltation, Don Torribio, admitted to a secret audience, wept with joy while he kissed the feet of his dear pupil, whom he saw fill with so much dignity the pontifical throne. He modestly represented his long and faithful services. He reminded his holiness of his promises, those inviolable promises, which he had renewed before he entered the conclave. He hinted at the hat which he had quitted on receiving the tiara; but, instead of demanding that hat for Don Benjamin, he finished, with most exemplary moderation, by renouncing every ambitious hope. He and his son, he said, would both esteem themselves too happy, if his holiness would bestow on them, together with his benediction, the smallest temporal benefit; such as an annuity for life, sufficient for the few wants of an ecclesiastic and a philosopher.

During this harangue the sovereign pontiff considered within himself how to dispose of his preceptor. He reflected that he was no longer very necessary; that he already knew more of magic than was sufficient for a pope; that it must be highly improper for him to appear at the nocturnal assemblies of sorcerers, and assist at their indecent ceremonies. After weighing every circumstance, his holiness concluded, that Don Torribio was not only a useless, but a troublesome dependant; and, this point decided, he was no longer in doubt what answer to return. Accordingly, he replied in the following words: "We have learned, with concern, that under the pretext of cultivating the occult sciences, you maintain a horrible intercourse with the spirit of darkness and deceit; wherefore we exhort you as a father, to expiate your crime by a repentance, proportionable to its enormity. Moreover, we exhort you to depart from the terri-

ties of the church within three days under pain of being delivered over to the secular arm, and its merciless flames."

Don Torribio, without being disconcerted, immediately repeated aloud the three mysterious words which the reader were desired to remember; and, going to the window, cried out, with all his force, "Jacinthu, you need spit but one partridge, for my friend the Dean will not sleep here to-night." This was a thunderbolt to the imaginary pope. He immediately recovered from a kind of trance, into which he had been thrown by the three magic words; when they were first pronounced; and perceived that, instead of being in the Vatican, he was still at Toledo, in the closet of Don Torribio, and saw by the clock it was not yet a complete hour since he first entered the fatal cabinet, where he had been entertained with such pleasant dreams. In that short time he had imagined himself a magician; a bishop, an archbishop, a cardinal, a pope; and at last he found he was only a dupe and a knave. All was illusion, except the proofs he had given of his deceitfulness and evil heart. He instantly departed, without speaking a word, and, finding his mule where he had left her, returned to Badajoz, without having made the smallest progress in the sublime science in which he had proposed to become an adept.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

EDUCATION.

No. III.

It is a given point, that the human mind devoid of culture; is incapable of sharing in the great affairs of the world, or of enjoying in its own reflections that satisfaction which is in no small measure conducive to its well-being.

The doctrine, that By the sweat of the brow, shall man eat of the fruit of the earth, implies, that except man shall till the earth and sow the seed, it will not be productive of those fruits so essential to his subsistence. And our own experience may have taught us, that uncultivated land, however favourably located, never yields to the proprietor so great a revenue, as it necessarily does after cultivation. The works of nature, in some features or other bear resemblance to one another. Accordingly, the mind of man in its unpolished and rude state, resembles ground unimproved by a process of agricultural labour; but when disciplined by a good education is alike beautiful with that same ground, tilled and cultured by the husbandman.

It is easy to account for the grovelling and selfish habits, so prevalent among us, when we reflect that we are, as a mass destitute of education; it is of rare instance, that the principle of benevolence is conspicuous in an individual or community unenlightened by the light of science. On the contrary, it is to be remarked, that wherever darkness envelopes the mind, we find man desiring to live for himself alone; and exhibiting selfishness the most sordid; he appears to aim at defeating one of the grand designs of the constitution of the social order.

If in a dark and barbarous age, man refused to move out of the sphere of self-love, to lend a helping hand to assuage the sorrow, or to alleviate the distress of his fellow, we may extenuate the fault, in consideration that the light of his original was obscured. But the night is far spent; the day has dawned. He that runs may read, and the way-faring man need not err.

Our brethren, who have attained mature age, are bereft of a covert, to shield them from the imputation of listlessness to so great a matter as education. The mass, it is true, have unfortunately been deprived of participation in literary studies, at that season when the mind is pliable and exoperated from cares. And when we take into view, the narrow compass of their means, and in general the drudgery of their several vocations, we conclude that the time for attaining proficiency in literature and science, is to them, quite gone. These advantages, we expect they will confer upon their children. Still, we do not concede, that they may not make some improvements from the sources yet within their province.

We therefore hold up to view, Sabbath schools, for the instruction of those who may be unacquainted with the art of reading. In these schools, many, who have entered them in entire ignorance of the first principles of our vernacular tongue, have attained such proficiency, as now to be capable of reading comprehensibly most English authors. It is therefore, this were all that could be urged in recommendation of attendance on schools of this nature by adults, it should weigh much with such of our brethren, to whom we here have reference. Taking it for granted, that a just sense of the importance of this acquisition is cherished by most of them; we con-

clude, that neither pride nor shame will operate as a preventive to the adoption of so laudable a measure. For, who is there, so infatuated as to desire the accomplishment of an end, without at once perceiving that the means conducing to that end should be at once brought into requisition.

Another source of improvement accessible to adults, is that, to be obtained in Schools of mutual instruction. It is gratifying to learn, that there are at least, two schools of this description in operation, among our brethren of this city, and if we are not mistaken, under their own superintendence. Here, we have the privilege of communicating to each other, the little store of knowledge, which we may have industriously acquired; at one and the same time, supplying ourselves and imparting to others, from the same common fountain. This stream among others, will be salutary to fill the grand reservoir of knowledge—and raise from the common level, those who may wisely devote a portion of their time to so momentous a subject.

We may advance another step in knowledge, by *Reading and Reflection*, as well as by conversing in the social circle, upon such topics as are instructive and profitable. What form shall we suppose society would assume, if instead of perusing those authors in which are portrayed noble sentiments, dignified feelings, bright examples of fortitude under depression, and perseverance in advocating virtue, mankind at large were to devote their time to frivolity or idleness? The icy hand of misfortune may press heavily, the shafts of calumny may be aimed, pity and compassion may desert, but the man of reading, amid all this untoward scene, may find comfort and consolation from his books.

While, however, we urge the necessity of reading, we also warn our brethren to be judicious in the selector of the works they peruse. In general, works of fiction mislead the mind not previously fortified; and so far from imparting solid advantage, they lead the reader to make calculations which are slender as the spider's web, deceptive as the ignis fatuus, retarding the mind from making substantial progress, and obstructing the prosperity of our race.

Pursuing the course marked out, we shall have remarked, that selfishness advocates its throne to benevolence; envy yielding to pleasure at each other's prosperity; discord and faction, fleeing space, and harmony and unanimity occupying their ground; and ignorance and depression, vanishing before science and equality.

Within the limits of our observation and reading, we have noticed that the individuals who have attended most to the subject of education, have in general become respectable, and sometimes wealthy; and that those who have neglected it, have lived in obscurity and sunk into contempt.

But for the light of science, some of the most essential properties of nature, would have been concealed; while, cheered by its rays, we shall behold among other consequences, a people, tenacious of their liberty; the storm of passion allayed, when it may have been excited, and the slave raised to a level with his master.

The welfare of generations yet unborn, should influence us to emulate those great leaders, by whose exertions, the sun of science beamed upon, and influenced to reformation Rome, Greece, Britain, and even this western world.

Years of toil must mark our lives, if we are solicitous of being useful. And we have this, among other considerations to incite us to action—that it will be grateful to our posterity to be enabled to say—We honour and revere the memory of our fathers, who have for generations slept and mouldered into dust, as the instruments of producing this general emancipation among men. We will convey to future ages their deeds of worth and virtue, inscribed on monumental marble!

This is to us, an *eventful crisis*. A crisis, because affairs wear an aspect extremely gloomy, and appear in some of their lines, to be about their height. An *eventful crisis*, because we are convinced that something must be done in the way of education—and that it must be a work of our own. Let us, therefore, not prove ourselves misanthropes; but united and firm, let us gird ourselves and vigorously engage, each one in his sphere, for the promotion of our dearest interests.

With these thoughts, we conclude our essay.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Worthy of Imitation!—The Rev. Robert Cox, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Suffolk county, Virginia, on the 16th ult. In his will he made provision for emancipating all his slaves, (upwards of thirty) and for giving each a handsome sum of money. He had offered to transport them to Africa during his life, but they chose to live with him, and receive wages.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 13.

MUTABILITY OF HUMAN AFFAIRS.

Descended from the same great progenitor; settled on the borders of the Red Sea, and having constant intercourse both by land and water with their brethren, the Egyptians; the Ethiopians must have been inferior to the most extravagant opinions entertained by the warmest advocates for the intellectual inferiority of the African race, to have degenerated so soon from their original state.

There must have been considerable intercourse between the two nations, not only from the favourable position of the two kingdoms, but also from the historical fact, that in the year 3277, A. M. Bocchoris, king of Egypt, was overthrown and succeeded by Sabaccon, an Ethiopian prince, who is supposed to have been the So of the Scriptures. We are further informed, that Tharaca, who succeeded and reigned during eighteen years, and upon whose decease, the throne reverted to the ancient Egyptian line of kings, was also an Ethiopian. The more we investigate, the more are we inclined to believe, that there could not possibly have been any great difference as to the state of the arts and sciences in the two kingdoms; and as to the difference of features, who has the presumption to say that it was greater than that existing between us and the present race of Arabs, who are also generally allowed to be descended from Cush, our great progenitor.

It is, I conceive, generally known that the first great monarchy of Assyria was founded, as were likewise the Republics of Sidon, Tyre, and Carthage, by the descendants of Ham; and also that the chief nations of Africa, with whom the Romans had any intercourse, besides the Egyptians, were the Numidians, Mauritanians, and the Gethuli. Between them and the Ethiopians, there never existed but little-intercourse; for the latter always preserved their liberty and independence. In confirmation of which, we find their queen Candace spoken of in the days of the Apostles, when the Roman power was at its greatest height, and the nations above alluded to, had become provinces of the empire. From this it must be evident; that but a small part of Africa could have been known to the ancient Greeks and Romans; for that spirit of conquest which led Alexander to weep because he had not other worlds to conquer, and Julius Cesar to contest with the barbarous tribes of Britain, (from whom he could expect nothing but the mere honour,) would have prompted the former to have crossed the burning sands of Zahara, even to the far-famed city of Timbuctoo; and the latter, instead of the voluptuous arms of Cleopatra, to have marched his victorious legions (or by the Red Sea to have coasted) into Ethiopia, and added to his present list, the names of a few more cities plundered and burnt, a few more thousands slain, and left to whitish nature's face.

But of what complexion were the original settlers of Egypt and Ethiopia? Was it white or black? I humbly conceive neither, but rather the copper-colour of our Aborigines. To prove which, we have only to observe the effects of climate upon the present races of men. We have before stated that the two races were black, while the present race of Arabs, who must be descendants of Cush or Shem, remain to this day, a copper coloured race. How is this to be explained? are we to suppose that the present race of Arabs have degenerated, while the original black colour has remained good? From the circumstance that black is confined exclusively to hot climates; while the copper colour is seen in different quarters of the globe, even in the more temperate parts of the hot; from the fact that a colony of Portuguese who settled on the coast of Africa, after a little over a

century were hardly to be distinguished from the surrounding natives, we conceive that the advocates of a superior and an inferior race, must bring forward more proofs in support of their Utopian theory. Pliny ascribes the colour of the Africans to the ardor of the sun in that climate. For he says lib. 2. cap. 78. "Ethiopes vicini sideris vapore torrer, adustique similes gigni, barba et capillo vibrato, non est dubium."

But who can convince us that the intellectual powers of man are inferior, because nature's God has tinged his complexion with a darker hue? The doctrine is contrary to all the evidences we have of the creation. But what are the strong arguments adduced by the advocates of this system? The people of colour are ignorant and degraded—nothing can ever be made of them—God formed them to serve their fairer brethren—endowed them with faculties little superior to the tribe of Ourang Outangs. They want all the finer feelings of men—are an insensible and ungrateful race—and to render these prejudices still stronger, the craniologist exclaims, their retreating foreheads evidently denote their another race, something between man and the brute creation!

Oh, that another Solomon might arise in this age of enlightened reason, and convince the world, that our people naturally, are not worse than other men—that we are ignorant and degraded, because none have extended towards us a faint glimmering of that light which is daily shed over the rest of the community—that we want the finer feelings, because like the precious ore in nature's bosom, they have never been called into action—that we are evidently insensible and ungrateful, because prejudice and custom have never placed us in situations to manifest these virtues, and to exhibit to the world, that the Pearl of All never intended that the original nature of one man should differ from that of another.

But what is the colour of a man's skin in comparison to his moral and intellectual worth in society? Were the question asked of many who look down upon a man because his complexion happens to be darker than their own, how few could give a satisfactory reason for their prejudice. When we reflect that the seat of colour, which is called the rete mucosum is in a thin mucous stratum, interposed between the cuticle or dead surface of the body and the true skin, is what contains throughout its substance a black pigment which gives a colour to the skin, while the cuticle and cutis deviate but little in all men, where is the intelligent and reasonable man who will boast of his superior intellectual natural powers, because we have never been placed in situations for intellectual improvement?

(To be continued.)

CONTINUED FROM NO. 3.

"But in tracing the causes of their degradation, unto us belong shame and confusion of face. They have the name of Freemen, but O how few of the blessings of liberty. They are emancipated but not elevated. The line between them and us is as strongly marked as ever. Almost every thing in their condition conspires to keep them in moral and intellectual bondage. The avenues to places of profit or of honour, are, for the most part closed against them. They can engage in no branch of mechanical or mercantile business, in which they will not be compelled to feel daily a mortifying inferiority to the whites engaged in the same pursuits. They must have their own colour associated with them in their employments or have no associates. What society of merchants or mechanics would receive into their number coloured freemen; however respectable, and give them all the privilege of fellow citizens? And what motives are presented to them to induce them to obtain a high degree of moral excellence."

In making this extract we have three objects in view; viz. 1st, The extension of

the extract in No. 3. 2dly, To expose the disadvantages imposed upon our brethren by unwarrantable prejudice; and 3dly, To notice the chimerical barriers, (to our improvement in this country) too often conceded by our friends and advocates. As it regards the first object, we are pleased with the candid acknowledgments of the reverend gentleman. Effects in such cases should always be viewed in connexion with their causes. Man is a poor creature without motives of ambition; and as it respects the mechanical, mercantile and professional disadvantages of our brethren in this LAND of FREEDOM, we cannot think on them, but with emotions of the tenderest, and most painful kind. The oppression of Jews and Greeks in Europe and Asia (in these particulars) will bear no comparison with ours. To suppress genius and industry is impolitic and cruel. We would not examine this subject, but with a view to elicit reflection—it must be equally disagreeable to the oppressor and the oppressed. From the force of habit, many of the good and wise are giving countenance to systems of injustice at which their feelings would revolt, should they reflect on them.

It is a lamentable truth that from the mechanical advantages of the country, prejudice has long been endeavoring to exclude the virtuous and industrious man of colour. Such is the present state of things, that whatever qualifications our sons may possess, if we offer them to a respectable mechanic, we are met with the unreasonable reply, that my apprentices are not willing to work with coloured boys. And we feel almost ashamed to tell, that in this land of freedom, journeymen in most of the arts have combined together not to work with the man of colour, whatever may be his character and qualifications. This is an evil that the public can remove without any sacrifice on their part; it requires but to be frowned upon and it ceases to exist, and surely the community is interested in the moral character and success of its industry of every part. Good morals among the humblest, conduce to the respectability of the whole body, and wealth held by any of its members increases the revenue of the whole. But it has been said what can be done? It is the fault of the journeymen or boys, and not of the masters. We answer, let employers, in all cases, but do as interest leads them, when journeymen unreasonably require an advance of wages, and let good men, but discountenance the evil, and there will be no further cause of complaint.

In reference to mercantile pursuits, take from us mechanical advantages and you deprive us of mercantile means. We speak generally, most rules admitting of exceptions. There is yet another evil to be noticed, and one of a more serious nature. The professional disadvantages of our people are great; and never was there a greater want of professional skill, zeal and integrity among any people, than among us. To say nothing about the difficulties of our admission into professional schools, and the want of patronage by secular men, we will merely glance at the deficiency of the means of usefulness among our clerical brethren. There are more than two millions of coloured in inhabitants in this country, whose religious wants are very great; thousands of them are perishing, in this christian land, for the want of vision; and that too, in parts where there is no political reason why the gospel should not be preached to them. And while the church is doing so much for heathen abroad, there is no efficient means made use of, for their improvement and salvation. Our few qualified ministers, who alone are fully adapted to the situation of our people, being mostly men of families, have to pursue secular employments for their support, our brethren not being able to afford them a comfortable living. We are acquainted with several whose education, talents and piety, would be essentially serviceable to our brethren, could they but be supported in the ministry.

But in conclusion, we cannot but express our deep regret, that so many of our advocates should fall into such grievous errors. From the foregoing extract, the reverend gentleman draws the following conclusion—"Until human nature is radically changed, they will never attain or participate in the privileges of American freemen. * * * Remaining here, they must continue ignorant degraded and depraved." The imputation of such ideas is exceedingly wrong. To concede so much to prejudice is to defy it. There is a just God who reigns, and who is jealous of his authority and glory, and we are told by him that "the king's heart is in the hands of the Lord; as the rivers of waters, he turneth it whithersoever he will." There is nothing to discourage the benevolent and humane in their efforts to improve our condition. Equity and truth are on their side, and they must eventually predominate; and even if they should not, we have no right to compromise. However inveterate prejudice may be, it is still an evil, and we should be as justifiable in saying that drunkenness, sabbath-breaking and profane swearing exist, and we will compromise with them in our religious efforts, as to say it in the case of prejudice. The sentiments advanced by the reverend speaker are calculated to discourage both our people and our friends in all their laudable efforts; they are the very strong holds of slavery and oppression.

But persuade an individual that he will never obtain the object of his desire, and you have prevented him from making lawful efforts. There certainly is no reason why the free population of this country should remain ignorant and depraved. We have the means of education and morality to considerable extent; many of our youth are in excellent schools and some of our young men in the first colleges of the country; upon the whole, our moral character as a body is rising. And we think it highly important that every means should be made use of that will have any tendency to improve the condition of our people. This is the land of our nativity, and we have claims on its inhabitants, which ought not to be gainsayed or neglected. Whatever may be the success of the colonization society, there is no probability that there ever will be a time in which the coloured population of the country, will not exceed two millions.—Something more efficient than hitherto should be done for our much injured and long neglected people. It is high time for christians to discard the idea that nothing effectually can be done for our people while remaining in this country. "The time is hastening when our public functionaries and the clergy will have to act, talk and preach, in favour of LIBERTY, in the true sense of the term, or sink under the frowns of a generous, enlightened, and disapprobating Republic of Freemen." The plausibility of their present conduct is fast losing ground, and will soon be in a despicable and disgusting minority, exploded by a majority of the good and enlightened of the states, as anti-christian and anti-republican.

SUMMARY.

African Observer.—Through the politeness of the Editor, we have received the first number of the "African Observer." From the neat appearance of the work, and a hasty glance at the contents we feel warranted in recommending it to the patronage of our brethren. The object of the publication is good; the editorial remarks, and the selection display judgment; and from the specimen before us we augur much success to the work.

The *African Observer* is published monthly, by Mr. Enoch Lewis, No. 21, Powell-st. Philadelphia, at \$2 per annum, payable in advance.

We are sorry to state that the young man of colour who was thrown from the driver's seat of one of the stages of the steamboat line, between this city and Philadelphia, is since dead. Name unknown.

Virginian Benevolence.—Among the articles for the government of the Richmond Sa-

ving Institution, we notice the following—Sect. 5. "No deposits shall be received from ministers, unless accompanied by a certificate of approbation, from those under whose charge they are, and no deposits shall be (under any circumstances) received from persons of colour." Wonderful philanthropy! We wish the society great success in their labors of love. We feel astonished, however, that a society of this kind should be established for those who stand in little need of such, while our brethren, unto whom it might be extensively useful, are excluded from deriving any benefit from its establishment.

The report of the Common Council Committee, in favour of renouncing an assessment of \$15 on the Abyssinian B. Church, in Anthony-street, has been accepted.

Four cases of slander were tried at the Circuit Court of Otsego county, N. Y. in which verdicts to the amount of \$4,000 were recovered. One of these cases was brought by a female against another for implying a want of chastity, whereby she lost a marriage. Verdict, \$1200.

Hiram W. Lindsey, a convict recently effect his escape from a western penitentiary, near Pittsburgh, by converting a pewter spoon into a key, with which he unlocked his prison doors, and then walked off—leaving his key, and the following note to the keepers.

"Hiram W. Lindsey's compliments to the first and second keepers of the Penitentiary, informs them that he has proceeded to Washington City, in order to obtain a Patent for an old Yankee trick."

NOTICE.
The Members of the AFRICAN MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY, are hereby notified that there will be an extra meeting, on Monday Evening next, April 16th, in their Hall, No. 44, Orange-street.

By order of the President,
W. L. NICHOLAS, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The Annual Conference of the ASBURY CONNEXION, under the superintendence of the Rev. Bishop Miller, will take place on the twenty-first instant, at the Asbury Church, in Elizabeth-street, city of New-York.

Preachers of the Connexion are requested to attend. New-York, April 12, 1837.

MARRIED.
In Philadelphia, on the 4th inst. by R. A. Mr. Cornish, Mr. Jacob Sharp to Miss Catharine Potter.

DIED;
In the U. S. Marine Hospital, Charlestown, Mass. Mr. William Pierce, of Salem, aged 26. In Philadelphia, on Saturday the 7th inst. Eleanor J. Johnson, daughter of Mr. Richard B. Johnson, aged 9.

Drowned in Savannah harbour, from on board the brig George, of this port, Mr. James Green.

ALMANAC.			
1837.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
13 Friday	5 33	6 32	☾
14 Saturday	5 27	6 33	☾
15 Sunday	5 26	6 34	☾
16 Monday	5 24	6 35	☾
17 Tuesday	5 23	6 37	☾
18 Wednesday	5 22	6 38	☾
19 Thursday	5 20	6 40	☾

MARINE LIST.
ARRIVED.
Friday, April 6, 1837.
Ship Niagara, Brown, 6 days from Charleston, with merchandise and produce. Brig Signal, Shepard, 13 days from St. Croix, with rum and sugar.

Saturday, April 7.
Schooner Rebecca, Hyer, Skidmore, 13 days from St. Bartholomew, with sugar and molasses.

Sunday, April 8.
Brig Shannon, Coles, 33 days from Maranhao, and 6 from Salem, with hides and baleen capivi. Schooner, Maria Ann, Broker, from Oregue, via Jacksonville, 17 days from the latter place, with coffee and dye wood; Swift, Swift, 23 days from Lagaira, with coffee, indigo, &c.; Rose-in-Bloom, Everett, 15 days from the city of St. Domingo, with mahogany and hides; Garland, Welsh, 11 days from St. Croix, with rum and sugar.

Tuesday, April 10.
U. S. Sloop of war, Lexington, Blacklock, from Matanzas, and 8 days from Havana. Ship, Ephraim, Smith, from Bangor (Wales). Left Feb. 25th, and landed 5th March, with shal, &c.; Calhoun, Munro, 6 days from Charleston, with merchandise. Brigs, Villadecaga, Bremen, 31 days from Aux Cayes, with coffee, &c.; Benjamin Franklin, Wing, 10 days from Matanzas, with coffee, sugar, &c. Schr. Leonora, 8 days from Bart, with mahogany.

Wednesday, April 11.
Ship York, Decost, from Liverpool, (left Feb. 25) with dry goods.

Thursday, April 12.
Brig Gen. Mercer, from the Gulf of Mexico (FR) with sugar.

POETRY.

EMBLEMS.

By the Rev. Henry Stebbing.

There is a freshness in the air,
A brightness in the sky,
As if a new-born sun was there,
Just scorch-throned on high;
And birds, and flowers, and mountain-streams,
Rejoicing in his infant beams,
Are glad as if the Winter's breath
Had never blown the blast of death.

Softly along the silent sea,
The light-wing'd breezes creep,
So low, so calm, so tranquilly,
They lull the waves asleep;
And, oh! as gladly on the tide
You lofty vessel seems to ride,
As if the calmly-heaving sail
Had never met a sterner gale.

And in a small, sweet covert nigh,
Her own soft hands have made,
A rosy girl hath laughingly
Her infant brother laid;
And made of fresh Spring flowers his bed,
And over him her veil hath spread,
With looks as if for ever there
His form should bloom as young and fair.

And shall these pass away, and be
A wreck of what they were,—
Shall birds, and flowers, and earth, and sea,
And you proud ship, and boy so fair,
Be blasted with the tempest's rage,
Or worn with poverty and age,
Till all of life and hope shall seem
A heart-deceiving, feverish dream!

Yes!—and 'tis but few years we need,
With retrospective eye,
In their repeated tale to read
Our own home's history:
We know their end—to us, to all—
They are but blossoms, and they fall;
But yet young life, the sun, the flowers
Are sweet as they were always ours:

For they are emblems to the heart
Of things it cannot see,—
Emblems which have their counterpart
In heaven's eternity;
And though their day be short, or done
With our last hours and setting sun,
They are within their moment's flight,
What there shall be for ever bright!

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

BY J. MONTGOMERY.

- Q. Flowers, wherefore do ye bloom?
A. We strew thy pathway to the tomb.
Q. Stars, wherefore do ye rise?
A. To light thy spirit to the skies.
Q. Fair moon, why dost thou wane?
A. That I may be again.
Q. O sun, what makes thy beams so bright?
A. The Word that said—"Let there be light."
Q. Time, whither dost thou flee?
A. I travel to eternity.
Q. Eternity, what art thou, say?
A. I was, am, will be ever-more, to-day.
Q. Nature, whence sprang thy glorious frame?
A. My Maker called me and I came.
Q. Winds, whence and whither do ye blow?
A. Thou must be "born again," to know.
Q. Ocean, what rules thy swell and fall?
A. The might of Him that ruleth all.
Q. Phenets, what guides you in your course?
A. Unseen, unfelt, unfailling force.
Q. O life, what is thy breath?
A. A vapour, vanishing in death.
Q. O grave, where is thy victory?
A. Ask Him who rose again from me.
Q. O death, where ends thy strife?
A. In everlasting life.

VARIETIES.

Friendship.—Innumerable are the little offices and namelike favors by which friendship is displayed and friends attached. Such show it by assisting us with the means of living, others by engaging to protect our memories when dead, but of all the modes of evincing kindness and "preserving" friends, which we have heard of, the W. Indian is the most singular. A gentleman has recently arrived from a West India island, who embarked for England in weak health. His present malady and probable fate were the object of anxiety of his remaining friends. What did they do in this case? Did they not put on board fresh fruit and live stock for his sustenance during the voyage, or a physician to take charge of his health? No. But they quietly shipped for use a cask of rum and a coffin. Apprehending that he might die during the passage, and that he would not choose the snaw of sharks to be his monument, they considerably provided for keeping him in spirits till he should reach land and obtain Christian burial. The object of their kind solicitude did not, of course, know the intention of his friends till he landed, perfectly restored to health, and could turn the rum to better account.

Thoughts.—For myself I can pass by the tomb of a man with somewhat of a calm indifference; but when I survey the grave of a female, a sigh involuntarily escapes me. With the holy name of woman, I associate every soft, tender, and delicate affection. I think of her as the young and beautiful virgin, with eyes sparkling, and cheeks crimsoned with each impassioned feeling of her heart; as the kind and affectionate wife, absorbed in the exercise of her domestic duties; as the chaste and virtuous matron, tired with the follies of the world, and preparing for that grave into which she must soon descend. And, oh! there is some hint, in contemplating the character of a woman, that raises the soul far above the vulgar level of society. She is formed to adorn and humanize mankind, to soothe his cares, and strew his path with flowers. In the hour of distress she is the rock on which he leans for support, and when fate calls him from existence, her tears bedew his grave. Can I look down on her tomb without emotion? Man has always justice done to his memory—woman, never. The pages of history lie open to the one; but the meek and unobtrusive excellencies of the other sleep with her unnoticed in the grave. In her may be shown the genius of the poet, with the simplicity of the saint, the energy of the man, with the tender softness of the woman. She too may have passed unheeded along the sterile pathway of her existence, and felt for others as I now feel for her.

Squirrels.—It is a curious circumstance, and not generally known, that most of those oaks which are called spontaneous, are planted by the squirrel. This little animal has performed the most essential service to the British navy. A gentleman, walking one day, in the woods belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, near Troy House, in the county of Monmouth, his attention was diverted by a squirrel, which sat very composedly upon the ground. He stopped to observe his motions; in a few moments the squirrel darted to the top of a tree, beneath which he had been sitting. In an instant he was down with an acorn in his mouth, and after digging a small hole he stooped down and deposited the acorn; then covering it, darted up the tree again. In a moment was down with another, which he buried in like manner. This he continued to do as long as the observer thought proper to watch him. The industry of this little animal is directed to the purpose of securing him against want in the winter; and it is probable that his memory is not sufficiently retentive to enable him to remember the spot in which he deposits every acorn; the industrious little fellow, no doubt loses a few every year; these few spring up and are destined to supply the place of the parent tree. This is Britain, in some measure, indebted to the industry and hard memory of a squirrel, for her pride, her glory, and her very existence.—*Edin. Es. Cour.*

The Hypochondriac Cured.—A gentleman laboring under a very singular species of mental delusion, arising from hypochondria, fancied that he had a bottle growing at the end of his nose, nor could all the reasoning of his friends convince him to the contrary, although on all other points, he was perfectly rational. Medical skill was equally baffled in attempting to cure his extraordinary aberration of intellect: at length one practitioner being informed of the case, resolved to adopt a different treatment. Accordingly, on being introduced to the patient, he exclaimed—"How wonderful! I never beheld such a sight before—why you have a great bottle hanging from your nose!" "That I certainly have," replied the hypochondriac, "yet would you believe it, you are the only person who will credit it—every one else maintains that it is a mere whim of my own." "Well," cried the doctor, "at least we will soon have it off." So saying he seized hold of the patient's nose with one hand, while, with the other, he gave him such a tremendous box on the ear, that he was completely stunned for some seconds. Then he adroitly slipped a bottle out of his pocket that he had brought with him for that purpose, he exclaimed, "I have knocked it clean off; see, here it is!" The patient expressed himself overjoyed that the operation had been so speedily accomplished, declared that he was perfectly cured, exalted the doctor for his miraculous skill, and ever after kept the bottle as a memento of his former disease, and as an ocular demonstration of the case to all who might question its reality.

Elsevir used to employ women to correct the press, and he assigned as his reason, that they kept their eyes on the matter before them, and that as they understood nothing about it, their whole mind was occupied in taking care that there were no omissions; but, that when he employed Greek and Latin scholars to perform the same duty, they attended to the merits of the work, and did not attend to the matter before their eyes.

A Physician.—A certain physician, when he visited his rich and luxurious patients, always went into their kitchens, and asked hands, with their cooks. "My good friends," said he, "I owe you much, for you confer great favors upon me. Your skill, your ingenuity, and palatable art of poisoning, enables me to medicate men to ride in our carriages; without your assistance we should go on foot and be starved."

Clerical Punting.—On the day previous to a very recent ordination, the coach did not arrive till half an hour after the usual time. In the coach, however, were two very important articles, one in the shape of a deacon, (who ought to have made his appearance long before), and a fish for the bishop's ordination dinner. The young clergyman received a severe reprimand, and his lord-

ship made a gracious apology for the delay of his dinner. Upon which the tardy candidate remarked with the utmost gravity, that both himself and the fish had come in sufficient time to get into hot water.

NOTICE.

PROPRIETORS OF CIRCULATING LIBRARIES can have their Books and outstanding Debts collected upon very moderate terms. N. B. Subscriptions to all Periodicals received and procured by
GEORGE W. EVERITT, General Agent,
33 Catherine-street.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE!
No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL, of superior quality; both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rates, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to
DANIEL PETERSON,
No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.

N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

CASH FOR CAST OFF CLOTHES.
WANTED TO purchase a large quantity of cast off Clothes, for which the highest price will be given by **THOMAS L. JENNINGS**, No. 110 Nassau-st., formerly No. 64; who has constantly on hand at the above place, a general assortment of second hand clothes, at the lowest prices for cash.

N. B. Those persons who wish to dispose of clothes, will please to send their address as above, or send their articles before seen.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets. One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.
Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 6, Varick-street, New-York, March 20.

SOMETHING TO BE SAVED!

CHARLES MORTIMER, RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has opened, and expects to continue, his Shop, at 93 Church-street; where he will make and repair Shoes and Boots, in the best manner, at the following reduced prices:

New Boots,	\$6 00
Soling and healing Boots,	1 00
Soling Boots,	0 75
Poling Boots,	3 50

N. B. He also informs his gentlemen customers, that he will give new Boots and Shoes, in exchange, or he will give his work for second-hand Boots. All orders left at his Shop, 93 Church-street, will be immediately attended to.
New-York, March 20. 2

B. F. HUGHES'S SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller.
New-York, March 14. 1

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his colored brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by colored farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men), though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH
New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

As education is what renders civilized man superior to the savage; as the dissemination of knowledge is continually progressing among other classes in the community; we deem it expedient to establish a paper, and bring into circulation all the means with which our benevolent Creator has endowed us, for the moral, religious, civil and literary improvement of our colored race. Experience teaches us that the Free is the most economical and convenient method, by which this object is to be obtained.

Daily slandered, we think that there ought to be some channel of communication between us and the public: through which a single voice may be heard in defence of five hundred thousand free people of colour. For often has injustice been heaped upon us, when our only defence was an appeal to the ALMIGHTY; but we believe that the time has now arrived, when the calumnies of our enemies should be refuted by forcible arguments.

Believing that all men are equal by nature, we indulge the pleasing anticipation, that the means of knowledge are more extensively disseminated among our people, their condition will become improved, not only in their daily walk and conversation, but in their domestic economy.

Our columns shall ever be open to a temperate discussion of interesting subjects. But in respect to matters of religion, while we concede to them their full importance, and shall occasionally introduce articles of this general character, we would not be the advocates of any particular sect or party.

In the discussion of political subjects, we shall ever regard the constitution of the United States as our polar star. Pledged to no party, we shall endeavour to urge our brethren to use their right to the elective franchise as free citizens. It shall never be our object to court controversy, though we must at all times consider ourselves as champions in defence of oppressed humanity.

As the diffusion of knowledge, and raising our community into respectability, are the principal motives which influence us in our present undertaking, we hope our hands will be upheld by all our brethren and friends.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH,

JOHN B. RUSSWURM,

Editors and Proprietors.

Recommendations.

The following Testimonials in favour of the gentlemen who propose a paper in this city, more especially adapted to the wants and circumstances of colored people, have been handed to us for publication: we insert them the more readily, because we believe them to be justly merited.—*New-York Observer.*

From the Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, Pastor of the Light-street Church, New-York.

Being well acquainted with the Rev. Samuel E. Cornish, and having good evidence of the character of his colleague, John B. Russwurm, A. B., and they having become co-editors of a weekly paper, designed chiefly for the reading of their colored brethren; I am free to express my confidence in the promise of their enterprise, and in the relative competency with which its concerns will be conducted.
New-York, Jan. 17, 1827.

I am acquainted with the Editors, and consider them very competent to the undertaking of the proposed work: they are well known in this city as respected and valuable citizens.

THOMAS EDDY.

New-York, 1st mo. 17, 1827.

To our Subscribers.

Those of our subscribers who have not paid the amount of their subscriptions, are informed that we shall expect they will do so as early as they possibly can.

Subscribers who have not received the first number of this Journal, will please to give early information at our office.

Letters and Communications intended for publication, must be post paid, and addressed to the Editors of the Freedom's Journal.

Advertisements inserted by the month, quarter, or year at a reasonable rate.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
Is published every Friday, at No. 6 Varick-street, New-York.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1827.

VOL. I. NO. 6.

From the Christian Spectator. PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

8. It will not do to trust this business to the generosity, or the justice, or the love of liberty, of the slave-holders. I respect those noble qualities as much as any man. None is more alive to the splendid exhibitions of them which have been made by our southern brethren, in their public and private deportment. But these principles are not, and never will be competent to the effect. The experiment has been fully tried, and has totally failed. Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Gov. Coles, Aug. 25, 1814, says, that in the time of the revolution, he soon saw that nothing was to be hoped from those who were in the fulness of age when the revolution began. "Nursed and educated in the daily habit of seeing the degraded condition, both bodily and mental, of those unfortunate beings, but not reflecting that that degradation was very much the work of themselves and their fathers, few minds have yet doubted but that they are as legitimate subjects of property as their horses or cattle." But, "I had always hoped that the younger generation, receiving their early impressions after the flame of liberty had been kindled in every breast, and had become, as it were, the vital spirit of every American, the generous temperance of youth, analogous to the purity of their blood, and above the suggestions of age, would have sympathized with oppression, wherever found, and proved their love of liberty, beyond their share of it." Yet he is compelled to say, after a lapse of nearly forty years, "Your solitary but welcome voice is the first that has brought this subject to my ears; and I have considered the general silence which prevails on this subject, as indicating as certainly unfavorable every hour. The hour of emancipation is advancing, but it is not time." It is not time, because, as Mr. Jefferson has just said, in earnest about it, the work of emancipation might have been accomplished, when the life of liberty was at its height. But when an object depends upon mere feeling, the lapse of time renders it daily more hopeless. The frost of ages has, now, at least, frozen the whole current of generous affections. And in addition, many circumstances contribute to strengthen the belief, that the determination to maintain slavery at all hazards, has become exasperated to a sort of desperation, like that of the Holy Alliance in favor of despotism. The enthusiasm of liberty has given place to the enthusiasm of slavery. And though "the hour of emancipation is advancing," yet nothing has yet been done to meet it. Their eyes have they closed, that they should not see. We will try to account for this upon rational principles.

There is nothing of which men are generally so unwilling to give up a part in order to secure the whole, as they are of power. The merchant freely pays out a part of his profits to effect insurance. The sick man submits to a present reduction of health to secure its final restoration. The diseased part of the body is amputated to save the rest. Nay, we even give up a large portion of our natural liberty, for the sake of additional security to the remainder. But power is dearer than property, limbs, liberty, or even life. I cannot recollect a single instance, in the history of Grecian, Roman, British, or even American liberty, in which men have voluntarily surrendered any part of their power over others, from a discreet regard to the preservation of the remainder. There is not, that I know, a single example of power given up, without constraint. It has always been taken. From the days of King John, it has always been abridged by compulsion, and not otherwise. There seems to be a sort of fatality accompanying the love of power. Men, who have a large share of discretion about other things, seem to lose it all, when taking measures for the preservation of their power. They lose sight of all the lessons taught by history and experience. They forget the uniform laws of the human mind, that when once the flame of liberty is kindled, it will burn; that the light of knowledge is a rising light, shining more and more unto the perfect day; and that when men are once set upon any object, opposition only makes them more resolute, and may drive them into further extremes. In thus striving to preserve their present power in its full extent, men, "feel power and forget right," more

than in any other circumstances. They stifle their sense of right and wrong. They wholly forget the justice and overruling power of divine Providence. History is full of examples to this point. The conduct of the monarchs of continental Europe, is an opposite one: they are striving to hinder the advancement of knowledge; to prevent the establishment of schools for teaching the lower classes to read and write, lest they should become too sensible of their own power; to destroy every association, even of a religious or literary or social kind, lest the people should find out the efficacy of the principle of combination, as a political engine; to shut out even the pure light of the gospel, as it shines on the pages of the Bible, unadulterated by priestcraft, lest their poor slaves should find out their rights and their wrongs, and dare to assert the privilege of rational beings, to think and act for themselves. The same principle of love of power, must be called in to account for conduct among ourselves so strikingly similar; as we see in the feelings excited by the Missouri question, in the measures which were adopted in consequence of the Charleston insurrection, in the excessive heat produced by Judge Johnson's decision against the constitutionality of those measures, and in the contempt with which the Ohio propositions were treated in the legislatures of South Carolina and Georgia.

(To be Continued.)

AFRICAN MAGNANIMITY.

Abdulkader, King of Fouta Torra, inflamed by the progress of his religion, sent an embassy to the King of the Jaloofs, requiring him to embrace the Mahomedan faith. The king, who was a Christian, refused. The two kings, each with a large army, met on the top of a long and narrow mountain, and announced the presence of their sovereign, he ordered the banners to present the emblems of their mission. The two kings were accordingly laid before Damel, and the ambassador explained himself as follows: "With this knife Abdulkader will condescend to shave the head of Damel, if Damel will embrace the Mahomedan faith; and with this other knife, Abdulkader will cut the throat of Damel, if Damel refuses to embrace it: take your choice." Damel coolly told the ambassador, that he had no choice to make; he neither chose to have his head shaved or his throat cut; and with this answer the ambassador was civilly dismissed.

Abdulkader took his measures accordingly, and with a powerful army invaded Damel's country. The inhabitants of the towns and villages filled up their wells, destroyed their provisions, carried off their effects, and abandoned their dwellings, as he approached. By this means he was led on from place to place, till he had advanced three days' journey into the country of the Jaloofs. He, had indeed, met with no opposition; but his army had suffered so much from the scarcity of water, that several of his men had died by the way. This induced him to direct his march towards a watering place in the woods, where his men having quenched their thirst, and being overcome with fatigue, lay down carelessly to sleep among the bushes. In this situation they were attacked by Damel before day break, and completely routed. Many of them were trampled to death as they lay asleep, by the Jaloof horses; others were killed in attempting to make their escape; and a still greater number were taken prisoners. Among the latter was Abdulkader himself. This ambitious, or rather frantic prince, who, but a month before, had sent the threatening message to Damel, was now led into his presence as a miserable captive. The behaviour of Damel, on this occasion, is never mentioned by the singing men, but in terms of the highest approbation; and it was, indeed, so extraordinary in an African prince, that the reader may find it difficult to give credit to the recital. When his royal prisoner was brought before him in irons, and thrown upon the ground, the magnanimous Damel, instead of putting his foot upon his neck, and stabbing him with his spear according to custom in such cases, addressed him as follows: "Abdulkader, answer me this question: If the chance of war had placed me in your situation, and you in mine, how would you have treated me?" "I would have thrust my

spear into your heart," returned Abdulkader, with great firmness, "and I know that a similar fate awaits me." "Not so," said Damel, "my spear is, indeed, red with the blood of your subjects slain in battle, and I could now give it a deeper stain, by dipping it in your own; but this would not build up my tower; nor bring to life the thousands who fell in the woods: I will not, therefore, kill you in cold blood, but I will retain you as my slave, until I perceive that your presence in your own kingdom, will be no longer dangerous to your neighbors, and then I will consider of the proper way of disposing of you." Abdulkader was accordingly retained, and worked as a slave, for three months; at the end of which period, Damel listened to the solicitations of the inhabitants of Fouta Torra, and restored to them their king.—*Park's Travels, chap. 25.*

AMBITION:

OR THE RISE OF POPE SIXTUS V.

One of the most extraordinary instances of ambition and hypocrisy in the history of the world is exhibited in the rise of pope Sixtus V. and the manner of his elevation to the papal chair.

He was born of poor parents, in the parish of Ancona; at a village called Le Grotte, in the lordship of Montalto. His father, Francis Peretti, who was a common ploughman, could not afford to give him any education, and, when he was nine years old, hired him out to one of his neighbours to look after his sheep and hogs. He did not long continue in this occupation; for, being desired by a Franciscan friar, who had lost his way, to show him the road to Ascoli, he deserted his hogs, and ran before him to the town. The friar, after he had found his road again, desired him several times to return; but the boy refusing to leave him, he at length asked him if he would take upon him the habit of his order, which he described as very austere; to which the boy replied that he would willingly suffer the pains of purgatory if he could be made a scholar. He was accordingly received, with the consent of his parents, into the convent of Franciscans at Ascoli, where he made a surprising progress in learning. In his thirteenth year he assumed the habit of that order, but still retained his own name, Felix. He soon distinguished himself at several disputations, and acquired a considerable reputation as a preacher, but at the same time raised himself many enemies by his impetuous disposition. He early discovered a great ambition, and though he was hated by his brother monks, yet by his abilities he acquired the esteem of Cardinal Carpi, by whose interest he obtained several promotions; and having ingratiated himself with father Ghislieri, afterwards Pius V. and with the Aloanni family, he obtained the office of inquisitor-general at Venice, where, by his overbearing behaviour, he so greatly offended the senate, that on the death of Paul IV. he was obliged to consult his safety by flight. However, on the election of Pius II. he returned to that city; but at last, being apprehensive of the resentment of the senate he provided a gondola, by which he made his escape in the night. At his return to Rome he was made confessor of the Inquisition, and soon after went with the legate Campeggio, as chaplain, to Spain. While he was in that kingdom, his friend Ghislieri being chosen pope, he was created general of his order, afterwards bishop of St. Agatha, and at last a Cardinal; and to enable him to support his dignity, the pope assigned him a pension, and, besides, made him a present of a considerable sum of money.

Upon his promotion to the sacred college, which happened in the 49th year of his age, he quite altered his manner of life; and, to conceal his aspiring views, affected a total disregard of all worldly pursuits, and became humble, meek, patient, and affable; which mask of hypocrisy he wore with great perseverance fifteen years. He led a retired life, exercised himself in works of piety, spent much of his time in the confessional chairs, seldom appeared at the consistories, and during the last three years of the pontificate of Gregory affected to be very infirm, so that he was often saluted in a manner that would not have been very agreeable to any one else. "God help you, poor old man, you have almost run your race!"

To this artifice he owed his promotion, for the conclave being divided between opposite parties, it was agreed upon by both to elect

one who was too weak to govern, and could not live long. The cardinals, out of contempt, used to call him the *Ass of La Marca*; so that their astonishment was inexpressible when he threw off his disguise. While they were crowding towards him to congratulate him, he sat coughing and weeping as if some great misfortune had befallen him; but he no sooner perceived, on the scrutiny, that there was a sufficient number of votes to secure his election, than he threw his staff, with which he used to support himself, into the middle of the chapel, stretched himself up, and appeared taller by almost a foot than he had done for several years before. This behaviour, alarming the cardinal dean, he called out, "Stay a little, there is a mistake in the scrutiny;" but Montalto, with a stern look, boldly answered, "There is no mistake;" and immediately began himself the *Te Deum*, in such a strong and audible voice, that the whole conclave were at first struck dumb, but at length accompanied him in a tame and spiritless manner. After the hymn, the master of the ceremonies asked him, according to form, "Whether he was pleased to accept the papacy?" To which he replied, somewhat sharply, "It is impertinent to ask whether I will accept of what I have already accepted. However, to satisfy any scruple that may arise, I tell you I accept it with great pleasure, and would accept another, if I could get it; for I find myself strong enough, by the divine assistance, to manage two papacies." While the cardinals were putting on his pontifical robes, he stretched out his arms with great vigor and activity; upon which one of them said in a familiar way, "I perceive, holy father, the pontificate is a sovereign medicine, since it can restore youth and health to old sick cardinals." To which he replied, in a grave and majestic manner, "So I find it." After cardinal Farnese had performed the ceremony of the adoration, he said to him: "Your holiness seems quite a different sort of a man from what you was a few hours ago." "Yes," said he; "I was then looking for the keys of paradise, which obliged me to stoop a little; but now I have found them, it is time to look upwards, as I am arrived at the summit of all human glory, and can climb no higher in this world." In his passage from the conclave to St. Peter's, the people, who at first, would not believe that he was the same person with the old decrepit cardinal Montalto, cried out, "Long live the pope!" and added, according to custom, "*Plenty, holy father! plenty and justice!*" To which he replied, "Pray to God for plenty, and I will give you justice."

Soon after his coronation, he sent for his sister Camilla, with her daughter, two grandsons, and her niece, the daughter of his deceased brother, who, upon their approach to Rome, were met by three cardinals, who dressed them in magnificent habits, and conducted them to the Vatican. But Sixtus disdaining in such a trifling matter to be obliged to the cardinals, pretended not to know his sister till she had resumed her former dress; then he received her kindly, and declared that nobody should make a princess of her but himself. He assigned her a considerable revenue, and gave her one of his palaces for her residence, at the same time advising her to conduct herself with that sober modesty which became the meanness of her birth, and the gravity of those who were related to the papal chair: he conferred the dignity of a cardinal on the eldest of her grandsons, Alexander Peretti, who was then about eighteen years of age, and afterwards distinguished himself by his learning and abilities. The king of Spain and the grand duke of Tuscany offered to confer titles of honor on his sister, which Sixtus refused; however, he expressed his satisfaction with the behaviour of the Venetians, who ordered public rejoicings upon his exaltation; and admitted the family of Peretti to the honour of nobility in their state, being afraid of his resentment for their treatment of him when he was inquisitor at Venice.

(To be Continued.)

Bring children up in learning and obedience, yet without outward severity. Pray them openly, reprehend them secretly, give them good countenance and convenient maintenance according to thy ability; otherwise thy life will seem their bondage, and what portion thou shalt leave them at thy decease they will thank death for and not thee.

From the Christian Watchman.

HAYTI, NO. I.

From the Scrap Book of Africans.

As many of our New England friends believe, and practise the self-evident truth, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; perhaps a few lines on the past and present condition of a people, who have bravely burst asunder the galling chains of slavery, may be interesting to some of your readers.

Hayti was the second land discovered by Columbus in 1492. It is 160 leagues from E. to W. and from 60 to 70, from N. to S. It was called Hayti by the Aborigines, from the meaning of the word, which signifies high or mountainous—Espagnola, by Columbus, in honor of the kingdom by which he was employed.

At the period of its discovery, it contained five kingdoms, with a population which Las Casas much overrates at 3,000,000; probably, about one million. In extent, it is next to Cuba, containing 36,000 square miles of territory; but from the fertility of its soil; its varied productions, its salubrity of climate; its advantageous situation for commerce; it has commonly been styled "the Queen of the Antilles."

The natives appeared an unoffending race of men. They, in the simple innocence of nature, were entirely naked. Their long black hair floated on their shoulders, or was bound in tresses around their heads. Though not tall they were well shaped and active. Their complexion was of a dusky copper colour, their features singular, rather than disagreeable; their aspect gentle and timid.

The plenty of gold among the natives, of the true value of which they appeared ignorant, induced Columbus to be very desirous of knowing from what quarter they procured the precious metal. He was successful. They concurred in pointing to the mountains of Ciboa, which were farther towards the East. Eastward he shaped his course—for what are the dangers of unknown shores, of hidden rocks and quicksands, to men in pursuit of gold? The quantity found on the surface of these mountains by the exploring party led Columbus to believe, that Hayti was the ancient land of Ophir, where the ships of king Solomon went in search of gold. This opinion gained considerable ground among the wise men of the age.

After having impressed upon the minds of the natives, some idea of the power, riches and extent of the Spanish Monarchy; of the destructive nature of their cannon, of the sharpness of their swords, and the operation of their cross-bows; after having confirmed them in their belief; that the Spaniards were a superior order of beings just descended from the ethereal skies; Columbus towards the close of 1492, having appointed 38 of his people to remain on the island, and furnished them with every thing necessary for their subsistence and defence, departed; and steering easterly discovered, and gave name to most of the harbors in the north part of the island.

It is not our object to follow Columbus. It sufficeth our purpose, to observe, that upon his return in 1493, he found not one of his infant colony alive. They had all been cut off by the natives. Their rapacity and insolence had driven the natives, gentle and timid as they were, to desperation; their gold, their women, and their provisions had all been the prey of these licentious oppressors. They err, who think that man will bear every insult with patience.

The Spaniards after having exterminated the natives of St. Domingo, and stained the European name by the most atrocious avarice and cruelty, enjoyed this important colony without molestation for more than a century. At last, about 1630, a handful of French, English, and other Europeans, came and forced them to fight in its defence. In spite of the numbers of the first conquerors of America, and their efforts during 50 years; in spite even of their successes, which sometimes seemed to have annihilated their enemies forever, they were at last forced to divide the island with them.

The French part of the island, was first settled by the above mentioned party, (formerly called Bucaniers) and placed under the government of King Lewis in 1664; by one Duparque, a celebrated leader of theirs; he was appointed Governor. Four years after, he was succeeded by Dogeron de la Boie, who appears to have possessed great influence over his half-civilized subjects; encouraging them to depend more upon the cultivation of the soil, than upon their former piratical course. For his abilities in the field and pen, French writers have conferred upon him the honorable title of Founder of their Colony. The colony French continued increasing in population and wealth, and in 1788, was

considered by far the most valuable of the Antilles. The population in 1794, amounting to upwards of 600,000, and the annual produce to more than \$25,000,000.

HIGH WAYS AND BYE WAYS.

We are all on a journey. The world through which we are passing is in some respects like a turnpike—all along which vice and folly have erected toll gates, for the accommodation of those who choose to call in as they go—and there are very few of all the host of travellers who do not occasionally stop at some or another of them—and consequently pay more or less to the toll-gatherers. Pay more or less, I say; because there is a great variety, as well in the amount as in the kind of toll exacted at the different stopping places.

Pride and Fashion take heavy tolls of the purse. Many a man has become a beggar by paying at their gates; the ordinary fees they charge are heavy, and the road they travel is none of the best.

Pleasure offers a very smooth, delightful road in the outset, she tempts the traveller with very fair promises, and wins thousands—but she taxes without mercy—like an artful robber, she allures till she gets her victim in her power, and then strips him of his health and money—and turns him off, a miserable object into the worst and most rugged road of life.

Intemperance plays the part of a sturdy villain—he's the very worst toll-gatherer on the road—for he not only gets from his customers their money and their health, but he robs them of their very brains. The men you meet in the road, ragged and ruined in fame and fortune are his visitors.

And so I might go on enumerating many others who gather toll of the unwary. Accidents sometimes happen, it is true, along the road, but those who do not get through at least tolerably well you may be sure to have seen stopping at some of these places. The plain common sense men, who travel straight forward, get through the journey without much difficulty.

This being the state of things, it becomes every one, in the outset, if he intends to make a comfortable journey, to take care what kind of company he gets in with. We are apt to do a good deal as our companions do—stop where they stop, and pay toll where they pay. Ten chances to one, then, but our choice in this particular decides our fate.

Having paid due regard to a prudent choice of companions, the next important thing is closely to observe how others manage; to mark the good or ill that is produced by every course of life, see how those who do well manage, and trace the course of all evil to its origin in conduct. Thus you will make yourself master of the information most necessary to regulate your own conduct. There is no difficulty in working things right, if you know how—by these means you learn.—*Tr. Emporium.*

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

We most cheerfully give place to the following proceedings of a meeting of the men of colour in this city. They are creditable to them, and honourable to memory of those who took early steps to put a final end to slavery in this state. We are told that the meeting was numerously attended, and its proceedings conducted with the utmost decorum. We will embrace this occasion to say, that the African church, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Paul, a highly respectable and pious man of colour, has been of great utility in improving the morals and conduct of that class of the community, which has been but too long neglected. To prepare men for the rational enjoyment of liberty, their minds must be enlightened to a just sense of their own rights and the duties which they owe to the community. This has been the great object of the pastor of the African church, and we congratulate him on the success which has attended his endeavours.

At a meeting of the people of colour, of the city of Albany, held at the African meeting-house, March 27, 1827, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of celebrating the abolition of slavery in the state of New-York, which is to take place on the 4th day of July, 1827, Benjamin Lattimore, Sen. was called to the chair, and Anthony Olcott appointed secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Paul then rose and delivered a short but pertinent address, in which he contrasted the present state and prospects of the people of colour with those of our forefathers; pointed out the duty of gratitude which we owe to Almighty God as the Author thereof; and our kind benefactors as the instruments of the blessings we enjoy, and urged the necessity of a virtuous course of conduct as the only sure pledge of their being perpetuated, and then offered the fol-

lowing resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That whereas slavery by the laws of this state is ABOLISHED on the 4th day of July next, we deem it a duty to express our gratitude to Almighty God, and our public benefactors, by publicly celebrating the same.

On motion of Mr. Lewis Topp, Resolved, That whereas the 4th day of July is the day that the National Independence of this country is recognized by the white citizens, we deem it proper to celebrate the 5th.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin Lattimore, jun. Resolved, That a committee of arrangement, consisting of twelve, be appointed to make the necessary preparations for the occasion—Whereupon the following persons were appointed.

Adam Blake, Thomas Alcott, Richard Thompson, William Hyres, Robert Harrison, Benjamin Lattimore, Jr. John Jackson, Asher Root, Anthony Olcott, Daniel Maynard, Peter Hallenbeck, Henry Jackson.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and that they be published in two of the public journals of this city.

BENJ. LATTIMORE, Sec. Ch'n.
ANTHONY OLCOTT, Sec'y.

THE REVOLT IN TEXAS.

From all we can gather concerning the revolt in the Mexican Province of Texas, it appears to have been occasioned by the new law prohibiting the importation of slaves into the Mexican dominions; or as some accounts say, abolishing slavery altogether. Certain slave-holders from the United States, who had gone thither, with the expectation of amassing great fortunes by means of the slaves and traffic of slaves, and now finding their craft in danger, resolved, in the true spirit of Governor Troup, to set up a government of their own, which they called the Republic of Fredonia. Now it happened, that the neighboring Indians, on whose aid they had mainly relied for the accomplishment of their purposes, nearly all took sides with the Mexicans. Being thus left to their own resources, and unable to cope with the troops sent against them by the Mexican government, these advocates for the liberty of enslaving others, found plenty of business upon their hands, and are at length either captured or dispersed. No other result could have been reasonably anticipated; and if the cause of the revolt is such as has been suggested, no other could be desired by the friends of genuine freedom.

The truth is, the new Republics of North and South America have set us an example on the subject of slavery, which we should do well to imitate, under such modifications as our peculiar circumstances render necessary. If we remember right, the last slave in Colombia is to be emancipated within the present year. Peru has essentially lightened the burdens which for centuries had oppressed the poor Indians; and Mexico evinces, by her decision in enforcing the law in behalf of enslaved Africans, that she is determined not to be behind her sister Republics in this cause of justice, humanity and religion.

Meanwhile the United States, where the torch of liberty was first kindled,—the United States, who claim to be the freest and happiest people on the face of the earth, are cherishing in their bosom nearly 3,000,000 of wretched slaves, and as a nation, are doing nothing to mitigate the evil!—*N. Y. Ob.*

The "African Improvement Society of New-Haven," for the improvement of the moral, intellectual, and religious condition of the African population of this city, held a meeting on Friday evening last, at the North Church, in company with a large collection of citizens, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted, no one objecting.

"Resolved, That the object of the African Improvement Society is fully approved by this meeting, and that it is deemed worthy of the united patronage of the citizens of New-Haven."

The meeting was addressed in a very able and interesting manner by Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Prof. Stillman, Rev. S. Merwin, Rev. S. E. Dwight, and Prof. N. W. Taylor.

The number of free people of color, in this city is estimated at eight hundred; among the whole of which we can recollect but five or six individuals who have accumulated property to any considerable amount, notwithstanding they have every facility for acquiring and holding it in common with our citizens at large. That they need all the improvement which this society has in view, no one can deny, that they are susceptible of it is equally certain. It is believed that the benevolent exertions which so distinguish the age in which we live, could not be better directed, than in assisting in the recovery of this numerous class of people from their present state of degradation.

Whether or not they are capable of a degree of intellectual improvement equal to that of ourselves, is foreign to the present subject. That they can be easily exalted from their present condition, is unquestionable. Much is said about attacking odium to them on account of their colour;

but from what observations we have made, it is not so much the colour as the character which they so generally possess, that causes the odium. Let them learn useful sciences, and useful trades, which very few of them do at present; let them pay their debts, or rather keep out of debt; let them in all respects equal the whites, nay, surpass them if they can, in point of character and information; and their colour will no longer be a mark of reproach. If we go farther, and suppose that at some future time, these sons of Africa shall surpass us in intellectual and moral refinement, who shall say that the sable hue of the skin, will not then become as honourable, as it is now disgraceful?—*Conn Jour.*

[F] Remarks in our next.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DON'T CARRY YOUR HEAD TOO HIGH.

"Neb, my boy," said my poor old grandfather to me one day, (he is dead now, "rest and bless him," "Neb, my boy, mind and don't carry your head too high." I was quite young then, and did not at the time know what the old gentleman meant; but I never forgot his words, and a life of observation has fully convinced me of their truth. The years of my boyhood flew rapidly away, and the more busy ones of manhood succeeded. Yet amid all the fun and frolic of youth, that season of real enjoyment, when the whole heart is glad, and the head is full of nothing but sport and merriment, the words of my grandfather, every now and then, would come across my mind. *Don't carry your head too high.* In the course of time, the associates of my youth became settled men, and took to themselves help-mates. And then it was, I discovered the meaning of my grandfather's saying.

Dick Thompson, one of my school fellows, was as nice a cobbler, as ever put awl into his hands. He had a good shop, plenty of work, and was well to do in the world. But then Dick took it into his head, 'twas a low business for a fine fellow like him, to be every day measuring the length and breadth of a man's foot. So he broke up his shop, sold his tools, attended the auction of a shoe-merchant, bought all his stock, and set up a large shoe-store. Dick was no more cobbler now, he got him a sign, and the following words painted on it, in large gilt letters:—

RICHARD THOMPSON, Shoe-Merchant.

Two or three months after I went into Dick's store, when a man with a long pole came in, tipped Dick on the shoulder, seized every thing in his store, and carried him off to jail. So thought I, this is what my grandfather meant, when he said, *don't carry your head too high.*

Tom Parker was another schoolmate of mine. After he left school, his father bound him to a barber. His master took a liking to Tom, as he was a smart active lad, gave him his shop and all his custom. Tom now began to feel like other rich men, and every dollar in his pocket added an inch to his consequence. It was not at all proper for a man of Mr. Thomas Parker's wealth, to be doing nothing else all the days of his life, but holding men's noses. Puh! 'twas shameful. So away went Tom's razors, down fell the barber's pole, and in its stead was seen a large fancy store. He was now in his glory, and he could be seen daily, dealing out spices and perfumery to ladies and fine gentlemen, who of course gave him plenty of smiles and little cash. And who cannot live on ladies' smiles?—so thought poor Tom. It was food for his mind, meat for his body, and cash for his pocket. But quarter day came and went, and still Tom got nothing but—ladies' smiles. He sent in bills; the ladies, sweet creatures, gave him smiles, the gentlemen, promises.—Tom owed money, the day of payment was near, but he had not the wherewithal. He made over his goods to his creditors, and "shut up shop." I met him the other day, his face was lean and thin, his clothes shabby and ragged. He was employed as journeyman by a barber in the neighborhood. I thought of my grandfather, *—don't carry your head too high.*

Charles Smith was my bosom companion. We had stuck together in many a boy's frolic, and our attachment grew with our years. He had served his time as a cabinet-maker, and his father dying soon after he came of age, left him in the possession of handsome property. He opened a shop of his own, and such was his attention to his business, that he soon had a great run. In short, few young men ever began life with fairer prospects of making the descent into the vale of life, smooth and easy. He married a girl of great beauty and many accomplishments. She could sing, play music, and dance. In the height of his love he determined that he should want nothing which money could procure, and the like other young ladies wanted every thing that money would purchase.—Mrs. Sally Jackson had a piano with a drum

and triangle; and forthwith Mrs. Charles Smith's was laid aside as unfashionable, and one with a drum and triangle was put in its stead at the petty cost of \$500. Then Miss Collins had a beautiful harp, and she should so like to play on one, besides it looked so pretty to lean on a harp and touch the strings with the end of one's fingers; O dear me, Mr. Smith, do get me a harp; won't you my love? Charles was not the man to withstand the entreaties of his pretty wife, so got her a harp and a master to give lessons. Thus things went on, and what with the piano, harp, and dancing master, French teacher, &c. &c. Charles' purse was drained pretty low. People began to talk of the extravagance of Mrs. Smith, who wondered at the imprudence of Mr. Smith. His customers dropped off one by one. Want of business produced shortness of cash, this again produced shortness of credit. In short, Charles Smith was a ruined man. He saw his folly when it was too late, and in a fit of delirium put an end to his life. Poor fellow, he suffered his wife to carry her head too high. NED.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20.

City Subscribers, who intend changing their places of residence, will confer a favor by calling at our Office, and notifying us of the same.

We avail ourselves of this early opportunity to return our thanks to the Editor of the *New-York Enquirer*, for his judicious and timely remarks on the celebration of the Abolition of Slavery in this state. A subject so important shall be attended to in due season. We further take the liberty of correcting the mistake he labors under, respecting the resolves of our brethren in Albany. Their celebration is to take place on the 5th of July and not on the 4th, as stated in the *Enquirer*.

MUTABILITY OF HUMAN AFFAIRS.

The ancient Ethiopians were considered as a blameless race, worshipping the Gods, doing no evil, exercising fortitude, and despising death:—

"The sire of gods and all the ethereal train,
On the warm limits of the farthest main,
Now mix with mortals, nor disdain to grace
The feast of Ethiopians' blameless race;
Twelve days the powers indulge the genial rite
Returning with the twelfth revolving light."

Believing that we have sufficiently proved to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, that the Egyptians and Ethiopians were of one colour, and possessed a striking similarity of features; were equally civilized and had the same rites of religious worship, we now turn our immediate attention not only to the mutability which has attended the fortunes of their descendants, but other nations also.

If we except 130 years under the Persian yoke and 294 under the Macedonian, the kingdom of Egypt continued an independent government until the time of the second Triumvir, when the disastrous battle of Actium, (in which Anthony lost all the laurels acquired during a whole life,) reduced it from its former splendor to a province of the Roman Empire, under Augustus. Since that period, Egypt has continually decreased in population, wealth and civilization; and had not her stately monuments stood unshaken amid the convulsions which have since rent the world; as little perhaps would have been known concerning her; as little sympathy would have been felt for her oppressed and degraded children, as for poor Ethiopia's. For the present descendants of the ancient Egyptians are an ill-looking and slovenly people, immersed in ignorance and sloth, and presenting to the eye of the observer a very striking contrast of features from any of the specimens which have reached us of their ancestors.

But Egypt and Ethiopia are not the only kingdoms where we behold the effects of the mutability of human affairs. The extensive

Empire of Macedon's proud king, has passed into other hands and even Greece, herself, bows before the proud sceptre of the Moslem.

Oh, that another Leonidas might arise in this her time of need, and drive the flag of the Crescent from the second land of freedom, arts and refinement. Awake, ye Greeks, think on the spirit of your "ancient sires;" like them, let your breasts be opposed as ramparts in defence of your country's soil; like them, die all freemen, and live not to witness the despotism of your oppressors!

Time has not spared even imperial Rome, but she and her conquests, which comprehended the greater part of the civilized world at that period have changed masters. All that remains of her and them can give but a faint idea of the one, or hardly convince us of the truth of the other. Popish writers would feign convince us, that the sceptre of the Cæsars had passed into their hands—that Italy, the native country of all that is stupendous, great or beautiful, either in ancient or modern times is theirs—but O, how unlike is Rome in the nineteenth century, to the Rome of the Scipios and the Cæsars! But while she remains, like her coliseum, after having passed successively into the hands of the Hæuli, the Ostrogoths and the Lombards, until the final dissolution of the Western Empire, in 774, by Charlemagne; Constantinople, her sister, for whose prosperity the most christian Emperor Constantine was so solicitous, has had her share of adversity; her holy temples erected to the worship of God, have been profaned with Mahomedan rites, and the haughty Turk reigns over her provinces. And while the ancient mistress of the world has sunk comparatively into mere insignificance, a new rival has arisen, whose name at the period to which we refer, was scarcely known; and her natives considered as a fierce and unconquerable body of barbarians. Her fleets now cover every sea, and her bold and adventurous sons every clime.

If we reflect upon the present condition of Russia; which before the time of Peter the Great was hardly considered as a civilized power; who then would have believed that in the 19th century she would have held the preponderating balance which she now does, in the politics of Europe. Spain in the loss of her South American possessions has taken a retrograde step—her cruel policy in her government—the despotism which has ruled her court, and the neglect of her own fruitful soil, have met their merited reward, and we rejoice at it!

And though our people, as a body, more particularly, have to lament the changes which have brought us into such contempt and degradation; yet we are not so selfish as to impair at the improvement of other nations; and the great progress which man has made in the knowledge of his natural rights and privileges; with which the despotic will of the monarch has no right to interfere, and for which after having this due estimate of their importance, he has been (and we trust ever will be) willing to devote his life to maintain them untrammelled and free.

As it regards the condition of our people, how painful soever the subject may be to our feelings, we feel it our duty to touch upon it. To us the subject is ever an unpleasant one to think upon; but without feelings of animosity, desirous of doing all the possible good we can, in our day and generation, and relying firmly upon the justice of a righteous God, we believe that a fairer day is yet to dawn upon our longing eyes. When this will be we cannot tell; but we believe that a few of the disadvantages which we are now under may be avoided by a more discreet line of conduct; by practising prudence and economy in our expenditures and by showing to the world, that it is our fixed determination to put to shame the unguarded and hostile expressions of our enemies.

That as a body, we are as degraded in many parts of this happy land as we can possibly

be, the casual observation of the passing traveller has often recorded. What though the proud Turk lords it over ancient Greece, and would exercise a conqueror's power over her fair sons and daughters; yet have they been treated like our brethren? What though Mr. E. may assert, that our brethren in the South who are still in bondage, are better provided for, and more comfortable than the peasantry in some parts of Europe, do not daily facts evidence the contrary? Do they not show that many good men through a desire to please party, assert things which their cooler judgment disapproves. Look at Russia, or Poland in their former dark state, or at the feudal times of other kingdoms; can they be compared to the happy and enviable lot of many of our brethren? And as human affairs are continually revolving, who will predict that the day may not come when our people shall be duly considered in the scale of nations, and respected accordingly. We are no enthusiasts, but it must certainly be considered uncommonly miraculous that mutability should attend all other nations.

We are informed, that the gospel was first received in the burning sands of Africa with great eagerness. "African Christians soon formed one of the principal members of the primitive Church. During the course of the 3d century, they were animated by the zeal of Tertullian, directed by the abilities of Cyprian and Origen, and adorned by the eloquence of Lactantius. But where are their descendants to be found? Is it not time to enquire after the descendants of men who have hazarded their lives to preserve the faith of the Gospel pure and unadulterated?"

Domestic News.

We have received by the last mail the *New Harmony Gazette* of March 7th. It is entirely silent as to any rupture in the society there, and contains the usual quantity of well-written original and selected matter, to show the advantage of the new "Social System," the disadvantage of matrimony, hints on conversation, on material instruction, on the generosity and wisdom of acknowledging error, &c.—nor do we perceive the least indication of any thing having ruffled the surface of affairs there up to the date above mentioned.—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

Singular.—We learn that Col. William Frost, of this village, while cutting and packing the pork of a hog, a few days since, discovered, completely enclosed in the flesh, near the fore shoulder, a large jack knife—the blade extended. The flesh about the knife appeared perfectly sound and natural.

The length of the knife was six and a half inches, and its weight 2 1/2 ounces. It must have been swallowed (perhaps an attempt to equal the feats of some modern English knife eaters,) a considerable time previous; and the blade being sharp and pointed, found its way to the place above stated.—*Livingston Journal*.

It is stated as a remarkable fact, that in the village of Rochester, N. Y. in a population of 8000, there is not an adult native of the village! The oldest person now living, who was born there, is not seventeen years of age. The progress of this settlement altogether is unexampled.

Levittown, Penn. March 29.

Tremendous Storm of Wind.—On Tuesday night last, this borough and its vicinity was visited by one of the most fearful storms of wind, ever experienced in this section of the state. Its effects at the time were truly appalling. Three or four houses were completely unroofed; sheds and stables blown down, gable ends and windows blown in. Almost every house has suffered more or less, the west end of the town looks like a wreck. The dwelling house now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Pigot was completely unroofed, and part of the chimney, blown down; fortunately no person was seriously injured.

We hear that the stone barn of Thomas Mitchell was in part blown down, and four cattle and one young horse killed.—*Juniata Gazette*.

The legislature of Alabama have enacted, that from and after the 1st day of August next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to bring within the limits of the state any slave or slaves, for the purposes of sale or hire.

Superstition.—A man in Philadelphia, who was severely injured a few days ago, by stepping into a kettle of boiling lye, was submitted to the care of a pretended necromancer, who performed some senseless ceremonies over him, and let him die, without taking any rational measures for his assistance. Faith in such persons is said to exist to a considerable extent at the present day.

The committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, went into the consideration of the bill to prevent kidnapping. A substitute offered by the committee on the judiciary was adopted. (It adjudges kidnapping (or the illegal and forcible se-

zure, confinement, or inveigling of any person to be a felony, and punishes it by confinement in the state prison at hard labor for not less than three nor more than fourteen years; and on accessory after the fact to any such felony, to imprisonment in the state prison for not less than three nor more than six years. A consent to such seizure, confinement, kidnapping, &c. obtained by duress or threat is deemed to be no consent, and against the will of the person confined, &c.)—*Hud. Gaz.*

Summary.

Robt. Watson, Esq. of Montreal while sitting in his own house in company with the Rev. Mathieson, was inhumanly fired upon and mortally wounded on the evening of 30th ult. by some dastardly villain. The murderer stood only about 3 yards from his unsuspecting victim.

The City Inspector reports the death of 97 persons during the week, ending on Saturday the 14th inst.; viz. 30 men, 18 women, 31 boys and 20 girls.

The reported death in our last, of the man of colour who was thrown from one of the stages between this city and Philad. is contradicted in the *Trenton papers*. It appears, that being quite intoxicated, and riding with the driver, while passing a break at the brow of a hill, he was thrown from his seat and had his arm broken by a simple fracture.

The society for the improvement of servants held their second anniversary on the 16th inst. Premiums to the number of 47 and amounting to upwards of 500 dollars, were distributed. A large Octavo Bible handsomely bound with an inscription upon the covers was added to each premium.

Seven persons were arrested on 7th inst, charged with passing counterfeit money.—They constituted a gang. \$10 bills of the Newburg bank were found in their possession. Mr. David Needham of Lynn, Mass. was lately killed by a maniac of the name of Parker with whom he was at work in the woods.

The noble bridge across the Kennebec at Augusta, Me. was destroyed on the 3d inst. The bridge was roofed, 500 feet long, and cost \$25,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to resolutions passed at a public meeting of the people of colour, on the 16th inst. the undersigned give notice that another meeting will be held on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock precisely, at the Mutual Relief Hall in Orange-street.

WM. HAMILTON,
THOS. L. JENNINGS, } Committee.
PETER BANE,

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, Mr. MARK J. JORDAN to Miss CATHERINE BLOOM, of Kent, Conn.
By the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. Thomas Smith to Miss Nancy Lawrence.

DIED.

In Newark, N. J. on the 10th inst. Mr. Thomas Thompson, aged 65.
In this city, on the 12th inst. Rachel, daughter of Mr. Thomas Thompson, aged 21 years, 4 mos.
On the 15th inst. Mr. Geo. Sweetser, aged 45.

ALMANAC.

1827.	SUN	Rises.	Sets.	MOON'S
APRIL.				Phases.
20 Friday.....	5 19	6 41	2 27	☾
21 Saturday.....	5 18	6 42	3 28	☾
22 Sunday.....	5 17	6 43	4 29	☾
23 Monday.....	5 16	6 44	5 30	☾
24 Tuesday.....	5 14	6 46	6 31	☾
25 Wednesday.....	5 13	6 47	7 32	☾
26 Thursday.....	5 12	6 48	8 33	☾

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Friday, April 13, 1827.

Brigs, Elizabeth, 15 days from St. Johns, in ballast; Confucius, Riley, 75 days from Lisbon, with fruit; Good Return, Bliss, 15 days from Port-au-Prince, with coffee, &c.; Matiewan Waterman, 11 days from St. Croix, Bass End, with rum and sugar.

Saturday, April 14.

Ship, Superior, Dowdall, 112 days from Canton, with tea. Brig White Oak, 31 days from Messina, and 37 from Gibraltar, with fruit, &c. Schooner Element, Stinson, 14 days from St. Croix, with rum and sugar; Br. Scharf, Triton, 10 days from Turks Island, with salt; John Quincy Adams, 13 days from Port-au-Prince, with coffee, &c.

Monday, April 16.

Brig Bunker Hill, 20 days from Cartagena, with fustic; Br. Brig Rover, Brownlaw, 8 days from Bermuda, with molasses.

Tuesday, April 17.

Ship Columbia, Delano, sailed March 1st from London, with dry goods. Brig Anna Maria, Crowell, 11 days from St. Johns (N. B.) with plaster.

Wednesday, April 18.

Ship Lotnia, Reeves, from Belfast, with rum. Brig Herald, Ripley, from Ponce (P. R.) with sugar, &c.

Thursday, April 19.

Harriet Brig Argobonette, Morgan, 14 days from Port-au-Prince, with rum, goat skin, &c.

POETRY.

THE AFRICAN'S LAMENT FOR MUNGO PARK.

Where the wild Joliba
Rolls his deep waters,
Sate at their evening toil
Africa's dark daughters.
Where the thick Mangroves
Broad shadows were flinging,
Each o'er her lone loom
Bent mournfully singing—
"Alas! for the white man! o'er deserts a ran-
ger,
No more shall we welcome the white-bosom'd
stranger!"

"Through the deep forest
Pierce lions are prowling;
Mid thickets entangling
Hyenas are howling;
There should he wander,
Where danger lurks ever,
To his home, where the sun sets,
Return shall he never.
Alas! for the white man! o'er deserts a ran-
ger,
No more shall we welcome the white bosom'd
stranger!"

"The hands of the Moor
In his wrath do they bind him?
Oh! seal'd is his doom
If the savage Moor find him,
More fierce than hyenas,
Through darkness advancing,
Is the curse of the Moor,
And his eyes, fiery-glancing!
Alas! for the white man! o'er deserts a ran-
ger,
No more shall we welcome the white bosom'd
stranger!"

"A voice from the desert!
My wilds do not hold him;
Pale thirst doth not rack,
Nor the sand storm unfold him.
The death-gale pass'd by,
And his breath fail'd to smother,
Yet ne'er shall he wane
To the voice of his mother!
Alas! for the white man! o'er deserts a ran-
ger,
No more shall we welcome the white bosom'd
stranger,"

"O loved of the Lotus
Thy waters adorning,
Pour, Joliba! pour
Till full streams to the morning!
The Halcyon may fly
To thy wave as her pillow;
But we to the white man,
Who trusts in thy billow!
Alas! for the white man! o'er deserts a ran-
ger,
No more shall we welcome the white bosom'd
stranger!"

"He launch'd his light bark,
Our fond warnings despising,
And sailed to the land
Where the day beams are rising.
His wife from her bower
May look forth in her sorrow,
But he shall ne'er come
To her hope of to-morrow!
Alas! for the white man! o'er deserts a ran-
ger,
No more shall we welcome the white bosom'd
stranger!" P. M. J.

VARIETIES.

Schoolmasters.—"An ignorant schoolmaster is a nuisance to society; he can instruct no one; the injury he does to the youth committed to his care, is beyond calculation; the money expended is worse than lost, and the time occupied can never be recalled; the youthful mind in the mean time remains like a bud in the winter, unexpanded and locked. The mode and manner of instruction, is altogether different at the present day, from what it has been. Improvements are making in the sciences as well as in the arts; and why should we not keep pace with them; our children must be educated in order to be useful, and it is our duty and interest to adopt the wisest and best means in our power to bring about an object so desirable. See to it then, that your school instructors are well educated moral men; apt to teach and of regular habits. If faithful in their employment, reward them liberally—encourage them in well doing—and be always careful to support them in the necessary discipline of the school—by so doing the prosperity and happiness of your children will be greatly promoted, and your well directed efforts and exertion crowned with unlimited success."

The Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph says, that at the late term of the Court of Common Pleas of Portage county, Col. George Darrow, was found

guilty of counterfeiting, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The Quarterly Reviewers have laughed, not unjustly, at our fondness for military titles, and made themselves merry with the idea that our states are driven, and our taverns kept by Generals and Colonels. They may now add, that our penitentiaries are not without their proportions of titled convicts.

DELICATE PARSIMONY.

While a large and fashionable party in a town in this county were sometime since regaling themselves with tea and coffee, a young lady, (who was seated next to a Dowager of immense property but extremely penurious habits) started from her seat, exclaiming, in terror, that there was a viper under the chair! On examination, however, it proved to be an eel. The appearance of an eel, however, was as extraordinary in a tea-room as a viper. After considerable confusion, the stingy Dowager above alluded to, exclaimed, "an eel! and pray who is frightened at an eel?—Poor harmless thing, it has crawled from my pocket, where I have plenty more. As I was coming up the street to tea, a woman passed me with eels, and as they looked very nice, I thought I would buy a few for supper; and it was late, I did not like to return home with them; and as I thought if I left them with the woman, she would cheat me in the weight, I put them into my pocket: so pray give me that poor thing again, that I may put it to its companions. The parsimonious Dowager forthwith pocketed her slippery treasure.

Female Temper.—It is particularly necessary for girls to acquire command of their temper, because much of the effect of their powers of reasoning and of their wit, when they grow up, depend upon the gentleness and good humour with which they conduct themselves. A woman who would attempt to thunder with her tongue, would not find her eloquence increase her domestic happiness. We do not wish that women should implicitly yield their better judgment to their fathers and husbands, but let them support the cause of reason with all the graces of female gentleness.

A man, in a furious passion, is terrible to his enemies; but a woman, in a passion, is disgusting to her friends; she loses all that respect due to her sex, and she has not masculine strength and courage to enforce any other kind of respect. These circumstances should be considered by those who advise that no difference should be made in the education of the two sexes.

The happiness and influence of women, both as wives and mothers, and indeed, in every relation so much depends on the temper, that it ought to be most carefully cultivated. We should not suffer girls to imagine that they can balance ill-humour by some good quality or accomplishment; because, in fact, there is none which can supply the want of tenderness in the female sex.

Insurrection at Agra.—The following inscription is written in large characters on the principal gate of the City of Agra, in Hindostan. "In the first year of King Jaffer, 2000 couple were divorced by the magistrates, by mutual consent. The Emperor learning this, was so indignant, that he abolished divorce. The following year the number of marriages at Agra diminished 3000—the number of adulteries increased 7000—200 women were burnt for poisoning their husbands—75 men were burnt for killing their wives—and the value of the furniture broken and destroyed was three millions of Rupees. The Emperor re-established the law of divorce."—*Indian Journal.*

Jonas Hanway.—The famous Jonas Hanway, who was remarkable for his spare and meagre habit, meeting a drunken man, who seemed inclined to take up the whole way, made a full stop, saying, "why friend, I think you have drank a little too much?" and "I," says the drunken man, "think you have eaten a little too little."

Oliver Cromwell.—Such was the fanaticism of this great man, that he had several pieces of artillery with this quaint and impious motto, "Lord open thou thy lips, and our mouth shall show forth thy praise."

Geographical Notice.—Mr. Campbell has discovered on the West side of Africa, 60 miles N. E. of Leetoku, a people, (the Marutuses) composed of 15,000 individuals—these men inhabit a high mountain, they have walls of stone, and flocks, and melt their iron and copper; their language is that of the inhabitants of Leetoku.

Caricature at Bhurtpore.—The Calcutta Gazette gives an account of the manner in which the Burmans amuse themselves at the expense of the English. On the defeat of Lord Lake, when he attacked the fortress of Bhurtpore, a pretty ingenious caricature was made, representing the Europeans at the moment of attack, holding in one hand their swords, which they brandish in the air, and in the other a bottle of brandy, in which they take long draughts. The artillery of Bhurtpore make great ravages, and the heads of the Europeans are seen flying off in all directions; but their arms remain always extended, holding the bottle of brandy. Bhurtpore has since been taken by the British; the treasures found there are estimated at 90 lacs, besides plate and jewelry—there was also taken a Copper Cannon, weighing 102 lbs. which will be sent to England.

Population of Rome.—The end of 1825, it was 138,730 inhabitants, of which 1,488 were Priests; 1,032 Monks; 1,502 Nuns; 2,002 poor in the Hospitals; 1,020 prisoners. For 10 years past, the number of criminal and condemned persons, was about 1,100 a year.

South American Toilet.—While I was sitting on a horse's head, writing by the blaze of the fire, I saw two girls dressing for the ball. They were standing near a stream of water, which was running at the back of the hut. After washing their faces, they put on their gowns, and then twisting up their hair in a very pretty simple way, they picked, by the light of the moon, some yellow flowers which were growing near them. These they put fresh into their hair, and when this simple toilette was completed, they looked as interesting and as nicely dressed, as if "the carriage was to have called for them at 11 o'clock," and in a few minutes, when I returned to the ball, I was happy to see them each with a partner.—*Head's Rough Notes.*

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

JOHN SICKELS, JR.,

100 Chapel-st.,

Offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES on the most reasonable terms:

Families supplied with genuine articles and particular and personal attention, given to Physician's prescriptions.

Approved Medicines which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human frame is liable, prepared and sold by the Subscriber, at the Corner of Anthony and Chapel-streets.

N. B. Medical advice given gratis.
April 17, 1827. JOHN SICKELS, JR.

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."
UNITED STATES' SCOURING, AND
STEAM PONGING.
JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a constant knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Swinging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stain caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second handed Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

UP THE highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes.

TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.
April 20, 1827.

CASH FOR CAST OFF CLOTHES.

WANTED to purchase a large quantity of cast off Clothes, for which the highest price will be given by THOMAS L. JENNINGS, No. 119 Nassau-st., formerly No. 64; who has constantly on hand at the above place, a general assortment of second hand clothes, at the lowest prices for cash.

N. B. Those persons who wish to dispose of clothes, will please to send their address as above, or send their articles before sun-set.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city: its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men), though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good: With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.
New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE;

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL, of superior quality, both new and second-hand, and that customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-handed Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

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"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors & Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1827.

[VOL. I. NO. 7.]

From the Christian Spectator.
PEOPLE OF COLOUR.
(Concluded.)

4. A sense of their own interest in the southern planters, is not to be trusted with this business. Mr. M'Duffie, of South Carolina, in a speech in Congress, Jan. 17, 1825, took occasion to observe of the condition of the southern states, "In no part of Europe will you see the same indications of decay. Deserted villages, houses falling to ruin, impoverished lands thrown out of cultivation." &c. He charges it to the rage for emigration. But the question recurs, Whence the rage for emigration? Why does not emigration produce the same effect in the northern and middle states? The only answer is "Slavery." It curses every thing which it touches. It sheds a blight over all the departments of national prosperity. It "curses the city" with danger and destruction, "and the field" with sloth and bad management; "the basket" with negligence, "and the store" with waste. It is a "cursing, vexation, and rebuke, in all that men set their hand to, for to do." It deludes men with the appearance of enormous profits, and brings them into habits of extravagance; but it baffles all human calculation by its risks and its unbounded expensiveness. Accordingly, the great body of planters have always been in debt. One of the evils of slavery, in a business point of view, is that it contains no possible provision for contingencies. It is always worked upon the high pressure plan, and as high as it will possibly bear. There is besides only one way of operating. That is by fear. The freeman, who has an interest in his labor, will turn out freely for extra-work on an emergency. He will "put to more strength," and employ the resources of his ingenuity, to accomplish an object. The slave is a mere machine, to be worked only by main force: or rather, there is in slavery a constant, vexatious opposition to the accomplishment of business. The object of a freeman always is, to do the most work with the fewest possible strokes; of the slave, to employ the most labor in doing the least possible work; of the freeman to find ways in which expense may be prevented, and of the slave to find ways in which economy can be prevented; of the freeman to enlarge his comforts and improve his condition, and of the slave to lay all possible obstructions in way of any improvement. Planters have often said that nothing has vexed them more than the opposition of the slaves to every measure of improvement, whether the object was economy, saving of labour, or increase of comfort. Economy and slavery, improvement and slavery are universally antipodes. And there can be no permanent prosperity where there is no economy. Slaves will not plough their ground, nor use animal labor, if they can help it, nor try to do any thing to the best advantage, nor consent to have their clothing made, or their food provided, or their houses made comfortable, like white people. The picture drawn by Mr. M.D. will be growing darker and darker, so long as slavery shall continue. And yet I never expect that the planters will see what it is that mars their prosperity. Slaveholders never have seen their true interest in any measure where slavery is concerned. The abolition of the slave-trade is a case in point. We know that all the weight of West India influence was employed in contending against that measure, from first to last. And yet no measure ever contributed so immediately to the advantage of West India proprietors. It is a strong case to prove, that men at a distance are in this particular business the best judges. They can have all the facts before them, can look at the negroes as human beings, have no love of power to surrender or to gratify, can see the force of mathematical demonstration, and the evidence of actual experiment, proving that slavery is prejudicial to prosperity, and can thus judge of what is for the true interest of planters, better than the planters can for themselves.

5. It is of no use to wait until the negroes are fit to be freemen. Nothing but freedom itself will fit a man to be free. No other condition will draw forth the energies of his mind. In no other condition does experience authorize us to expect that he will ever be allowed the means and opportunities of improvement. In all cases liberty has been the cause rather than the effect of any very considerable moral and intellectual improvement. The negroes, it is said, are not fit for freemen. So

the London Courier says the Greeks are not capable of being free. And so the same ingenious Editor said of the Spanish provinces. Yet they are all free. So the princes of the Holy Alliance say to their oppressed subjects. Yet we all believe that they will soon be free, fit or not fit. So has every writer and speaker always said of the negroes. That has been the language of the advocates of privileged orders, in all ages. It is the plea with which every effort of philanthropy or justice has been put off these forty years, in regard to the southern slaves. And in all that time, not a single thing has been done, except by individuals at the risk of a prosecution, towards rendering them fit. I wish this idea to become very distinct, that nothing is doing to prepare the negroes for freedom. And nothing ever will be, with the consent of the owners, or without it, until they are free. The unfitness consists in their degradation, rather than in their ignorance. And that will remain until they are free. It is in the nature of things impracticable to elevate the character of men who are looked upon and habitually treated as an inferior and degraded class of the community. Mankind always act precisely up to their condition, and not beyond it.

6. No project for preventing the increase of the number is equal to the exigency. The Editor of the New-York Observer some time since proposed to restrain the increase, by confining the slaves to the same plantations. To say nothing of the impracticability of the measure itself, it would not have the designed effect, because it would still leave the negro wholly free from that anxiety about the means of subsistence, which is the greatest cause of retarding population. And besides, I wish to repeat it, all palliatives are like opium in a fever; they will produce a temporary relief, and thus blind us to our danger, but will finally aggravate the disease. If we could prevent any further increase, are two millions of human beings nothing to be thought of? The blow must be aimed at the root. A plan must be adopted, whose direct object and evident tendency shall be to obliterate slavery, and even the name of it, from our statute book. Would God it could be obliterated from our history as easy!

7. Mr. Jefferson, in his letter before quoted says, "the idea of emancipating the whole at once, the old as well as the young, and retaining them here, is of those only who have not the guide of knowledge and experience." At the risk of this heavy charge, and without the least pretension to "knowledge or experience," except what is derived from a limited acquaintance with history, I will undertake to say, that the facts are all the other way. In every instance recorded, of the emancipation of bondmen who bore a very large proportion to the whole population, the emancipation has been instantaneous, or nearly so. I exclude the emancipation of slaves in the northern and middle States, because they bear no proportion to the free citizens. The man who only drinks drams, may perhaps control his appetite so as to leave it off by degrees. The drunkard must break off at once, or not at all. It will cost him a good deal of self-denial, to restrain his appetite, and may possibly, at first, bring on dyspepsia or cholera. But it is the opinion of all medical men, corroborated by the experience of the small number who have tried it, that the pains of abstinence and temperance are never mortal. To continue in his present course is certain death. The case of giving up slavery is precisely parallel. It must be no small sacrifice of feeling to the planters, to treat those as men, whom they have always treated as but a higher order of brutes. So great a change in the mode of doing business, must be attended with some loss, some inconvenience, a period of general suspense, during which all the energies of the body politic are employed upon a single point, and probably the ruin of those who have too much obstinacy, or too little judgment to conform to the new state of things. But to go on in the present course is certain ruin to the whole. I appeal then to Sierra Leone, to Hayti, to Colombia, and say that slaves have been liberated, in so great numbers as to form the mass of the population, particularly in Hayti; and that the difficulties and dangers of the process have always arisen, not from the turbulence and disorder of the liberated slaves, but from the vexatious, unreasonable conduct of their masters, struggling to retain or recover their

power to oppress. And so it has been in all revolutions where the struggle was between liberty and despotic power. The character of the African is constitutionally mild, and gentle, and affectionate, unless goaded to madness by interminable oppression. There is therefore no real reason to hope for a favorable issue to the experiment, if it is undertaken with patience and decision. The project of gradually expiating slavery, by cutting off the supplies, that is, by liberating and removing all who are born, is too slow. How can you liberate, and educate, and expatriate 60,000, or 70,000, annually? Especially how can you educate them for freemen while their fathers are slaves? How will you prevent frauds, and crimes, and kidnapping, and all the inconveniences which now spring from the mixture of slaves and free negroes?

To say all in one word, the measures to be taken must be aimed at the root. The remedy must go to the seat of the disease. The provisions to be made must be universally applicable to the whole body of the slaves, must be uniform to all, must be speedy and effectual in their operation to abolish slavery, and must make all possible provision to save the interests and feelings of the planters, which is consistent with the main object. The slaves must be immediately recognised as human beings, by the laws. Their persons, and their rights must be protected. Provision must be made to establish marriage among them. They must be admitted, under some restrictions, to testify as witnesses, liable however, like other witnesses, to have their credibility impeached. In all lawsuits where one of the parties is a black, a jury must be made up, *de medietate linguae*, as the lawyers say, that is, one half of each description. The slave must be subjected to the laws alone, and wholly freed from the arbitrary power of his master. He may become a copy-holder, or a tenant at will, for a limited time, under proper regulations. But the boon of freedom and civil rights must be held out to him, to be attained upon the easy terms, of industry, good management, and moral deportment.

S. F. D.

THE DISCONTENTED PENDULUM.

An old clock that had stood for fifty years in a farmer's kitchen without giving its owner any cause of complaint, early one summer's morning, before the family was stirring, suddenly stopped.

Upon this, the dial-plate, (if we may credit the fable,) changed countenance with alarm: the hands made an inefficient effort to continue their course: the wheels remained motionless with surprise; the weights hung speechless; each member felt disposed to lay the blame on the others. At length the dial instituted a formal inquiry as to the cause of the stagnation; when hands, wheels, weights, with one voice, protested their innocence. But now a faint tick was heard below, from the pendulum, who thus spoke:—"I confess myself to be the sole cause of the present stoppage: and am willing, for the general satisfaction, to assign my reasons.—The truth is, that I am tired of ticking." Upon hearing this, the old clock became so enraged that it was on the point of striking.

"Lazy wire!" exclaimed the dial-plate, holding up its hands.

"Very good!" replied the pendulum, "it is vastly easy for you, Mistress Dial, who have always, as every body knows, set yourself up above me, it is vastly easy for you, I say, to accuse other people of laziness! You who have had nothing to do all the days of your life but to stare people in the face, and amuse yourself with watching all that goes on in the kitchen! Think, I beseech you, how you would like to be shut up for life in this dark closet, and wag backwards and forwards, year after year, as I do."

"As to that," said the dial, "is there not a window in your house, on purpose for you to look through?"

"For all that," resumed the pendulum, "it is very dark here: and although there is a window, I dare not stop, even for an instant, to look out. Besides, I am really weary of my life; and, if you please, I'll tell you how I look this disgust at my employment.—This morning I happened to be calculating how many times I should have to tick in the course of the next twenty-four hours, perhaps some of you above there can give me the exact sum."

The minute hand, being quick at figures, shortly replied, "eighty-six thousand four hundred times."

"Exactly so," replied the pendulum:—"well, I appeal to you all, if the thought of this was, not enough to fatigue one? and when I began to multiply the strokes of one day by those of months and years, really it is no wonder if I felt discouraged at the prospect: so after a great deal of reasoning and hesitation, thinks I to myself, I'll stop."

The dial could scarcely keep its countenance during this harangue; but, resuming its gravity, thus replied:—

"Dear Mr. Pendulum, I am really astonished that such a useful, industrious person as yourself should have been overcome by this sudden suggestion. It is true you have done a great deal of work in your time. So we have all, and are likely to do; and, although this may fatigue us to think of, the question is, whether it will fatigue us to do: would you, now, do me the favour to give about a half a dozen strokes, to illustrate my argument?"

The pendulum complied, and ticked six times at its usual pace: "Now," resumed the dial, may I be allowed to inquire, if that exertion was at all fatiguing or disagreeable to you?"

"Not in the least," replied the pendulum; "it is not of six strokes that I complain, nor of sixty, but of millions."

"Very good," replied the dial: "but recollect that although you may think of a million strokes in an instant, you are required to execute but one; and that however often you may hereafter have to swing, a moment will always be given you to swing in."

"That consideration staggers me, I confess," said the pendulum.

"Then I hope," resumed the dial plate, "we shall all immediately return to our duty, for the maids will be in bed till noon if we stand idling thus."

"Upon this, the weights, who had never been accused of light conduct, used all their influence in urging him to proceed: when as with one consent the wheels began to turn, the hands began to move, the pendulum began to wag, and, to its credit, ticked as loud as ever: while a beam of the rising sun that streamed through a hole in the kitchen shutter, shining full upon the dial-plate, it brightened up as if nothing had been the matter.

When the farmer came down to breakfast that morning, upon looking at the clock he declared that his watch had gained half an hour in the night.

MORAL.

It is said by a celebrated modern writer, "take care of the minutes, and the hours will take care of themselves." This is an admirable hint; and might be very seasonably recollected when we begin to be "weary in well doing," from the thought of having a great deal to do. The present is all we have to manage: the past is irrecoverable; the future is uncertain; nor is it fair to burden one moment with the weight of the next. Sufficient unto the moment is the trouble thereof. If we had to walk a hundred miles, we still need set one step at a time, and this process continued would infallibly bring us to our journey's end. Fatigue generally begins, and is always increased by calculating in a minute the exertion of hours.

Thus, in looking forward to future life, let us recollect that we have not to sustain all its toils, to endure all its sufferings, or encounter all its crosses at once. One moment comes laden with its own little burden; then flies, and is succeeded by another no heavier than the last; if one could be sustained, so can another, and another.

Even in looking forward to a single day, the spirit may sometimes faint from an anticipation of the duties, the labours, the trials to temper and patience that may be expected. Now this is unjustly laying the burden of many thousand moments upon one. Let any one resolve to do right now, leaving then to do as it can, and if he were to live to the age of Methuselah, he would never err. But the common error is, to resolve to act right to-morrow, or next time, but now, just this once, we must go on the same as ever.

It seems easier to do right to-morrow than to-day, merely because we forget that when to-morrow comes, then will be now. Thus life passes, with many, in resolutions for the future which the present never fulfils.

It is not thus with those, who, "by patient continuance in well doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immortality:" day by day, minute by minute, they execute the appointed task to which the requisite measure of time and strength is proportioned: and thus, having worked while it was called day, they at length rest from their labours, and their "works follow them."

Let us then, "whatever our hands find to do, do it with all our might, recollecting, that now is the proper and the accepted time."

AMBITION:

ON THE RISE OF POPE SIXTUS V.

(Concluded.)

When Sixtus in his youth resided at Macerata, he went one day to a shoemaker's shop to buy a pair of shoes. After some dispute about the price, the shoemaker told him he would take no more than seven julios, or three shillings and sixpence. Montalto offered him six julios, which was all the money he had, and said, "Perhaps I shall be able to give you the seventh some time or other." "Some time or other?" replied the shoemaker; but when will that be? when you come to be pope?" "Yes," said Montalto, "that I will with all my heart, and pay you interest for my money too." "Well, then," answered the shoemaker, "since I see you are not without hopes of being pope, you shall even have them upon those terms." Montalto having asked him his name, and noted the transaction in his diary, after his promotion sent to Macerata, to know if the shoemaker was alive; and being informed that he was, ordered the governor of that place to send him directly to Rome, guarded by one of his officers. The poor shoemaker was extremely frightened, and having entirely forgot the transaction with the young friar, which had happened forty years before, began to recall to his mind all the sins that he had committed in his life, considering for which of them he could be cited to appear before his holiness. Upon his arrival at Rome Sixtus asked him if he had ever seen him at Macerata? The shoemaker, trembling, told him no. The pope again asked him if he ever remembered to have sold a pair of shoes to a young friar, and to have given him credit for a julio; but he protesting that he knew nothing at all of the matter, Sixtus related to him the agreement they had formerly made, and ordered his steward to pay him the julio, with the interest for forty years, which amounted to two julios more. The shoemaker went away very much dissatisfied, loudly complaining to every one he met, that the pope had put him to the expense of forty crowns, to come from Macerata to Rome to receive three julios. Sixtus being informed of his behaviour by his spies, ordered him to return, and demanded of him if he had a son. The shoemaker answering—"Yes, and that he was an honest priest of the order of Servi," the pope sent for him to Rome, and, before the departure of his father, conferred on him a bishopric in the kingdom of Naples.

But he served an Augustine monk, called father Salvati, still better, and this story is more humorous than the former. In 1564, Montalto left the general chapter of his order at Florence, without the leave of his superior, who sent orders to all the convents that were under him on the road from that city, to stop the fugitive. Montalto was aware of this, and therefore he lodged in no house belonging to his own order. He lay one night in a small convent of Augustines, where father Salvati, then a young man, was prior. He treated the stranger with great civility, and the next morning lent him four crowns on his note, which, however, Montalto gave him in a fictitious hand and a counterfeited name. Sixtus, when he became pope, on meeting with this circumstance in his journal, ordered the general of the Augustines to send father Salvati to Rome, as he wanted to speak to him. The prior at that time was engaged in a contest with his bishop, and the prelate had made a complaint against him to the congregation of cardinals. The general thought that his holiness had sent for Salvati to reprimand him upon this account; and what confirmed him in his opinion was the grave manner in which the pope communicated his orders. Accordingly, that he might give complete satisfaction, he gave orders that Salvati should be conducted to Rome under a guard of four brothers. The bishop, when he heard how Salvati was taken to Rome by order of the pope, was wonderfully pleased, and talked in this high strain to his chapter: "Tis necessary," says he, "to mortify these insolent monks, that they may learn the respect due to their prelates."

As soon as Salvati came to Rome, he was brought into the presence of the pope, who began to interrogate him very severely upon his conduct in his office. Salvati, concluding

that it was the affair between him and the bishop that the pope meant, began to make the best defence he could. His holiness, who had never heard any thing of the matter replied—"I am sure you are in the wrong, and have been wanting in respect to your bishop, who is a man of worth; but it was another business that I sent for you about: you are accused of misemploying the revenues of your convent, and I must call you to account for it." Salvati began now to pluck up his spirits, as he was conscious that an inquiry into this part of his conduct would be to his credit. He replied to the pope, that "he submitted freely to any punishment his holiness should inflict, if any mal-administration of the society's revenue should be proved against him." Sixtus answered, "I have a care what you say; for I have in my hand proofs sufficient to convince you." Salvati being well assured of his innocence, shrugged up his shoulders, and was silent while the pope went on: "Is it not true, that in 1564, when you were prior, a Franciscan monk lodged at your house, to whom you gave four crowns? and should you I desire to know, have disposed of the public money so?" Salvati now recollecting the thing, but not imagining that Sixtus was the man he had lent the money to, said, "it is true, most holy father, and I should have let him have more, if he had asked it, because he looked like an honest man; but I have since found him a cheating rogue, for having signed a name, whereby I have never been able to discover him or to get the money." At this the pope fell a laughing, and said, "Don't trouble yourself about looking after him any farther, as you will not find him; but he ordered me to pay the debt, and return you thanks. Are you not satisfied with my taking his place, and becoming your debtor? By this time Salvati began to think that his holiness bore some resemblance to the man whom he had called a cheat, and though the last words were encouraging enough, yet the poor man was sadly disturbed how to excuse the affront he had put upon him. Sixtus, however, did not leave him in suspense, but said, "It's time now to give you my thanks, as I am the brother you were so kind to: and, as you gave me half your cell, it is but reasonable that I should give you a lodging." Accordingly he gave him handsome apartments in his palace, and some time afterwards promoted him to a considerable bishopric, which occasioned the following sarcasm of Pasquin: "Bishoprics are now four crowns a piece."

DICK THE GENTLEMAN.—Dickie Dash was born in the midst of a fine, fat, fertile country of the west, where there were plenty of potatoes, cabbage and corn—but no gentlemen. Dickie had small hands, a thin face, an idle disposition, and a bushy head. Dicky said he was a gentleman. The Squire looked from top to toe of Dicky, and said "he was a gentleman." The Doctor felt his pulse, and said "Dicky's a gentleman." The Lawyer cross-examined him, and said "Dicky's a gentleman." This being ascertained beyond a doubt, Dicky immediately kicked the potatoes from him—tossed away the cabbages—and gave the plough over to satan. Dicky put a new shirt into his pocket, jumped on board the steamboat, and hallowed out to the captain to start away his nine inches of ear for the city. After the puffing and blowing of a night and day, Dick was landed at Courtland-street wharf. He jumped ashore, rubbed up his whiskers, and became in a trice a gentleman clerk in a splendid store for the ladies in Broadway. He was in pain to show off the gentleman, but his employer was a close fellow, and made him stick to the shop. Dick had a mortal antipathy to sticking. He read the prodigious handbill that is pasted up on the front of the theatre, and sighed and swore, and sighed and swore in vain. He saw the dashing blades roll down to Union course in the racing season, and almost bit his fingers off that he could not crack a whip too. Dick tossed and tumbled in his bed at night—flattered and coaxed the old dade thro' the day—and at last was set up as a gentleman merchant in Pearl-street with his door all hung round with shawls, and his windows shining like a rainbow in fancy colours. Now was the time for Dick to show off the gentleman, and show it off he did with a vengeance. He got a horse—then a saddle—then went to the races. He pepped into the theatre—loll'd at the opera—subscribed to a concert, and shook his heels at a cotillon party; the girls smiled upon him, the old maids praised him, the mothers chatted with him, and the fathers shook him by the hand and said "how do you do Mr. Dick?" Now Dicky dash was a gentleman. But alas! a gentleman cannot last forever. His bills became due; the banks protested them; his horse was sold; the store was shut up, and the old maids said: "I told you so!" Dicky Dash then returned to the country as he came from it, with a shirt in his pocket and a flea in his ear.

From the Christian Watchman

HAYTI, NO. II.

From the Scrap-Book of Africanus.

Of the causes which led to a final change in the political and moral state of Hayti, my limited knowledge allows me to offer but a few remarks. Can we be astonished, that the flame of liberty, after burning so intensely in the mother country—after levelling all distinctions of rank—should reach her colonies—and there, eradicate the unnatural connexion of master and slave? Surely not. It is in the irresistible course of events, that all men who have been deprived of their liberty, shall recover this precious portion of their indefeasible inheritance. It is vain to stem the current: degraded man will rise in his native majesty, and claim his rights. We may delay the evils of insurrections and revolutions; but like the eruptions of Vesuvius, they will burst forth more awfully amid the horrors of midnight; and we to every hand within the reach of its lava, wherever Slavery is tolerated!

I have nothing more to offer concerning the Spanish part; as it neither retarded nor accelerated the important events of which I am treating. It is enough to remark that the Spaniards claimed and partly occupied the East and South parts of the island; and the French the remainder. The French part was divided into three sections, under the administration of a Governor and Intendant.—There were three classes in society, whites or Colonists, People of Colour and Slaves.

The Colonists were neither all good, nor all bad men. They neither excelled in virtue, nor exceeded in wickedness, others in a like situation. If many, by their cruelties, lust and revenge, were a disgrace to human nature; yet we are proud to recollect, that there were honourable exceptions. Man is a frail creature. If many commit crimes in the face of the law with all its sanctions, how much more will they transgress, who have nothing to restrain them, but their own wills?

The free people of colour were treated as slaves by the Colonial Government—they were forbidden to hold any public trust or employment—they were not allowed to defend themselves against the personal assaults of the Colonists. They could not enter the priesthood, nor any of the professions. The courts of judicature dispensed not to them, justice and equality. There is a point at which oppression sometimes arrives, when forbearance under it ceases to be a virtue; who will deny that the tyranny of the Colonists, had not arrived at this point? The people of colour had not deserved the name of men, had they tamely submitted.

I can but just glance at the Slaves. I will not affirm that their situation was worse than their brethren in the south; but say the best you can of Slavery, it is still a curse; and the blessing of Heaven will never rest upon the soil, watered by the tears of oppressed humanity. We are zealous in the cause of the oppressed Greeks, and the feeling is honorable. We reprobate the illiberal despotism that presses down its yoke on the necks of the unfortunate Spaniards, and it is a generous indignation. But what is political thralldom even to a foreign power—what are the civil and military despotisms in their worst forms known in Europe, in comparison to Slavery? When I reflect on the many cruelties inflicted by man on his African brother, my indignation is roused—my mind becomes confused—my hand trembles, and refuses to record my passing thoughts. Africa! Africa! ill-fated country! What mind can conceive—what tongue express—what pen pour-tray thy bleeding wrongs?

"Not Milton's pen, nor Shakespeare's tragic lyre,
Nor Homer's flame, nor Pope's poetic fire;
To count thy wrongs, demands immortal tongues,
A throat of brass, and adamantine lungs."

Scarcely was the taking of the Bastille, by the mob on the 14th of July, 1789, with its demolition on the following day, known at Cape Haytien, by the arrival of a vessel from Nantes, than the Revolutionary ferment began. The National cockade was on. Those without were publicly insulted. Nothing was the theme but liberty. Every one declaimed with bitterness against privileges, prejudices and despotism. It was the universal wish that none should exist in Hayti. Committees were established in all the larger towns. In vain the constituted authorities tried to resist the ferment—all were carried away by it. An individual arriving at this moment of excitement from Port au Prince, covered with sweat and dust, became from his dress, turbulence and gestures, the object of public curiosity. All wished to know who he was, from whence he came, and the nature of his business. "Contiquez omnes et intelli ora tenebunt!" he demanded permission to relate the interesting news brought in 28 days from France. Enemy of the Intendant, his

pretended news was fabricated to further his private views. By it, the Intendant was recalled with blame and ignominy; his enemies were raised to higher stations. Notwithstanding the improbability of the statement, all believed; and so electrifying were its effects, that even the personal friends of the Intendant were menaced and insulted by the populace.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

On Sunday the 8th inst. a Sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, and a collection made in St. Philip's Church, for the "Auxiliary New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society." The amount collected, was \$35 64.

As the Sunday schools, and indigent members of this Church, had been gratuitously supplied by this society, with Bibles and Common Prayer Books, for a number of years; the congregation felt it their duty to offer a collection in aid of its funds. The amount, though small, was received by the managers, with such peculiar pleasure, that they immediately passed the following resolutions, and forwarded a copy of them to the Vestry of the Church, accompanied with the elegant donation therein mentioned.

"At a meeting of the board of managers of the New-York Auxiliary Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, held on Thursday the 12th of April, 1827. The following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That this board are particularly gratified, by the contribution to our funds, made by the congregation of St. Philip's Church; and that in token of the high sense entertained of its liberality, this Board will present in the name of this Society, for the use of the chancel of that Church, two elegant bound copies of Megarey's Octavo edition of the Book of Common Prayer."

"Resolved, That the agent be, and is hereby requested to procure said copies, and to have inserted on the cover thereof, the following inscription, viz:

"The Aux. N. Y. B. & C. P. B. Society.
To the Corporation of St. Philip's Church,
New-York, April, 1827."

[Extract from the minutes.]

RICHARD OAKLEY, Recording sec. pro tem.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Vestry in reply.

"To the board of Managers of the Auxiliary, N. Y. Bible and Common Prayer Book Society."

GENTLEMEN.—The pleasing task devolves upon me, of tendering to you, the very grateful acknowledgements of the corporation of St. Philip's Church, for a copy of your resolutions, accompanied with the very elegant prayer books, sent them as an expression of the pleasure, with which you received a collection from their congregation, in aid of your funds.

In contributing to that purpose, according to our ability, we felt that we were but performing that, which is the duty of every member of the church, and to which we were especially urged by motives of gratitude.

To your liberality we stand indebted for the supply of our Sunday schools, and the indigent members of our Church, with Bibles and Prayer Books from the time of our organization until now. We presented our collection, therefore, as a mere thank-offering: regretting indeed that it was no greater, but trusting you would estimate it not according to the amount, but the motive.

But the manner in which it has been received, (as expressed by your resolutions, and the accompanying present) far exceeded our highest expectations, and makes us feel our debt of gratitude doubled. We beg you to accept of our sincere thanks, and with them the assurance, that these tokens of your good will towards us, will ever be held in grateful remembrance, and that our prayers will not cease to be offered up to God, for the prosperity of your institution.

I remain Gentlemen, with high respect,

Your obt. humble servant,

PETER WILLIAMS, Rector.

New-York, April 23d, 1827.

MEETING OF THE PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

Agreeably to public notice—a very large and respectable number of the People of Colour met in the Mutual Relief Hall, in Orange-street, April 23d, 1827, to take into consideration the best plan for commemorating the important event of the Abolition of Domestic Slavery in this State.

Mr. WILLIAM HAMILTON was called to the Chair, and THOMAS L. JENNINGS appointed Secretary. The object of the Meeting having been stated by Mr. Jennings, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas by a law of this State, passed the 31st of March, 1817, all slaves born between the 4th of July, 1793, and the 31st of March, 1817 shall become free, the males at 25, and females at 25 years old, and all slaves born after the 31st of March, 1817, shall be free at 21 years old, and also all slaves born before the 4th day of July, 1793, shall be free on the 4th day of July, 1827;—and whereas an event so auspicious to the elevation of our people, ought to be publicly noticed in a becoming manner:—Therefore,

Resolved, That we will celebrate the 4th day of July, next, as a Jubilee of emancipation from Domestic Slavery.

Resolved, That the different religious congregations of the People of Colour, be recommended to have prayers and thanksgivings in their different churches on the morning of the 4th day of July next; and that we also have an Oration on that day by a suitable person to be hereafter appointed.

Resolved, That in order to carry the foregoing resolve into effect there be appointed a committee of seven persons to select a suitable person to address us on the 4th of July next, and also to make suitable arrangements for celebrating that day.

Resolved, That the object of our celebrating the 4th day of July being to express our gratitude for the benefits conferred on us by the honorable Legislature of the State of New-York, we shall do no act that may have the least tendency to disorder; we will therefore abstain from all processions in the public streets on that day.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the *Freedom's Journal*.

W. HAMILTON, Chairman.
T. L. JENNINGS, Secretary.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 27.

City Subscribers, who intend changing their places of residence, will confer a favor, by calling at our Office, and notifying us of the same.

It affords us much pleasure to find that our friends in New-Haven, have formed a society for the general improvement of our brethren, and that the object of the society is sanctioned and encouraged by many of the first men in that city. Would to Heaven that men of talent and influence in every city and town, would unite with the judicious of our people, in promoting the same grand object. It is worthy of a Washington or a Franklin. And should such laudable efforts, become general, (and we trust they will) they would be the means of bringing into respectability and usefulness, a part of the community too long oppressed and neglected.

We fully concur with the Editor of the *Connecticut Journal*, in the opinion, that the benevolent exertions of the age could not be better directed, than in assisting to raise the moral and political condition of the coloured population. But we must dissent from the opinion that the odium is attached to our character more than colour. Many of our people are industrious and frugal. In the city of Philadelphia alone, according to the return of the assessors, in 1822, there were 219 estates held by coloured men, and valued at 114,930 dollars, and worth perhaps twice that sum. Three are some very respectable mechanics among the people of colour, whose successful industry have gained them wealth and esteem; and there would be many more, were it not that prejudice deprives them of the privilege of learning trades, as well as patronage, after they have obtained them.—We would further assure the worthy editor, that there are some of our brethren, who in point of character, information and competency, may justly be compared with some of the whites, and yet their colour is made the mark of reproach. Would the community but treat such according to their merits, without reference to complexion, it would be one of the most powerful engines in the world, in the improvement of our people. But give our virtuous and good a chance to say to the debased and vile, "do as we do, follow our example, and you will be encouraged and esteemed as we are;" and an argument, so powerful, would appeal to the hearts and excite the efforts of thousands of this long neglected and deeply injured people.

Domestic News.

YORK, U. C. March 29.

Earthquake.—A slight earthquake of the earth was felt in this town yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. The editor of this paper was awakened by a loud noise, and on getting up he found that it proceeded from the cellar. One of the division walls of which, though well built of stone and lime, fell flat to the ground from end to end. It was also felt in other parts of the town.

[Col. Advocate.

Episcopal Clergy.—The whole number of the Episcopal Clergy in the United States, including ten bishops, at the beginning of the present year was 460, being an increase of thirty during the year 1826.

A subscriber in Manchester informs us that there are three men belonging to that town, aged respectively 74, 72, and 70, two of them soldiers of the Revolution, who are now, and for six months in every year, actively employed in the fishing business, all sailing in the same boat, which is 22 years old.—*Gaz.*

The child of one of our most respectable citizens, has, at this moment, a pin evidently forced its way through its breast; we have no doubt had swallowed. The pin is clearly to be distinguished, so near is it to the cuticle. We have before heard of similar occurrences, but confess, we found them a severe tax on our credulity. Seeing is however believing, and we feel lost in reflection on the wonderful power which protects the little innocent, guides the pin through all the intricacies of its organization, and avoids each vital part.

[Potterton, Penn.) paper.

The Little Falls People's Friend of the 18th inst. mention that a daughter of Isaac Smith, of Manheim, aged 5 years, and her two cousins, a daughter and a son of Mr. Adam Timmerman, jun. the former about 6, and the latter about four years old, were all three brought to an awful and untimely death by eating the roots of that inveterate poison, the "Ciguera Maculata," *American Hemlock*. A full description of this destructive vegetable (two or three varieties of which are very common, and often known by the name of *Bastard Sicily or Muskrat Root*) may be found in Thatcher's *American Dispensatory*, p. 174; where the symptoms of its dreadful effect upon others are thus described, and which, as one of the attending physicians informs us, were almost exactly similar in the present case, viz. "Vomiting, stupor, dilation of the pupil, paleness and universal distress—blood and froth issued from the mouth and nose, their eyes were fixed, the eye-lids in rapid motion—and these were followed by convulsions and death."

A dangerous Adventure.—Not long since a reverend clergyman in Vermont, being apprehensive that the accumulated weight of snow upon the roof of this barn might do some damage to his real estate—to the treasures which he had laid upon on earth, and being tenacious of his earthly inheritance, was resolved to prevent it by seasonally shovelling it off. He therefore ascended it, having first, for fear that snow might slide off at once, and himself with it, fastened to his waist one end of a rope, and given the other to his wife, he went to work, but fastening still for his safety, "my dear says he, tie the rope around your waist,—no sooner had she done this, than off went the snow, poor minister and all, and up went his wife.

Thus on one side the barn the astounded and confounded clergyman hung, but, on the other side hung his wife, high and dry, in Majesty sublime, dinging and dangling at the end of the rope. At that moment, however, a gentleman luckily passing by, delivered them from the perilous situation.—*Mont. Pat.*

BALTIMORE JUSTICE!!

Trial of Woodfolk the Slave dealer, for beating Benjamin Lundy, Editor of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*.

Chief Justice Brice, in pronouncing sentence, took occasion to observe that he had never seen a case in which the provocation for a battery was greater than the present—that if abusive language could ever be a justification for a battery, this was the case—that the traverser was engaged in trade sanctioned by the laws of Maryland and that Lundy had no right to reproach him in such abusive language for carrying on a lawful trade—that the trade itself was beneficial to the state, as it removed a great many rogues and vagabonds who were a nuisance in the state.—Inst. Lundy had received no more than a merited chastisement for his abuse of the traverser, and but for the strict letter of law, the Court would not fine Woodfolk any thing. The Court however were obliged to fine him something, and they therefore fined him one dollar and cost.

CLAIBORNE, (Alab.) March 23.

A ferocious Animal.—A few days ago a remarkable circumstance took place in this country. As 3 women were ascending the hill on the south side of Big Creek, one with a child about 2 months old in her arms, they were attacked by a large he wildcat—the animal made at the woman with the child, caught the child by the leg and bit it, tore the woman badly with his claws, and threw her down; the child having a handkerchief on its head, the animal in a second attempt at its head, tore the handkerchief in pieces that was on its head. The mother of the child who was present, saw its danger, and made a valiant effort to save it, and in the struggle seized the cat by the neck, fell on it, and held fast her grip until the other two women despatched him with rocks. The mother of the child was very much injured by the animal, and the child was nearly killed. Apprehensions are entertained that the cat must have

laboured under the influence of hydrophobia. Our informant adds, that the cat was extraordinarily large.

Foreign News.

LONDON, March 8.

Bengal papers and letters to the 8th of November have been received. The good people at Calcutta appear sadly alarmed at the advance of the Russians into Persia; and the government papers in particular, give long details on the subject.

The Journal de Commerce, of the 28th February, announces that France has just lost one of her best citizens, and the Chamber of deputies one of the most distinguished members of the opposition, in the death of M. de Girardin at the age of 60.

Lisbon dates to March 3d, state, that since the rebels have been worsted, several of their detachments have been mutilated, and demanded the heads of their leaders. Other accounts are, that the rebels had concentrated their forces, and taken a position from which Gen. Clifton, with the English and Portuguese troops, were soon to attempt their dislodgement.

The Royal Court of Paris, has recently condemned *par contumace*, to hard labor for life, a young man who had killed his adversary in a duel, the circumstances of which are not stated.

Storm in the Canary Islands.—The following particulars of the devastation produced by the storm which occurred in the Canary Islands, is taken from a late Havana paper. It is copied from a private letter: Three vessels were lost at Santa Cruz, with three men. On shore many houses were inundated. At Candalaria two houses were destroyed, with a bridge, a prison, a church and the castle, with eight men. At Giumar 5 or 6 persons 8 houses and farm houses in the vicinity. At La Guancha 130 houses with nearly all the inhabitants. At Oratava 102 men, women and children, and 387 domestic animals: besides 73 houses ruined and 144 destroyed.

A most sentimental match is about to take place in Germany. A prince who was married to a daughter of a late prime minister, has obtained a divorce, in order that he may espouse her majesty the widow of Christophe, the late king of Hayti!!

Summary.

A man, named John Smith, has been committed to prison at Portland, for attempting to commit a rape on a girl of ten years, at Saco, Me.

At the last term of the District Court of Philadelphia, an action was brought by a lady for a breach of promise. It appeared, however, in evidence, that the promise was made in jest, a circumstance rendered probable by the disparity of the parties concerned. The jury gave a verdict in favour of the defendant, and the poor female who was so anxious to get married, was compelled to go a little longer without a husband.

It is said that the authorities of the state of Alabama design to extend the operation of their laws over the territory owned and inhabited by the Indian nations within its limits. Is this treating them as they are acknowledged to be an independent nation?

Randall W. Smith, of Lexington, Ken. has been tried, and found guilty of man slaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary seven years, for killing Dr. Brown. He is to be tried for shooting a Mr. Christopher at the same fire.

A woman of the name of Handford, with one of her sons, has been committed to prison in Wilton, Conn. on a charge of having murdered another son.

Suicide.—A traveller named Albert Sedgwick, aged thirty-two years, put a period to his existence by taking opium on the evening of the 11th inst. at the house of Nathaniel Merriam, in Leyden, Lewis county.

The captain of an eastern vessel which arrived at this port a day or two ago, mentions that he caught at sea in about 16 fathoms water, a fine mess of codfish and potatoes!

On Thursday the 12th inst., a dreadful hurricane swept over a part of the western country, by which much damage was done to the villages and towns, and upon the waters.—From Geneva, Canandaigua, Genesee, Rochester, Lewistown and Buffalo, we learn that it was one of the most severe gales of wind ever recollected.

The yearly meeting of Friends lately in session in Philadelphia, have appropriated \$3000 towards defraying the expense of certain Free People of Colour from the state of North Carolina (where the laws [liberal!] will not permit them to remain) to Hayti, Liberia, and the free states, as they may prefer.

The steam-boat Montreal, on her way from her winter quarters in the river St. Lawrence to Montreal, bore one of her boilers, by which accident a fireman on board was so injured that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Frankfort, (Ky.) *Argus*, of the 4th inst. contains an advertisement offering a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of Ewing Ho-

gan, who has murdered John Wells. One item is worthy of notice in the description of Hogan—"a part of his nose has been bitten off!"

Friday.—It has been the prevailing opinion among sailors that Friday is an unlucky day of the week, and few can be found willing to go to sea on that day. To know that Friday does not always portend ill, this useful class of people, may be told that Columbus embarked on his voyage for the discovery of America on Friday, Aug. 3d, 1492, and landed on Turk's Island, (the first land he made.)

At the recent trial of Sarah Howland, for murder, at Newport, while the counsel were engaged in packing the jury, a man was asked, if he had formed any opinion relative to the case about to be called before him, and replied, "that he believed with Elisha R. Potter, it was time somebody was hung for the credit of the state."

Gen. Ashley on his late expedition over the Rocky Mountains, fell in with a lake over 100 miles long, and 60 or 80 wide. Its water saltier than that of the ocean, and rock salt near it.

At the March term of the Munroe Circuit Court, at Bloomington, Sa. a gentleman was fined \$1500, &c. and a lady sentenced to 35 days imprisonment, for bundling three times.

Twenty dollar notes of the Branch Bank of the U. States, at Charleston, have been counterfeited and are in circulation.

A Difficulty.—We learn that a man in the county of Bristol, (Mass.) petitioned to be divorced from his wife, and when the cause came on for trial, he was unable to prove that he was ever married.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in Huntingdon county, last week, a man by the name of Dempsey, aged 75 years, was found guilty of murder, in the second degree, for killing his wife. He was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in the state prison.

A man, an inhabitant of Chazy, who had borne a good character, was committed to jail at Plattsburg a few days since, for seduction and murder.

The Quebec Gazette states, that more snow fell in the month of March, than there had fallen since the opening of winter.

The City Inspector reports the death of 93 persons, during the week ending on Saturday the 21st inst. viz: 29 men, 24 women, 23 boys and 17 girls.

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Peter Williams, Mr. Thomas Van Tuyl to Miss Nancy Barnum.

DIED.

On the 13th instant, at Flushing, L. I. Mr. George Harper, aged 28.

In this city, on the 18th inst. Mr. George Marks, aged 55.

On the 19th, Mr. Lane Hall.

ALMANAC.

1827.	Sun.	Sun.	Moon's
APRIL—MAY.	Rises.	Sets.	PHASES.
27 Friday . . .	5 11	6 49	Full
28 Saturday . . .	5 9	6 51	Full
29 Sunday . . .	5 8	6 52	Full
30 Monday . . .	5 7	6 53	Full
May 1, Tuesday . . .	5 6	6 54	Full
2 Wednesday . . .	5 5	6 55	Full
3 Thursday . . .	5 4	6 56	Full

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

20th. Schooner *Trison*, Hallet, 12 days from Xibara, (Cuba), with Mahogany.
21st. Ship *Othello*, Allen, 4 days from Charleston, with cotton, &c.; *Stephania*, Pell, 47 days from Havre, with Dry Goods; *Wm. Byrnes*, Hackett, from Liverpool, (sailed 20th March) with Dry Goods; *Baltic*, from Liverpool (sailed 10th March) with Dry Goods.
Schooners—*Julia*, Patterson, 22 days from Matanzas, with Molasses, &c.; *Orient*, Chase, 28 days from St. Michaels, with fruit; *Colossus* Morgan, 12 days from Havana, with Coffee, &c.
23d. Ship *Edward Quenest*, from Havre, (sailed March 20th) with Dry Goods; *Manchester*, Lett, from Liverpool, (sailed March 10th) with Dry Goods.
Brig *New-England*, Denning, 10 days from Matanzas, with Molasses.
Schooner *Cyno*, Barker, from Oatavie (Teneriffe) with Wine.
24th. Ship *Princess Charlotte*, 58 days from Chagres, and 30 days from the coast of San Blas, with Hides, &c.
25th. Brig *Fusion*, Hayman, 20 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with Sugar, &c.

POETRY.

THE DEAD TRUMPETER.

Wake, soldier!—wake!—thy war-horse waits,
To hear thee to the battle back;
Thou slumberest at a foeman's gates;
Thy dog would break thy bivouac;
Thy plume is trailing in the dust,
And thy red faulchion gathering rust!

Sleep, soldier!—thy warfare o'er,
Not thine own bugle's loudest strain
Shall ever break thy slumbers more,
With summons to the battle plain;
A trumpet-note more loud and deep
Must rouse thee from that leaden sleep!

Thou need'st not helm nor cuirass now,
—Beyond the Grecian hero's boast,
Thou wilt not quit thy naked brow,
Nor shrink before a myriad host.
For head and feet alike are sound,
A thousand arrows cannot wound!

Thy mother is not in thy dreams,
With that wild widow's look she wore
The day—how long to her it seems—
She kissed thee at the cottage door,
And sickened at the sound of joy
That bore away her only boy!

Sleep, soldier!—let thy mother wait,
To hear thy bugle on the blast;
Thy dog, perhaps, may find the gate,
And bid her home to thee at last!
He cannot tell a sadder tale
Than did thy claron, on the gale,
When last—and far away—she heard its lingering
echoes fall!

HUMAN LIFE.—A BALLAD.

I stood by the towers of Ardenville,
And the bells rang out a joyous peal,
Loudly and merrily rang they then,
O'er field, and valley, and sylvan glen;
And each cheek looked bright as the blush of morn
And each voice sounded gay as the forest's horn,
And each heart was glad: for an heiress was born.

I stood by those time-worn towers again,
And prancing forth came a gallant train;
There was a priest, in his robes of white,
And there was a maiden, lovely and bright,
And a gallant knight rode by her side,
And the shouts of joy sounded far and wide,
For the heiress was Rudolph de Courcy's bride.

And again by those portals proud did I stand,
And again came forth a gallant band;
And I saw that same priest, but sad was his face,
And I saw that same knight, but he shrouded his
face;
And I saw not that maiden in beauty's bloom,
But a shroud, and a bier, and a sable plume;
For the heiress was borne to her forefathers' tomb.

And such is human life at best;
A mother's—a lover's—the green earth's breast;
A wreath that is formed of flowers three,
Primrose, and myrtle, and rosemary;
A hopeful, a joyful, a sorrowful state—
A launch, a voyage, a whelming wave—
The cradle, the bridal bed, and the grave.

VARIETIES.

Female Presence of Mind.—Count Segur, in his recently published "Memoirs and Recollections," relates the following anecdote of the princess Lubomirskia:—"She was once in her sledge, riding under the immense canopy of a sombre forest; when, at the turn of a narrow path, she came unexpectedly within a few steps of a bear rendered furious by hunger. At the approach of the wild animal, the horse made a leap, and overturned the sledge. The bear advanced; the princess' attendant rushed forwards to save her, and placed himself between her and the terrible animal; he attacked it, but his sabre broke. An unequal contest took place, but the bear soon caught the Pole in his paws. Without becoming terrified, the princess instantly took hold of two pistols that had fallen out of the sledge, came behind the terrible animal, discharged two shots into his ear, and stretched him dead at her feet."

Conscience.—A certain Jesuit preached in Arezzo, against the unchaste women, "One amongst you, especially," said he to his female auditory, "distinguishes herself by her dissolute course of life, the consciousness of shame often amends sinners, and therefore I will name this woman publicly. But no! Christian charity forbids, she might through this become too much scandalized. I will, however, do something to point her out; so that through shame, she may arrive at conversion. I will throw my cap at her. She whom I hit is the sinner." The preacher no sooner took his cap in his hand, but all the ladies stooped as low as possible. "Good heavens!" exclaimed the priest, "have then all these women a bad conscience."

Muscles of the Scalp.—Now, (said Mr. Abernethy, I will tell you a perfectly ridiculous story about this, with a view to impress this part of the

subject on your minds, but I should hope that that would not be printed and published too!—(A roar of laughter, from the knowing sort of way in which Mr. Abernethy expressed himself and turned the corner of his eye.) It happened, in the early part of my time, to become the fashion to put half a pound of grease, and another half pound of flour on a man's head—what they called *hair-dressing*; it was the fashion too to bind this round with a piece of tape or ribbon, and make a tail of it, and it was the mode to wear those tails very thick and rather short. Now, a gentleman, who possessed great power in the motion of this fronto-occipitalis, and indeed who had extreme power in that muscle, used to go to the boxes of the theatre, when Mrs. Siddons first appeared; and I don't believe "here ever will be such an actress again as she was, nor do I believe there ever was her equal before her. However, when people were affected beyond all description, and when they were all drowned in tears at the performance, this chap wagged his tail enormously, and all the people burst out in a roar of laughter. In vain did they cry "throw him over!" When he had produced this effect on the audience, then he kept his tail quiet; but again, no sooner was their attention engaged, than wag went his tail, and re-echoed again the bursts of laughter.

Indian Observation.—It would be a pity not to preserve the following anecdote, which displays so much of that accuracy of observation which is known to be the characteristic of our red brethren of the West:—An Indian, upon his return home to his hut one day, discovered that his venison, which had been hung up to dry, had been stolen. After taking observations upon the spot, he set off in pursuit of the thief, whom he tracked through the woods. After going some distance he met some persons of whom he enquired, if they had not seen a little *old white man*, with a *short gun*, and accompanied by a *small dog* with a *bobtail*. They replied in the affirmative; and upon the Indian assuring them that the man thus described had stolen his venison they desired to be informed how he was able to give such a minute description of a person whom he had not seen. The Indian answered thus:—"The thief I know is a little man by his having made a pile of stones to stand upon, in order to reach the venison from the height I hung it, standing on the ground; that he is an *old man*, I know by his short steps, which I have traced over the dead leaves in the woods; and that he is a *white man*, I know by his turning out his toes when he walks, which an Indian never does. His gun I know to be short, by the mark which the muzzle made by rubbing the bark of the tree on which it leaned; that his dog is *small* I know by his tracks; and that he has a *bobtail*, I discovered by the mark it made in the dust where he was sitting at the time his master was taking down the meat."

Mahomedan Logic.—The laws of Cos discountenance in a very singular manner any cruelty in females towards their admirers. An instance occurred while Dr. Clark and his companions were on the island, in which the unhappy termination of a love affair occasioned a trial for what the Mahomedan lawyers caustically describe as "homicide by an intermediate cause." The following was the case: "A young man desperately in love with a girl of Stanchio, eagerly sought to marry her; but his proposals were rejected. In consequence he destroyed himself by poison. The Turkish police arrested the father of the obdurate fair, and tried him for culpable homicide. "If the accused (argued they, with becoming gravity) had not had a daughter, the deceased would not have fallen in love, consequently he would not have been disappointed, consequently he would not have swallowed poison, consequently he would not have died; but he (the accused) had a daughter, and the deceased had fallen in love," &c. Upon all these counts, he was called upon to pay the price of the young man's life; and this being fixed at the sum of 80 piastres, was accordingly exacted.—*Clarke's Travels.*

Ingenuous Expedient.—Mr. Dickson, one of the English gentlemen engaged in making discoveries in the interior of Africa, was detained by the Shah natives, on pretence that the *Fetich*, their idol or oracle, was unfavorable to his advance. Mr. D. obtained permission to try the *White man's Fetich*. Being provided with a galvanic battery, he had a fowl killed, which he placed upon the battery, and it performed the ordinary actions of the bird while it was alive, fluttering, and almost flying away. The natives could not resist the miracle, and allowed him to proceed. This anecdote reminds us of that recorded of Columbus, who found great difficulty in obtaining provisions, &c. for his followers, while in the island of Hispaniola. He told the natives that God was angry with them, and that, on the morrow, the sun would become red as blood, the stars would shine at noon day, &c. By his skill in astronomy, he had ascertained that an eclipse of the sun was then to take place, and he made use of this experiment, which was entirely successful; and the natives crowded round him with abundant supplies, reverencing him as a demi-god.

These two anecdotes illustrate, with great force, the advantage in moral power, possessed by the enlightened over the unenlightened—the educated over the uneducated; and go to strengthen the many arguments in favor of a practical, scientific education, whenever attainable.—*Boston Patriot.*

The first Esquimaux woman ever in England was brought by Major Cartwright in 1778. "On being shown the interior of St. Paul's she was so struck with astonishment and awe, that her whole frame trembled, and she leaned for support on the person next her. After a pause of some moments, she exclaimed, did men make this, or was it found here?"

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SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
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"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors & Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1827.

[VOL. I. NO. 8.]

From the *New-York Observer*.

THE CURSE OF CANAAN.

In your last number, there is an extract from a letter of Dr. Collyer, on the prophecy of Noah (Gen. ix. 25, 27) which considers the slavery of the Africans as a part of its fulfilment. This view of it is so common, that I may perhaps be thought singular in objecting to it. That the Africans have suffered much from slavery and oppression, I readily admit; and this fact may have led to that interpretation of the prophecy, which extends it beyond the descendants of Canaan, to those of Ham generally; and especially to those branches of his family that settled in Africa. There is indeed a various reading sometimes quoted, that appears to favour this; but there is so general agreement among versions with the received text, that there is reason to believe that the reading referred to, is the result of an attempt to suit the text to the condition of the African part of Ham's family.

I object to considering African slavery as a part of the fulfilment of this prophecy, and especially as making it the prominent part of the fulfilment, for the following reasons:

1. We have a clear and distinct fulfilment of the prophecy in the case of the descendants of Canaan, the person designated in the prophecy. They were the Canaanites. The place of their settlement is clearly designated (Gen. x. 15—20). It is the country of Canaan, afterwards promised to Israel; and the Canaanites were the people the Israelites were commanded to destroy, when their iniquity should be full. (Gen. xvi. 16—21). Most of them were destroyed or brought into subjection in the days of Joshua. (Joshua xi. 19, 20; x. 1—24), and the rest were brought into subjection in the days of David. (II. Samuel viii. 1—14; II. Chron. viii. 7—9; Acts vii. 45). The destruction of Tyre and Carthage, and the subjugation and oppression of their descendants, may also be noted. The whole taken together, proves that the Canaanites have passed under oppressions that accord well with the prediction.

2. If we pass beyond the Canaanites, who are expressly designated, and apply the prediction to other branches of Ham's descendants, why not apply it to all? Why select some, and pass over others? Nimrod, the founder of Babylon and of a mighty kingdom, was a grand son of Ham. The prophecy does not well apply to that branch of Ham's family. The same may be said of the Egyptians. They were once a powerful people, and under some of their kings, as Shishak and Necho, had an extensive dominion. (I. Kings xiv.; II. Chron. xii. 2, 3, and xxv. 20.) The same may be said of Ethiopia under some of its kings, and for a considerable period. (II. Chron. xiv. 9, xxi. 8.) We may, it is true, find a state of things among some other branches of Ham's family, that suits the prediction; but does this agreement authorise us to say, it is a fulfilment? I doubt it. We may find a state of things among some of the descendants of Shem and Japheth, that suits the prediction,—the long oppression of the Jews, and the slave-trade carried on from the northern parts of Asia, as well as from Africa; but none apply the prophecy to these cases.

The fulfilment of the prophecy is clear, while we confine it to the Canaanites; but when we go beyond them, and apply it to the other branches of Ham's family, we get into difficulty. If I am not mistaken, the argument from prophecy is often weakened and injured by applying it to cases that in some respects agree with the prophecy, but which, when carefully examined, do not appear to have been at all referred to.

Before closing I may remark, that I have known a good many persons, and among them some professors of religion, who, hearing this prophecy of Noah applied to African slavery, have considered it as justifying slavery.* Yet on the supposition that the prophecy did include African slavery, it does not follow that slavery is consistent with religion. God foretold the slavery of Israel in Egypt, (Gen. x. 13, 14), and the awful judgments he would inflict on the Egyptians, for their guilt in do-

* The frequency with which African slavery has been referred to as a fulfilment of this prophecy, and that, in most cases, without showing that a thing's being foretold has nothing to do with the question whether it is right or wrong, has tended to make this impression.

ing what it was foretold they would do. God foretold the death of Christ, whom the Jews took and by wicked hands put to death, (Acts ii. 23) and awful were the judgments inflicted on the Jews for that crime. (Mat. xxiii. 35—38.) Christ foretold the persecutions his followers would meet. (John xvii. 22.) The rejection of the gospel by the Jews was foretold, (Acts xviii. 25—27,) and their dreadful doom for so doing. The great apostasy that would take place in the church, (II. Thess. ii. 1—12; Rev. xvii. xviii. chap.) and the destruction that awaits those that partake in the unrighteousness is foretold. If a matter's being foretold justifies it, then the greatest of all crimes are justifiable; for they are foretold.

Christ's command to us is, to consider every man as our neighbour, (Heb. x. 29—37,) and to "love him as ourselves;" and to "do in all things to others as we would have them to do to us." Now if any thing may be considered as too plain to need proof, which still some have denied, (and we should be at a loss to fix on the truth that never has been denied,) we think that the above rules of Christ, in their spirit do condemn slavery; which is one of those hard conditions, that nothing but necessity can make any submit to.



MASANIELLO, THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES.

History affords not a more singular instance of the powerful influence which a man of spirit, aided with a little natural genius and vivacity, may at once acquire over a multitude, and finally over a whole state, than that of Thomas Aniello, commonly called Masaniello, a fisherman of Naples, and the leader of an insurrection against the house of Austria, in the year 1647.

The Neapolitans had submitted to the heavy impost of Philip the Fourth without repining, till, by an additional tax laid upon fruit, the chief support of the poorer Italians, their resentments burst into outrage.

Masaniello was a sprightly, active, humorous fellow, with a short cropped hair, a mariner's cap generally on his head, and about twenty-four years of age. Living in the market-place, he was every day a witness to the disputes between the fruit sellers and the revenue officers, and by repeated acts of oppression gradually became an enemy to the Spanish government. Throwing up his cap, as was his general custom when any thing provoked him, he swore, "that if only two or three hearty fellows would join him, he would soon put an end to the tyranny of such rascals."

A circumstance occurred which violently inflamed his discontent. Stimulated by poverty, and with a design to evade the impost, his wife had been detected in secreting provisions: for this offence she was committed to prison, and a larger sum than he could afford being demanded, before the officers would set her at liberty, Masaniello was obliged to sell his goods to raise the money. He rushed directly to a quarter of the town where a toll-house had been erected, and where a mixed multitude was already assembled, crying out, as he passed along, "we will no longer be beasts of burden: God gives us plenty, but our governors give us famine."

The loudness of his voice, and the violence of his rage, attracted general notice: but when he related what had happened, universal and bitter execrations burst forth against the regent of the city. An officer, called an elect of the people, arriving with his attendants to disperse them, was attacked with a shower of stones, and narrowly escaped being torn to pieces.

Seeing that the mob was ripe for mischief, and possessing that species of rude eloquence, which repeated injury and strong feeling frequently inspire, Masaniello suddenly leaped upon a fruit-stall, and thus addressed the exasperated crowd.

"Rejoice, my dear companions and countrymen: give thanks to God, and the most gracious virgin of Carmine, that the hour of your deliverance draws near: a poor barefooted fisherman shall, like another Moses, release the Israelites from the cruel yoke of Pharaoh: St. Peter, who rescued the city of Rome from the slavery of the devil, was himself a poor fisherman."

"If we are courageous and stick together,

this cruel yoke of tolls and gabelles will, in a moment, be put an end to. I have no fears for myself; I do not dread being pulled to pieces, being dragged through the streets, and spilling every drop of my blood in such a cause. On the contrary, I should think it both desirable and glorious, provided that my being put to death would redress your numerous grievances."

The tumultuous shouting of a thousand voices, and a lighted torch applied to the toll house, were the signals of universal approbation. Armed with sticks, clubs, and such weapons as accident or occupation threw in their way, they emptied the houses of every person concerned in the collection of the revenue, strictly observing to take nothing for their own use; and piling up the furniture, linen, plate, and china in a heap, set the whole on fire.

Their numbers rapidly increasing, they boldly advanced to the viceroy's palace, carrying lances on the tops of their pikes, and soon forced the gate, but he had escaped to a neighbouring convent. Another party proceeded to the prisons, and set the prisoners at liberty, while cardinal Filo Marino, archbishop of Naples, a prelate highly respected by the populace, and indeed all ranks, vainly endeavoured to appease them: he was told, that peace could not be restored unless the viceroy would give an instrument in writing, properly signed and sealed, to grant a release from taxes of every kind: a paper to this effect was produced, but was not attended with the desired effect.

The good archbishop, finding all his efforts useless, retired to his palace, and the insurgents proceeded to pull down the religious houses in which the viceroy had taken refuge; but by means of a ladder he escaped over a garden wall, and reached the castle of St. Elmo in safety. Thus, by the oppression of a bad minister, and the crimes of the inhabitants, Naples, then the third city in Europe for beauty, extent, and population, which, eleven hundred years ago, had been saved from the horrors of military execution by the mercy of Belisarius, was in the power of a frantic multitude, spreading fire and desolation in different quarters. Each man carrying a faggot at his back, and a flaming torch in his hands, they marched through the streets in military array; set fire to the Dogana, or public granary, an immense pile of building, full of corn, the whole of which was entirely consumed, destroying, in their blind fury, this salutary provision against a scanty harvest. The dread of famine was added to the horrors of conflagration.

The viceroy was censured for not crushing the commotion at its commencement. He hoped, by mildness and lenient measures, to soothe the people's minds; and, at an early period, had abolished the oppressive taxes, ordering the loaf which used to weigh twenty-two ounces to be augmented to thirty-two, without increasing the price; but in this, as in all other cases of popular revolt, pacific measures were considered as the effects of fear rather than of good will.

The insurgents, being joined by every necessitous, bold, and bad man in Naples, and in its environs, by banditti, robbers, and freebooters, they soon amounted to a hundred thousand men, and unanimously chose Masaniello their general. Marching through the streets, he declared, by the sound of trumpet, that the Spanish government was dissolved; divided his followers into regiments and companies; appointed patrols and watchwords for the night, and ordered the great market place La Vinaro, and the Porta Nolana to be the places of rendezvous. The Duke of Arcos, at that time viceroy, thinking himself no longer secure in the castle of St. Elmo, retired in the night to castle Novo, with the nobility, clergy, and principal citizens, having first ordered all the powder in the magazines to be moistened. He surrounded the castle, by a broad, deep ditch, and a parapet of earth and faggots; the streets leading to the fort were barricaded, and cannon placed at every avenue; the religious orders walked in procession; the cardinal offered up public prayers; the host, the head, and the liquifying blood of St. Januarius were all devoutly brought forth.

A submissive message being sent to Masaniello, desiring to know what would satisfy the people, he received the viceroy's messengers clothed in armour, holding in his hand a

sword unsheathed, and sitting on a horse richly caparisoned. Having quieted the clamorous execrations of the multitude, he pointed out the various and abominable oppressions of the Spanish administration, and thus proceeded: "Had the city been burnt to ashes, and our tyrants perished in the flames, it would have been only an act of justice. Have not our friends, our wives, and our children been buried in dungeons to satisfy cormorants and contractors, who fatten on the spoils of the public? Have not the fruits of the earth, so bountifully bestowed upon us by Providence, been rendered artificially scarce, for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of those who are already wallowing in abundance?"

"But it is better to amend than to destroy, and it is fairly justifiable to take power out of the hands of those who have abused it. I demand, in the name of the people of Naples, a perfect and entire restitution of all the privileges granted to this city by king Ferdinand and the emperor Charles the Fifth, whose glorious arms are cut on stone over my door; I require that the viceroy, the collateral council of state, and the nobility, by oath and a public instrument, binding themselves and their successors, shall ratify the charter; that the clerk of the market, and the capo populi, shall be actually nominated by the people, without any interposition of the viceroy; that no tax of any kind shall be laid without the consent of the last mentioned officer, and that a refusal to pay taxes laid on against his will shall not be considered as treason."

"Such are our demands, and we will rather die than recede from them; and may God save the faithful people of Naples; but a cruel perfidious government, who have almost starved us, never shall prosper."

(To be Continued.)

FRATELLI DE LA MISERICORDIA.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MERCY.

Two or three days after my arrival in Pisa, I was talking in the street with an Italian gentleman, when about thirty fellows came round the corner, walking two and two, not soberly as pious folks move in procession, but with stout manly attitudes, and wearing a disguise of so uncouth a fashion, that the moment they caught my eye I muttered a "God bless me!" and asked who they were. They were clothed in black sackcloth from top to toe, girded round the waist; and the hood not only came over the head, but fell before the face down to the breast, with two small peep-holes for the eyes. Each carried a rosary in his hand, and each at his shoulder bore a black broad-brimmed hat. "Die mine guardi! ma chi sono questi?" My Italian answered, *La "Misericordia."* Whether owing to the word *misericordia*, or to their sackcloth and "rosaries, or both, or what, I know not, but without further question, I set them down in my mind as penitents on their way to some sort of devotion; and very sorry I was they could not be agast at their own consciences without wearing so frightful an appearance.

It happened within a week that a house under repair, on the Lung Arno fell down, with the exception of the front wall, on the workmen, who had incautiously disturbed the foundation. I was on the opposite side of the river, ignorant of what had occasioned the noise and the dense cloud of dust, till the wind slowly wafted it away, and the mischief was clear before me. Four were buried in the ruins, and a fifth, clung to the wall, with his feet upon the window-sill at the second story, whither he had leaped from the room at the moment of the crash. As soon as the panic would allow any one to act, a long ladder, lying before the house was raised, and the poor fellow slowly moved from his dangerous situation. As he reached the ground in safety, a loud bell in the city tolled once, then stopped, and tolled again, and I heard the crowd about say, "hark! there is the bell of the Misericordia! they will soon be here!" Those in the neighborhood brought ladders of various sizes, and spades and pick-axes, to be in readiness. Presently across the bridge came those black penitents, as I had imagined them, hastening almost at a run, and bearing a litter on their shoulders. The crowd made way for them, and they climbed into the ruins at the back of the house, with the spades and

pickaxes. From the moment they came, not a word was spoken; all was hushed, even the sorrowful cries of the relations, waiting for the event. In a short time the brothers brought out one of the sufferers, insensible and grievously bruised; they placed him in a litter, and bore him to the hospital. By that time a party of soldiers arrived, who kept the crowd back from the front wall, lest that also should fall; while the brothers regardless of the danger, still worked on, and indefatigably; I saw three of the buried workmen brought from the ruins and carried to the hospital; the fourth was killed, and they bore away his body on a bier.

After having witnessed this dauntless and persevering conduct on the part of the Brotherhood of Mercy, I was continually making inquiries about them. I was told it was a very ancient institution, first established at Florence; that the brothers were very numerous in all the Tuscan cities, and that their duty was to be always ready to succor any person in distress. "Are they priests?" "No, only a certain number of priests are permitted to join them." "Then it is not a religious establishment?" "Not at all; and their charity is so general, that they would render the same assistance to you, a foreigner, and a heretic, as to one of their Catholic citizens. They never inquire into creeds; it is enough that a fellow being stands in need of their exertions."

The next time their bell tolled, I hurried from my lodgings to attend them on their errand. They walked very fast, and not a word was spoken. At a sign from their chief, the litter from time to time was changed to different shoulders. I followed them to the farther end of the city, on the south side of the Arno, and they stooped before a little chapel, where a poor old woman lay on the steps with her leg broken. The litter, a covered one, was placed on the ground by her side; then, without a word, but with the utmost attention and gentleness, they placed her within it, and immediately it was raised again on their shoulders. One of the brothers asked her some questions in a whisper, and she replied that she felt no pain, but was very faint, upon which the covering of the litter was pulled up higher, and as they bore her to the hospital, they stopped two or three times at the turnings of the streets, in order to dispose the covering so as to afford her as much air as possible, and at the same time to shelter her from the sun.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

There are very few events on record which have produced more extraordinary men than the revolution in St. Domingo. The negro character at that eventful period, burst upon us in all the splendor of native and original greatness. And the subsequent transactions in that Island have presented the most incontestible proofs, that the negro is not, in general, wanting in the higher qualifications of the mind; and that, with the same advantages of liberty, independence and education, as their white brethren of Europe and America, the race would not be found deficient in hearts pregnant with heroic energies, and hands capable of wielding the sword of war, or swaying the rod of empire. We cannot better exemplify the truth of these remarks, nor at the same time afford our readers more profitable amusement, than by copying into our paper the following sketch of the character of Toussaint L'Ouverture, one of the most extraordinary men of his age, and who, after being a slave for nearly fifty years, became the governor and captain-general of the whole colony, which, by his excellent measures, was brought to a state of prosperity little inferior to that which it enjoyed previously to the revolution. This sketch is taken from an article in the 42d number of the *Quarterly Review*, on the "Past and Present state of Hayti." The reader will bear in mind, that the narrative was drawn up by one who is politically and nationally opposed to the doctrines which influenced the members of the French Republic.—*Catskill Recorder*.

He was born in a state of slavery in or about the year 1745, on the plantation of the Count de Noe. His early life was marked by a sedateness and patience of temper, which nothing could ruffle or disturb, and by a peculiar benevolence towards children and the brute creation. At the age of 25, he attached himself to one negro woman, by whom he had several children and whom he treated with the most affectionate tenderness and regard.—By the kindness of the bailiff of the plantation, M. Kayou Libertas, as some say, but by his own unassisted efforts, according to others, he learned to read and write, and made some progress in arithmetic. These acquirements being noticed by M. Bayou, he took him from the field and made him his postillon. Toussaint was not ungrateful for his kindness. When the insurrection of the negroes broke out in 1791, he refused for some time, to join in the revolt; the plantation, however, was about to be ravaged by the infuriated blacks, and Toussaint immediately set about the means of rescuing his master from the impending destruction. He

procured a passage for him to North America, embarking at the same time a considerable quantity of sugar to support him in his exile; he then joined his countrymen in arms, and by possessing some little knowledge of similes, was constituted physician to the forces of the king under Jean Francois. After this he became aid-de-camp, then colonel, next brigadier general, to which rank he was elevated by the governor Leveaux, for his services in reducing the blacks to order, and recovering from the Spaniards the northern parts of the island, and for his successful opposition to the British army. In an insurrection under Villate, a mulatto, Leveaux had been seized and thrown into prison at the Cape. Toussaint, on hearing this, immediately appeared at the head of ten thousand blacks, and released him from his perilous situation; for this, Leveaux appointed him his lieutenant governor, and declared that for the future he would be guided solely by his advice. "It is this black," said he, "this Spartacus, predicted by Ruyal, who is destined to avenge the outrages committed against his whole race." From this moment, the condition and the conduct of the blacks were sensibly changed for the better, and the most perfect order and discipline established among them; and it is even admitted by De Lacroix, who is not particularly friendly to the blacks, that if St Domingo still carried the colours of France, it must be owing to it was solely owing to an old negro, who seemed to bear a commission from heaven to re-unite its dilacerated members."

The French continued to send out commissioners, but Toussaint directed all their movements, and on the return of General Leveaux to France, the Commissioner, Santhonax was prevailed on to nominate him Commander-in-Chief. General Rochambeau, who had been sent out in this capacity, finding himself a mere cypher, began to complain; upon which Toussaint ordered him on board a corvette in the roads, and sent him home; and nearly at the same time he got rid of Santhonax, by making him the bearer of despatches to the Directory. Aware, however, that the reports of these persons could not fail to make an unfavorable impression on the French government, he sent two of his sons to be educated in France, to prove, (as he said) his confidence in the Directory, by placing his children in their power, at a moment when the complaints made against him, however groundless, might render his sincerity doubtful.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"KNOW YOUR OWN MIND."

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Some wise sage, in ancient times, whose bones have long since crumbled into dust, is said to have made the above remark, and I hope before I finish to convince all the young people, readers of the "Freedom's Journal," of its necessity and importance. And had I the power of an Alexander or a Napoleon, I would command all young ladies to pronounce the words at least three times every day, at morning, noon and night; and if the dear creatures would but attend to the import of the words their little lips would have to pronounce, there would be a visible decrease in the black catalogue of crime. We should no more hear of the death of promising young men from the taking a too copious draught of laudanum, or from the tight pressure of a hempen cravat! But, alack-a-day, I am no Alexander nor Napoleon, but simple Peter Pepper; with no more power or authority than the Grand Judge of Israel!

I had no mother or father, that is, they died when I was quite young, and before I could feel the loss of a mother's tenderness and a father's affection. I was left to the care of a maiden aunt, who was all but a mother. She was of the wrong side of thirty, and has continued increasing in single blessedness much against her will, and for no other reason than that in her younger days certain gentlemen, who were much stricken with the charms of aunt Abigail, didn't know their own minds. My aunt, indeed, was very careful of my education, and spent most of her time, which was not devoted to Poll and Pussey, in superintending my pursuits.

I was sent to school until I was fifteen years old, when I was taken away and bound apprentice to a silversmith. At twenty-one the years of my thralldom were over; and I was now "my own master." What potent words to the youthful mind, "studious of change," and aiming at independence! I was now a man, a free man, free from the servile chains of a six years apprenticeship. None but those who have been obliged to obey every beck and nod of a hard taskmaster, can imagine the feelings that glowed in my bosom. I was "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled, by

the irresistible force of the Genius" of emancipation from apprenticeship!! A short time was devoted to pleasure and enjoyment, and then with what little means I possessed; I opened a small shop, which, increase of patronage and business soon enabled me to enlarge. It is not good for man to be alone saith the scriptures, and so I found it. For I was neither contented nor happy. I wanted I knew not what; a something I had not, and yet might be obtained—a companion. Aunt Abigail, good careful soul; no sooner found I was paying attention to the ladies, than she began to discourse of the perfections of some young ladies, any one of whom she was certain would make her Peter a happy man. My aunt had taste, and it so happened that mine agreed with her's; for the girls she recommended were very pretty indeed. I determined to fall in love with one of them. I went to church the next Sunday, and when I came out I was another man. I had lost my heart. One glance from the bewitching eye of Sarah Louisa—did the business. I could do no work the next week. Night after night I slept not, the image of Sarah Louisa was ever in my thoughts and while there, reigned lord of the ascendant.

"The tale of my love soon found its way to the object of my affections; and love so pure, she could not but reward. I heard the sweet confession from her lips. I was loved in return. Words cannot express my feelings. I was mad with joy. It was sometime before my transports subsided, and I was able to talk of the serious part of the business, viz. sending for the parson. It was agreed that the wedding should be celebrated in the course of the next month. There was a dashing young buck who had conquered many ladies' hearts; and who swore he would marry the lovely Sarah Louisa. But I feared him not now. I had just got home from my tailor's one morning where I had been to bespeak my wedding suit, when a letter was put in my hands. I knew the writing. It was from my love. I broke the seal in haste, and read (that I should live to write it,) death to all my hopes. She told me she had changed her mind; she thought she loved me, but she was deceived, indeed she didn't know her mind when she promised to marry me. The letter concluded with wishing me all happiness, and informing me that she had just married the young buck mentioned above. I bore my disappointment like a hero. I uttered not one groan, heaved not one sigh, but spite of myself, tears would sometimes gush down my cheeks. Time that cures all wounds, both of the head and heart, produced its usual effects on me, and I forgot the traitress. Again I thought of the words "It is not good to be alone," and again I fell in love, yea, married the interesting and accomplished Matilda. For the first month I was the happiest man on earth. But ah! how vain is all sublunary happiness. My wife, the chosen of my heart, didn't know her own mind when she married me. She told me so herself.

Your miserable friend,

PETER PEPPER.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

HAYTI, NO. III.

From the Scrap-Book of Africanus.

Thus the first prelude of the Revolution, which finally separated Hayti from the mother country, commenced among the colonists; the revolutionary party burning the houses, killing or obliging to flee, all in the least suspected as inimical to the spread of the new principles. The same party, using every means to clog the wheels of government, raised a rumour of an insurrection of the slaves. It was every where reported, that the government were plotting to destroy the colony. All imagined and believed, that three thousand slaves, disposed to pillage, were assembled on one mountain, at the base of which stands the present city of Cape Haytien. To quiet the fears of the timid, and to put a stop to the clamours of the disaffected, a strong detachment of the military was ordered out, piloted by Jeanmot, in after-times celebrated as a leader of the revolvers; but after a tiresome march, the detachment returned as wise as they went; bringing in one of their number mortally wounded, not by the rioters, who never existed, but by one of their own body.

No sooner had the National Assembly voted the celebrated Bill of the Declaration of Rights, on August 17, 1789, than a general ferment prevailed all over the colony. For upon its promulgation, the People of Colour conceived the hope of surmounting the insuperable dependence in which they were held. They had their friends and agents in the National Assembly, and even at court. Oge and Raymond, persons of colour residing at Paris, encouraged by their friends, there to hope, that the colonists would grant their whole body the unalienable rights of men, sailed from France for Hayti, in July, 1790,

by way of the United States. The disappointment of these hopes caused a revolt of the People of Colour in the southern division; by which Oge and many others lost their lives. Oge, having the misfortune to be taken prisoner, suffered the most excruciating tortures—being broken on the wheel, and left to perish. Thus were the first seeds of a revolution unexampled in the history of man sown; and though its brave leader, and many others, perished in their glorious attempt, yet I conceive, that many who then took up arms in the defence of all that is dear to every one who thinks himself a man, never laid them down until the recent and partial acknowledgment of the island.

News arriving, that the National Assembly disapproving of the colonists, had voted on May 15, 1791, that the people of colour were entitled to all the privileges of French citizens, and were eligible both to the provincial and National Assembly, occasioned a very great excitement at the Cape. The National cockade was every where trodden under foot by those very men, who, a few short months previously were so strenuous that all should wear it. Nought was heard, but execrations against the National Assembly and the people of colour.

On August 23, 1791, there was a general alarm and consternation throughout the Cape, on the fact being ascertained, that the slaves in the neighbouring parishes of that division, had revolted. The revolt spread like fire amid the savannas of Louisiana; the tocsin rung from parish to parish; and in a few days, twenty thousand men, burning with wrongs innumerable, determined upon freedom or death, menaced the Cape.

Many friends of Slavery have wondered that a revolt should have taken place among such contented and happy beings; while others have asserted that a decree was passed by the National Assembly for their liberation—that the colonists intoxicated with the love of liberty put the decree in force—but that after availing themselves of their dominion, conscious of the immense loss they were likely to sustain; they wanted them to resume their abject situation. One party having the means to compel, and the other unwilling to obey, occasioned the revolt. To me, the case appears in this light. No doubt, but the war of words, and the above named revolt of the people of Colour, opened the eyes of the slaves, and enlarged their narrow view of reflection; convinced their doubts, (if any,) that they too had certain unalienable rights, of which, ought but being detrimental to society, could deprive them.

To the Editors of the FREEDOM'S JOURNAL. GENTLEMEN,

An important omission occurred in the account of proceedings of the General Meeting of the People of Colour, as published in your last number. The fourth resolve of the Meeting was by some means or other omitted. It was as follows—

"Resolved, That the chairman nominate the said committee," which being carried—John Marander, Thomas L. Jennings, Thomas Spinks, John Robertson, William Miller, Henry Scott, and Moses Blue were nominated and approved of by the Meeting.

I am, Gentlemen, your ob't servant,
THOMAS L. JENNINGS.
New-York, May 1, 1827.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1.

City SUBSCRIBERS, who have changed their places of residence, will confer a favor, by calling at our Office, and notifying us of the same.

The Office of the "FREEDOM'S JOURNAL," is removed to No. 152 Church-street.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The time is at hand in which the friends of liberty will see the promise of God verified, "In due season we shall reap, if we faint not," and their laudable efforts result in the final abolition of slavery in this state. Truly enviable must be the feelings of those friends of humanity, who have devoted lives of toil, to the improvement and elevation of the oppressed. And how delightful must have been the reflections of Sharpe, Benezet Millen and other distinguished worthies, in the decline of life; how peacefully must their hoary heads have gone down to the grave! "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Mr. Curtis, and the worthy members of the New-York Manumission Society, who have so deeply interested themselves in the passage of the Act abolishing Slavery in this state, merit, and we trust, will ever receive, the warmest gratitude of the people of colour. We view them as "FRIENDS," and as the fourth of July is so near at hand, we think it important for those abolitionists (it would come better from them than any body else, and be more likely to have influence with those for whom it was designed) to suggest the future conduct and pursuits of the emancipated. If they should turn their attention to agriculture, for most of them are acquainted with that business, they will be likely to succeed, and become useful citizens. And no doubt but their former owners who have enjoyed the fruits of their labours, will grant them some facilities. It is likely they can do it with equal advantage to themselves and their coloured people. But should these people be left to flock into our large cities, with their minds uncultivated, and without having learned to provide for themselves, it is much to be feared, that many of them will fall victims to temptation, and its consequent evils. Feeling deeply interested, we make these remarks, with the more confidence and pleasure, because they are intended for the benevolent and wise, and, no doubt will receive the attention they merit.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Distressing Accident.—Our correspondent at Bristol has furnished us with the following melancholy account:—"This day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, a sloop was discovered from Pappashquash in distress. The revenue boat and officers immediately proceeded to the vessel, and found her to be the sloop William, of East-Greenwich, which sailed from Providence this morning. Off Kinnimicut Point, the captain, Miller, was knocked overboard by the jib sheet blocks in a squall, and drowned. His little son, a lad of eleven years of age, who was the only person on board, endeavored to bring the sloop to, but without effect, and she drifted on this shore, where she now lies. The lad is in safety, and the vessel not damaged."—*Providence American and Gazette.*

JAMAICA, L. I. April 26.

Fatal Effects of Intemperance.—On Thursday night of last week, a man by the name of Burr, with his wife and son, formerly living in this place, but for the last year or two living at Hemstead, went to bed in a state of inebriety. Some time in the night a sense of suffocation awakened the father, who perceived something extinguished arose, and procuring some water, extinguished the fire and returned again to bed. In the morning when he arose he found his wife lying in the fireplace burned to death! her head, one arm, and one leg were burnt off! When they retired to bed, some liquor was left in a bottle—in the morning it was empty—it is supposed she got up and drank what remained, sat on a chair by the fire, and fell in it. Her remains were interred on Thursday last.

Last winter two paupers belonging to the same place, were found frozen to death, having been the evening before very much intoxicated. Such examples of the effects of intemperance we rejoice does not often become our duty to record.—*Farmer.*

Another Shocking Accident.—Capt. David Cummings of Somerset, on Saturday last, hauled his vessel upon the beach to make some repairs. He raised it by a jack screw, wedges and blocking. After repairing it he imprudently removed the blocking and wedges and in attempting to let the vessel down by the screws alone, is supposed to have lost the command of the crank, by which one leg and one arm were broken, and the other very badly injured; the physicians in the neighborhood dressed the wounds; and a surgeon from Providence (Doctor Parsons) who was soon sent for, determined after consultation, to amputate his leg. But he survived the operation but six or eight hours, having expired in about 30 hours from the time of the accident. He left a wife and several children to lament his sudden and shocking death.

HONESTY.—A gentleman from the country while walking through Broadway yesterday morning, in taking out his handkerchief, dropped his pocket book in the street. Unconscious of his loss, he walked rapidly along, and was surprised a few minutes after, to feel some one pulling at his coat, and calling "Stop, Sir, stop, here is something you dropped." He turned, and saw a very little girl, of eight or nine years of age, holding in her hand his pocket book, (which contained several hundred dollars,) and almost breathless with running after him. He made a suitable acknowledgment for her honesty, but forgot, in the hurry of the moment, to ask her name. We should be pleased to learn it.—*N. Y. Chron.*

The Paterson (N. J.) Intelligencer, states that a man aged 104 years, came to that place last

week from the city of New York, on foot, a distance of 16 miles, to obtain employment. He is a native of Scotland.

An Irishman by the name of John Mullen, was killed in Brooklyn, Long Island, on the 20th inst. by a blow on the head, from one of the arms of a wind-mill near Mitchell's oil factory.

There are 150 children under the care of the Orphan Asylum Society in New York.

A living Chamelion is exhibited in the Philadelphia Museum. The eyes of this animal are remarkable, the balls being large and prominent, and the sight of each being capable of a divergent direction at will.

Boston, April 25.—We gladly announce the arrival here yesterday of the long desired **STATUE OF WASHINGTON**, in the London Packet, Capt. Mackay, from London. It is consigned to the Hon. Peter C. Brooks, Treasurer of the Washington Statue Association, by Benjamin Wiggan, Esq. of London. It is, we learn, free of freight and duties.

The cold searching north-wester which make the weather, as easily accounted for. The late storm was one of snow upon the highlands and mountains at the north. A gentleman from Albany, informs us, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the whole range of the Catskills were capped with snow, apparently to a considerable depth. It does not look very well to muffle one's self in a cloak, just upon the verge of the merry month of May—but it is a very comfortable article for all that.

Extraordinary.—Yesterday, a family in the upper part of the city, as they were disturbing their kitchen furniture, for the purpose of changing their residence, a number of rats were discovered secreted under cover of different articles. They immediately sent for a neighboring cat, which in fifteen minutes killed 62, and maimed many more. The cat deserves to be immortalized; what's its name?—*Morn. Chron.*

The Georgia Journal, in reply to some complaints from some of his subscribers, that one of his packets missed coming a week takes occasion to remind his patrons generally, of the frequent occasions on which his pay for the paper missed coming even for years!

Foreign News.

FROM HAYTI.

By the Haytien Schooner Azema, Capt. Audain, which has arrived at this port, in the short space of eleven days from Port au Prince, the editor of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* has received files of the Telegraph, and Feuille du Commerce, the latest of which is dated on the 8th inst. these papers contain no news of importance.

A letter to the editor, from his attentive correspondent at Port au Prince, contains the following remarks:—

"I am happy to say all is well with us. Though Argus, with his hundred eyes, is continually magnifying evil, yet we are safe. No danger of internal discord. Every day rivets and cements our union; and we may proudly exclaim to the civilized world, which excludes us from her social compact, 'Go and do so likewise.'—*Genius of Universal Emancipation.*

South Africa.—At Lily Fountain, where is a Wesleyan Missionary Station, the gospel has had a powerful influence. Wars amongst them have ceased, but wars are general amongst the uncivilized tribes. Before Christianity was introduced here, their neighbors there, the Bosjemans, would frequently attack them and steal their cattle. But since they have concentrated themselves in a body, and have a Missionary with them, there has been no bloodshed amongst them. The Bosjemans dare not attack the Christian settlement of the Namaquas, and the latter are restrained by the principles of religion and the fear of God.—*Philadelphian.*

Great Thames Tunnel.—We are indebted to accidental circumstances for information of the progress or continuation of this great enterprise. We learn by the papers, that on the Twelfth Night a banquet was given in the submarine arches of the Tunnel, to the company and workmen of this important work. The enterprising Mr. Brunel presided at the entertainment; and we are informed by some guests, that the distance then excavated was 410 feet from the shaft; and that it was calculated by those best acquainted with the subject, that the most formidable obstructions contemplated, viz. the land-springs or quicksands, were surmounted; and the workmen being now about 270 feet under the river, there existed every reasonable ground for anticipating the most complete success of this bold and novel improvement. The work people are relieved every eight hours; and as the stratum of earth through which the work is now proceeding is not so dense or binding as that which had previously been encountered, the work is making accelerated progress.—*Col. Cent.*

A mechanic of Exmouth, (Eng.) has constructed a model of King Solomon's Temple, in shell work and minerals, containing 985 windows, 41 towers, 385 pinnacles, 188 pillars, formed of 150,000 English shells. The model is four feet ten inches in length, and three feet seven in breadth.

Five young men were to be executed in London on the 20th March. Their offences were rape, sheep-stealing, secreting a letter containing 15*l.* stealing of plate, and burglary.

London, March 23. It is reported in the market, that the bounty on refined sugars exported, will be increased, to reconcile the West India proprietors to the admission of foreign raw sugars at a protecting duty to the British planter of 5*s.* per cwt.; but the measure is expected to be strongly opposed by the party for the prevention of the slave trade: it would certainly give a great impulse to that traffic, so extensively carried on by the Spaniards and Portuguese. It is also stated, that a reduction on the duty of rum imported will take, to place rum more on a par with the England spirit.

We have private accounts from Lagaira of the 5th inst. which represent Bolivar as aiming plainly at the Dictatorship—may, that he is already in fact Dictator, making laws, proclamations; &c. to suit his own views—and none daring to gainsay them. The constitution appears to be laid aside. The troops in the interior were deserting daily with their arms, and forming themselves into small pillaging parties. In the neighborhood of Barcelona, the negroes were reported to be in open revolt, and to have assassinated two of their officers. One of our letters says, under date of April 5th.—"New duties are now levied—the tonnage duty, which heretofore was one rial per ton on Columbian, American and English vessels, has been raised to two rials. A few days since, the U. S. frigate Constellation, and schooner Shark, made their appearance off this port. The latter came to anchor for a few hours, but the frigate remained outside, and both soon departed without paying us a visit—a circumstance that, in the present state of this country, was thought very hardly of by the Americans."—*American.*

Summary.

Andrew Beistel, of Mount Pleasant township, Pa. put a period to his existence, by shooting himself in his own house, not long since.

In the vicinity of Ylveston, there resides an elderly and eccentric bachelor, who keeps no fewer than about seventy cats, which he feeds and attends with great regularity!!

The Kankakees, a tribe of Indians living on the head branches of the Illinois, are said to be in a state of the utmost wretchedness and want.

The house occupied as a tavern on the York road about 11 miles from Kingston, U. C. has been destroyed by fire, and we regret to state that a fine girl, about seven years old, perished in the flames.

The proportion of the deaths of women to that of men, as 50 to 54.

In Great Britain there die every year, about 332,700—every month, 27,725—every week, 6,363—every day, 909—every hour, 48.

The Treasurer of the Greek Fund, in Boston, has received over \$11,000.

On the night of the 12th ult. the dwelling house of the Hon. S. Gardner of Bowdoinham, Me. was struck by lightning. The electric fluid descended a chimney, perforated a wooden partition in the second story, and considerably shattered a headpost of a bedstead on which two children were sleeping.

Messrs. Wilhis and Rand, of the "Recorder and Telegraph," propose publishing a weekly paper, adapted to the capacities of children and youth.

A coal mine has been discovered in Warwick, R. I. and a number of people are now making excavations for discovering its extent.

A child in Bridgeport, Con. recently fell into a chaldron of boiling turpentine, and was scalded to death.

Mr. Joseph McMichael, of Portsmouth, Va. aged 74, lately fell to the Altar of Hyem Mrs. Abigail Blarney, aged 72. The youthful couple were so deaf, that it was with difficulty the reverend gentleman could make them understand what he said.

Five Irishmen employed upon the canal at Southwick, Mass. have recently killed one of their companions named Jer. Fitzpatrick, by beating him with clubs. The perpetrators immediately fled, but several persons had gone in pursuit of them.

Slight Buildings.—The N. Y. Evening Post states that the foundations of a block of six houses going up in Bleeker-street, were washed away in the storm of Tuesday night!

A fresh salmon weighing 28 lbs. was sold in the Boston market last week for 42 dollars.

The town of Barrington, R. I. had no tax last year. Its whole expenditure was less than 5 cents a day, for supporting one pauper.

A cow owned in Brattleborough, Vermont, a few days since, produced a calf, which when 24 hours old, weighed one hundred and ten pounds.

It is reported, says the *Editor of the Genius of U. Emancipation*, that Col. Ward, of Va. near Dar river, died a short time since; leaving about ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY slaves free by his last will. He also left them a track of land, on which a number are settled.

Mrs. Betsey Wallis, a free woman of colour, of Baltimore, offers a reward of \$100 for the recovery of her son, John Wallis who has been missing since the 8th of March. There is reason to believe that he has been kidnapped.

Jonathan Davagh, upwards of 70 years of age, has been tried at Alexandria for the murder of Tobias Martin, on the 28th of June last, and found guilty.

Christian Schenck is to be tried in Lancaster, for the murder of Henry Riddle. The quarrel took place when both were intoxicated.

The largest Kettle in the world.—This remarkable vessel is at the convent of Bernardino of Pisa. It is of cast-iron, and is said to be fifty feet in height, and one hundred and forty feet in circumference.

The African United Ecclesiastical Society of New Haven have published a circular invoking the aid of all who are friendly "for improving the morals, promoting the piety, and increasing the religious knowledge of that part of the community" to which they belong, to assist them in paying off the debt on their house of worship, and in defraying the necessary repairs of the same.

NOTICE.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the House designed for the use of the "African Free Methodist Society," situated in Mulberry-street, No. 136, between Hester and Grand, (opposite the African Free School) will be consecrated on next Lord's Day, the 6th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.—SERMON by the Rev. William Quinn.

NOTICE.

The "New-York Union Society," will, after the first of May current, meet at the Mutual Relief Hall, No. 44 Orange-street, for the ensuing year.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. Henry Davis, of Va. to Miss Jane Low, of this city.

By the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. John Anderson, to Miss Joanna Cornhill.

In Philadelphia, on the 25th ult. Mr. NATHANIEL ADAMS, of Washington, D. C. to Miss ANNE ALLEN, youngest daughter of the Rt. Rev. Richard Allen, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALMANAC.

1827.	Sun	Sun	Moon's
MAY.	Rises.	Sets.	PHASES.
4 Friday . . .	5 3	6 57	New
5 Saturday . .	5 2	6 58	1st
6 Sunday . . .	5 0	7 0	Quar
7 Monday . . .	4 59	7 1	1st
8 Tuesday . . .	4 58	7 2	1st
9 Wednesday . .	4 57	7 3	1st
10 Thursday . .	4 56	7 4	1st

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

April 27th, Ship President, 5 days from Charleston, with cotton and rice.—Schooner Erit, 16 days from St. Croix, (W. End), with sugar and rum.

28th, Ship Achta, Wilray, from N. Orleans; Ship Electra, Harris, 40 days from London.—Brig Athenian, Shipman, 22 days from Carthagena, with hides, &c.

30th, Brig Charlotte Corday, Codman, 19 days from Ponce (P. R.) with sugar, &c.—Brig Eliza, Buckley, 22 days from Vera Cruz, with specie, &c.—Brig Juno, Barnes, 14 days from St. Johns, (P. R.) with molasses, &c.—Brig Spartan, Prince, 20 days from St. Croix, (W. End) with sugar and rum.—Brig Mare, Resley, 22 days from St. Thomas, in ballast.—Brig Watson, Prince, 17 days from Havana, with molasses, &c.—Schooners, William, Dawson, 21 days from Maracaibo, with wood; Faive, Atherton, 19 days from St. Thomas, with coffee, &c.

May 1st, Ship William Thompson, Maxwell, from Liverpool, with dry goods.

2d, Brig Juno, 9 days from Ann Key, with salt.

POETRY.

THE SONG OF THE JANISSARY.

Have they trod down the mighty?—By sea and by shore,
Will our name be a watchword and terror no more?
Has the eagle been hurled from his throne in the air?
Will the fox find a home in the grim lion's lair?

Have they trod down the mighty? The victors who stood
Resistless when life was pour'd forth like a flood!
The warders of empire! the mates of the brave!
The freeman who hallow'd the land of the slave!

Our name is a scorn, and our ashes are rust,
Our palace a sepulchre gory in dust.
But again shall its turrets gleam high in the air,
And again shall the flash of our sabres be there!

Again shall the name of our Aga be known—
A spell that o'ershadows the mosque and the throne;
Again shall our foeman grow pale when he hears
The tread and the shout of the fierce Janiziers!

For a time—for a time may the tyrant prevail,
But himself and his Pacha before us shall quail;
The fate that toro Sodin in blood from the throne,
We have sworn, haughty Mahmoud! shall yet be thy own.

The warriors of ages! who fought and who bled
With Osman and Amurath—the deathless, tho' dead,
Are they destined to pass like the sunshine of spring?
Their fame to the winds, and their neck to the string!

By the Prophet! the waves of the Euxine shall stop,
The stars from the concave like hailstones shall drop,
Ere the traitor and coward may hope to tread down
The tameless in soul—the undim'd in renown.

We warn thee, stern Mahmoud! thy hour is at hand,
Thou hast sharpen'd the lance, thou hast kindled the brand;
We are gather'd like tempests that gather by night,
Wo—wo to thee, King! when we burst in our might!

MOVING DAY.

I've seen an army put to rout,
And whole battalions turn about,
And flee away from trouble;
And I have seen great towns ransack'd,
And lofty spires by earthquakes rack'd,
And thought them a mere bubble.

But Oh! I've seen with trembling fear,
The dreadful morning day draw near,
With all its sad vexation;
When dire confusion rules the day,
And female power usurps the sway,
As if it were a nation.

When broken fragments strew the way,
And tables, chairs, in broad array,
Are piled upon each other;
And kettles, pots, in one great heap,
Thrown in with beds and glasses, keep
Up one perpetual bother.

The "Washing-Day" is far more fair,
I witness it without "despair,"
For there is no reproving;
But Oh! I hope I ne'er again
Shall be compell'd to feel the pain,
The agony of moving.

VARIETIES.

Unaccepted Gratitude.—Capt. —, (we spare his name) was walking last Wednesday, in company with the Marquis of Anglesea, over Piccadilly, when he was accosted by a fellow, half soldier, half beggar, with a most reverential military salute. "God bless your honour, and long life to you." "How do you know me?" said the captain. "Is it how do I know your honor, good right sure I have to know the man who had saved my life in battle." The Captain highly gratified at this tribute to his valor in such hearing, slid half a crown into his hand and asked him when? "God bless your honor, and long life to you; sure it was at New-Orleans, when seeing your honor run away as hard as your legs could carry you, from the Yankees, I followed you; lead, and run after you out of the way; whereby under God, I saved my life. Oh! good luck to your honor, I never will forget it of you."

STEAM VESSELS.

At Calcutta, the Indians, from seeing the steam-boat steering wind, tide and current, have called it *Shri-dam Koo noo*, the devil's boat; and an intelligent Persian Syud, wish-

ing to compliment the ingenuity of the British, thus expressed himself: "When arts were in their infancy, it was natural to give the devil credit for any new invention; but now, so advanced are the English in every kind of improvement, that they are more than a match for the devil himself!"—*Capt. Keppel's Journal.*

ANECDOTE.

Le Mercure de Londres, a French Journal published weekly in London, has in its last number the following anecdote: "The Portuguese fancy themselves the first people in the world; and the Spaniards, on the other hand, are convinced that there is nothing more easy than to trick a Portuguese. These opinions lead to innumerable epigrams, hoaxes, and jests. Witness the following: One day last summer a Portuguese and a Castilian agreed to go out shooting together; but the former, fearing some roguery on the part of his companion, made him agree, *a priori*, that whatever they killed was to be put in one common bag, and in the end equally divided. Well, they shot their best all day, but with such bad luck, that at nightfall the bag contained only a partridge and a crow. Now friend, quoth the Portuguese, 'how can we divide our game fairly?' 'As conditioned, without doubt,' answered the Castilian, 'each his half.' 'Yes,' rejoined the other, 'but a crow and a partridge!' 'Hold!' replied the Spaniard, scratching his head, 'there are two ways to get out of this dilemma; either I take the partridge, and you the crow, or you take the crow & I take the partridge.' 'Right, right,' said the Portuguese, and the division was made accordingly."

NEAPOLITAN PIETY.

An Italian, not a Neapolitan, and on that account desirous of turning into ridicule whatever is Neapolitan, told me that he had just been hearing a panegyric on St. Januarius. Having brought the saint into Heaven, the preacher had begun to consider what place he should there assign to him. "Where shall we put him?" he said; "not on the right hand of Almighty God, for there is our Saviour Jesus Christ; not on the left hand, for there is the Blessed Virgin; not on the right of our Saviour, for there is St. Peter." "Padre," exclaimed a lazzaroni, rising from his seat, "Padre, ecco, *poteti metterlo qui, che m'ene vado*." Look, father, you may put him here," pointing to his seat, "for I am going away."—*From Transalpine Memoirs; just published in London.*

A CONFESSION.

Santeuil, who had never taken priest's orders, seated himself one day in a confessional chair that belonged to his convent, and leaned over the elbow of it, as if in expectation of receiving a penitent. A handsome woman approached, knelt down, and began to enumerate her frailties. Santeuil, who was pleased with it at first, soon became tired of it, and by way of putting a stop to his penitent, cried out, "Why, you simpleton, I am no priest; why do you trouble me with all this detail?" "Oh, sir?" replied the woman, "I shall go immediately and make my complaint to your superior, of your improper and scandalous conduct!" "Shall you so, my charming penitent?" replied Santeuil, "then I shall go and complain to your husband."

Anecdote.—Sterne, who used his wife very ill, was one day talking to Garrick in a fine sentimental manner, of conjugal love and fidelity. "The husband," said Sterne, "who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house burnt over his head." "If you think so," said Garrick, "I hope your house is insured."

Learned Insensibility.—While the learned Francis Morrell was busy preparing his edition of Libanius for the press, he was told that his wife was suddenly taken ill.—"I have but two or three periods," said Morrell, "to translate, and then I'll come to her." Presently, after he was informed she was dying, "I have only two words to write, I'll be with her immediately." Presently they brought him word she was dead.—with great calmness he said: "I am very sorry, for she was really a mighty good woman."

Tooth Ache.—A remedy for this most painful affliction, which has succeeded in 95 cases out of 100, is *alum* reduced to an impalpable powder two drachms, *nitrous spirit* of ether seven drachms, mixed and applied to the tooth.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction of the tooth was no longer necessary, as

he was enabled to cure the most desperate cases of the tooth-ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of this remedy.

APPO & SAINMONS,
TAILORS.

No. 123, South Third-street, nearly opposite the Mansion-House, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue to keep an assortment of Seasonable GOODS, which they will make to order, on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, they hope that by their unremitted and personal attention to business to merit a continuance of their favour.

LADIES' HABITS made and braided:

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

JOHN SICKELS, JR.,

100 Chapel-st.

Offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES on the most reasonable terms.

Families supplied with genuine articles and particular and personal attention given to Physician's prescriptions.

Approved Medicines which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human frame is liable, prepared and sold by the Subscriber, at the Corner of Anthony and Chapel-streets. N. B. Medical advice given gratis.

April 17, 1827 JOHN SICKELS, JR.

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."

UNITED STATES' SCOURING, AND

STEAM SPONGING.

JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the newest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stains caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second handed Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

IF The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes

IF TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.

April 20, 1827.

CASH FOR CAST OFF CLOTHES.

WANTED To purchase a large quantity of cast off Clothes, for which the highest price will be given by THOMAS L. JENNINGS, No. 110 Nassau-st., formerly No. 64; who has constantly on hand at the above place, a general assortment of second hand clothes, at the lowest prices for cash.

N. B. Those persons who wish to dispose of clothes, will please to send their address as above, or send their articles before sun-set.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at least one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city: its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good: With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,

No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.

N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

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LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.

Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 6, Varick-street. New-York, March 20.

SOMETHING TO BE SAVED!

CHARLES MORTIMER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has opened, and expects to continue, his Shop, at 93 Church-street, where he will make and repair Shoes and Boots, in the best manner, at the following reduced prices:

New Boots,	\$6 00
Footing Boots,	3 50
Bottoming Boots,	2 00
Soling and healing Boots,	1 50
Half Soling and Healing,	1 00

N. B. He also informs his gentlemen customers, that he will give new Boots and Shoes, in exchange, or he will give his work for second-hand Boots. All orders left at his Shop, 93 Church-street, will be immediately attended to.

New-York, March 20. 2

B. F. HUGHES'

SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY; with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller.

New-York, March 14. 1

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

IF No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1837.

[VOL. I. NO. 9.]

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

[CONTINUED.]

It was impossible however for the Directory to behold, without jealousy, the rapid career of this extraordinary man, and General Hedouville was sent out to observe his conduct and restrain his ambition. Toussaint, at the first interview, affected to complain of the burden of his command: on which the captain of the ship, meaning to pay him a compliment, observed, "how much it would flatter him, after having brought out General Hedouville, to carry back general Toussaint L'Ouvverture." "Your ship, sir," replied Toussaint hastily, "is not large enough for a man like me." One of Hedouville's staff having hinted to him that he ought to retire to France, and end the rest of his days in repose, "That (said he) is what I intend, as soon as this (pointing to a small shrub) shall be large enough to construct a vessel to take me there." In short, this general, like Rochambeau, soon found that Toussaint was every thing in the colony, and himself nothing; he therefore determined at once to quit it. There still remained two men of whom it was necessary to get rid in order to ensure the general tranquility; these were the mulatto generals Rigaud and Petion. Jealous of Toussaint and of the increasing power of the blacks, they headed an insurrection of the people of colour against his authority, and carried on for some time a civil war; but when Buonaparte, now become First Consul, had sent out the confirmation of Toussaint as Commander-in-Chief, the adherents of the mulatto chiefs deserted their cause, and the two leaders unbarked for France. The most dangerous and troublesome of his opponents, however, were the English, whose departure he assuaged by his consummate skill in diplomacy. Gen. Maitland, on finding the reduction of the island to be utterly hopeless, and that one reinforcement after another wasted away by fatigue, sickness, and desultory skirmishes with the blacks, availed himself of the "bridge of gold," which Toussaint made for his little army, and signed a treaty for the evacuation of all the posts which he held. The negro chief then paid them a visit, and was received with military honors. After partaking of a grand entertainment, he was presented by General Maitland, in the name of his Majesty, with a splendid service of plate, and put in possession of the government-house, which had been built and furnished by the English.

General Maitland, previous to the unbarkation of the troops, returned the visit at Toussaint's camp; and such was his confidence in the integrity of his character, that he proceeded through a considerable extent of country full of armed negroes, with only three attendants. Roume, the French commissioner, wrote a letter to Toussaint on this occasion, advising him to receive his guest as an act of duty to the republic: on the route, General Maitland was secretly informed of Roume's treachery; but in full reliance on the honour of Toussaint, he determined to proceed. On arriving at head quarters he was desirous to wait. It was some time before Toussaint made his appearance; at length however, he entered the room with two open letters in his hand. "There, general," said he, "before we talk together, read these; one is a letter from the French commissary—the other is my answer. I could not see you till I had written my reply, that you might be satisfied how safe you were with me, and how incapable I am of baseness."

General Lacroix bears testimony to the order and regularity established in the island among all ranks by the influence and example of this singular man; the duties of morality and religion were strictly enforced, and the decencies of civil life sedulously studied. His public levees were conducted with the utmost decorum, and his private parties might vie with the best regulated societies of Paris.—Surrounded by the officers of his guards, all magnificently dressed, and living in the utmost profusion, he preserved the strictest sobriety; a few cakes, bananas, or batatas, with a glass of water, were his ordinary food. He was particularly attentive to the means of reformatory the loose and licentious manners of the females; and would suffer none of the white ladies to come to his court with the neck uncovered. He once threw his handkerchief over the bosom of a

young girl, observing in an angry tone to her, that "modesty should be the portion of her sex." His maxim was that women should always appear in public as if they were going to church.

Never, says Lacroix, was an European army subjected to a more severe discipline than that which was observed by the troops of Toussaint. Every officer of rank in it commanded with a pistol in his hand, and had the power of life and death over his subalterns. He set about the restoring of the public finances with wonderful address. The ancient proprietors of estates had almost wholly disappeared, and frequently all trace was lost of the direct or collateral successor to them. In such cases he established a sort of co-proprietorship, by which the cultivators received a certain portion of the produce, and the rest was appropriated to the public revenue. By this device, the negroes were induced to return cheerfully to the labours of the field, and to submit to regulations under the black officers, more severe (says Lacroix) than those of their ancient masters. Under the new system the colony advanced as if by enchantment towards its ancient splendour; cultivation was extended with such rapidity that every day made its progress perceptible. All appeared to be happy, and regarded Toussaint as their guardian angel. In making a tour of the island, he was hailed by the negroes with universal joy. Nor was he less a favourite of the whites, whose confidence he studied to gain, and who were always invited to his private parties.

The general enthusiasm which he had excited was sufficient to inspire vanity in the strongest mind; and he had some excuse for saying that "he was the Buonaparte of St. Domingo," and that "the colony could not exist without him." It is said that no one left his presence dissatisfied, though his request was not granted. Sometimes a negro, or man of colour, would ask to be appointed a magistrate or judge, "you shall," he would say, "because I presume you understand Latin."—"No, general." "How! wish to be a magistrate without knowing Latin!" and then he would pour forth such a torrent of Latin words which he had got by heart out of his psalter, that the black candidate retired with the satisfaction of believing that he might have obtained his object had he understood the language, and the conviction that the general was a portentous scholar.

MASANIELLO, THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES.

(CONCLUDED.)

An instrument drawn up to this effect, signed and sealed, was prepared; and in addition to the terms already specified, Masaniello further insisted, that the elect of the people in all public proceedings should be considered as possessing and be actually allowed as many votes as the whole of the nobility; that the multitude should not disarm till the king of Spain had ratified the terms, and that a copy of the present treaty should be cut in large letters, on marble, and be set up in different parts of the city.

This popular leader had been prevailed upon with considerable difficulty to change his fisherman's dress for a splendid habit, crying out, as he put it on, "I am only a poor fisherman." Having dismissed the deputies to report his answer to the viceroy, and appointed a meeting to ratify the treaty in the great church, it was read aloud in that place, the people signifying their consent by loud acclamations.

At the door of the cathedral he received an invitation from the duke of Arcos to favour him with an interview, to which Masaniello consented. In the way to castle Novo, the streets were strewn with palm and olive branches; the windows, balconies, and roofs of the houses crowded with spectators, and hung with rich tapestry, while the fisherman was saluted from every quarter as the deliverer of his country; young men and maidens, with garlands of flowers and in loose white robes, celebrating his praises, and joining the procession with vocal and instrumental music. When they reached the gate of the castle, the guard received and saluted Masaniello as a general officer, and the captain on duty informed him, that the viceroy wait-

ed his pleasure in the chamber of audience. Making a slight bow to the officer, he turned to the people, and, moving his sword as a signal for silence, thus addressed them:

"My dear companions and countrymen, let us offer up our prayers to God for the recovery of our liberties; we shall no longer groan under unfeeling task-masters, but enjoy the fruits of our industry without hateful collectors. I am sure your countenances are enlivened with joy, and who would not be glad on an occasion like the present? Some of you I understand can scarcely believe it to be any thing but a dream. Indeed, my friends, it is no delusion. Behold in my hand the precious pledges of the blessings we have recovered; these are the charters of the emperor Charles the Fifth, and of Ferdinand."

"I have been accused by some of having selfish motives for the conduct I have pursued, and that it is on this account I display the advantages that have been procured. I appeal to you, my lord archbishop, and to the viceroy's secretary, who stand near the cardinal, whether I did not, early in the present business, refuse a pension of two hundred crowns a month, which was offered me on condition I would undertake to dissuade the people from asserting their rights."

(The prelate and secretary confirmed what he said.)

"I will not puzzle you with a long speech, but shall conclude with giving you two pieces of advice.—Not to lay down your arms till the confirmation of your privileges arrives from Spain, and not to place too much confidence in the promises of courtiers. I am now going to speak with the duke of Arcos, and shall probably return in a short time; but, if you do not see me safe and at liberty by seven o'clock to-morrow morning you may take it for granted there has been treachery, and will, of course, take such measures of revenge as you may judge necessary."

Masaniello was then conducted to the duke, with whom he had a long audience, and from the castle repaired to his own house, where he received the congratulations of the principal inhabitants of the city. For seven days, Masaniello was absolute master of the lives and fortunes of all in Naples, and had he ordered thousands to have been put to death, or the city to have been razed from its foundations, it would have been instantly done. During the whole of the time he conducted himself with a prudence, regularity and foresight, as praiseworthy as it was unexpected; but, whilst he was thus enjoying that first, best pleasure of power and influence, the consciousness of having exerted it for the welfare of mankind, this popular leader was struck with a malady which levels the proud lord of the creation with the meanest reptile he crushes on the ground.

From fatigue of body and mind, as he scarcely allowed himself the necessary refreshments of food and sleep, or, as was suspected, but never proved, from the effect of intoxicating drugs infused in his liquors, symptoms of frenzy and madness appeared. He treated his associates and friends with insolence, outrage, and abuse; tore his clothes from his body, and rode with a drawn sword furiously through the streets, wounding and killing many persons. The Neapolitans beheld the deplorable state of their favourite with deep regret, and, after receiving assurances from the viceroy that whatever he had promised should be sacredly performed, and that their privileges should remain inviolate, they declared that Masaniello was no longer their general: and the council, fearing the most dreadful consequences from a madman at the head of a mob, sent a military detachment with orders to put him to death.

The unfortunate fisherman had been haranguing the people from the pulpit of the great church in an incoherent mixture of reproach, justification, and penitence; for he perceived he had lost the confidence of his followers. From the church he was conducted into an adjoining cloister, struggling in the agonies of disease, madness, and despair. Leaving his name mentioned, he turned quickly round, saying, "Is it me you look for, my people?—behold, I am here."—The soldiers at the instant discharged their muskets, and he dropped on the pavement, exclaiming, with his last breath, "Ah, ungrateful traitors!"

A magnificent funeral followed his death. The reign of the fisherman is still handed down among the lower classes of Naples, by popular tradition; and the modern lazzaroni, alternate y excited by superstition, hunger, and senility, dwell with enthusiasm on the short but splendid triumphs of Masaniello.

The obnoxious taxes in a short time were again levied, and again produced ineffectual resistance; so unavailing are attempts at amendment in governments radically defective in their form.

FRATELLI DE LA MISERICORDIA.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MERCY.

(Concluded.)

Such quiet and unaffected benevolence, a tender regard for the ease and comforts of this poor woman, showed the brothers to me in another light, and I was rejoiced to see that their kindness was equal to their heroism. They no longer appeared to me so uncouth; and, as I continued to walk near them it struck me there was a very benignant expression in a pair of eyes seen through their sackcloth masks. I also observed below their habits, that two of them wore black silk stockings. This rather surprised me; but I learnt that all ranks of persons are enrolled in the Misericordia—tradesmen, gentlemen, nobles, and the grand Duke himself.

Not to detain the reader by particularising a variety of circumstances under which both in Pisa and Florence, I have watched the prompt attendance of the brothers, I proceed to give you a short historical account of the institution. This has been done, and in the highest terms of praise, by the Professor Pictet, in the "Bibliothèque Universelle" for 1822; and it appears he was the first traveller who considered them worthy of such notice. Upon reference to several Italian works, and especially to that of Placido Landini, I am sorry to observe many inaccuracies in the Professor's account. I shall therefore follow those writers who have derived their information directly from the archives of the establishment; adding to them what I have learnt through the kindness of several gentlemen, "Capi di Guardia" to the company.

Those who contend we excel our forefathers in humanity and charity, will be surprised to hear that the Campagna della Misericordia, the most conspicuous, even in the present day, for those virtues, has existed for nearly six hundred years within the walls of Florence. It was established in 1240; and its origin was extremely curious. At that period of the Republic, when the citizens were acquiring immense profits from the manufacture of woolen cloth, the city porters were numerous, and usually took their stand round the church of the Baptisti, near the Cathedral. In fact, for the most part, they lived there; and during the intervals of work, they ate their meals and drank their wine, or played at various games, either on the Piazza, or in the sheds erected for their accommodation. One among them, Piero di Luca Borsi, an old and devout man, was highly scandalized at the cursing and swearing of his companions. Therefore, as their elder, he proposed that he who should hereafter take God's or the Virgin's name in vain, should be mulcted to the amount of a *crazia*, (three farthings) and that the said *crazia* should be dropped through a small hole in a certain box, so that an end might be put to such vain and sinful conversation. To this the porters agreed, and the difficulty of conquering a bad habit caused the box to be well nigh filled. Piero then reminded them that, for the benefit of their souls, the contents of the box ought to be employed in acts of charity, and made the following proposals: "Let us," said he, "purchase with part of this money six liters, to serve for the six divisions of the city, and let us in turns attend with them. Thus we shall be in readiness to carry to their homes, or to the hospital, all those who may be taken with sudden illness, or who fall from a scaffolding, or otherwise be grievously injured in our streets, and stand in need of their fellow creatures assistance; and we will also carry to the churches the bodies of such as may fall down dead, or be slain, or be drowned; and let us agree that for each several journey of this sort, the porters shall receive a *gratification* (sixpence) from the box." This not only met with approbation,

but each individual took an oath to observe it. Their labours began, and they pursued them with so much diligence and charity (says their chronicler) that every man in the city greatly applauded these porters, sometimes offering them three guineas, as a present for a single journey; but this the old man, Piero, would not allow, bidding them perform their duty cheerfully, and without bribes, and to wait for their farther reward in eternity.

Such was the commencement of the Misericordia, a society that has never relaxed in its zeal, through so many centuries, and under all the changes of government. Whatever enemy entered Florence, these Brothers and their property were always respected. The French, their last invaders, did more; they intrusted them with a set of keys to the city gates, that they might not be impeded in their labours; and Napoleon was preparing to establish a similar institution at Paris, when his own downfall put an end to the scheme.

Philanthropy of Miss Wright.—Miss Frances Wright, advantageously known in the United States as an English authoress of considerable talents, has recently commenced an establishment at Nashville in Tennessee, with the benevolent design of affording an asylum to slaves. She has assigned to ten trustees, a tract of nearly nineteen hundred acres of land in perpetual trust for the benefit of the negro race.

She expresses her belief that something more is required at the hands of colonization societies, than the emancipation of the mere body of the slave. She believes it to be equally imperative on them to inform the mind; to prepare them for the enjoyment of liberty, that they may be able to regulate their conduct in the new relation that would exist between them and the rest of their fellow-men.

Miss Wright is a literary lady. She is possessed of a handsome fortune, arising from the sale of her works, and having plenty of leisure, she has benevolently determined upon this method of appropriating her time and money. She may be justly considered a planet of no ordinary brightness in the literary constellation of the present day. See has already made herself a valuable citizen of America; and her career of usefulness seems, also, to be progressive.—*Phil. Adiel.*

[From the (Boston) Columbian Centinel.]

MADAME CHRISTOPHE.—Having observed in copying an article from a foreign paper that a German Prince was to be married to the Ex-Queen of Hayti, widow of Christophe, the following remark made by the Editor of the N. York Enquirer, from whom better things were expected:—"The Americans who have visited Port-au-Prince, (a mistake, as she always resided at the Cape) in her time, will remember that she is a fat, greasy wench, as black as the ace of spades, and one who would find it difficult to get a place as a Cook in this city. So much for royal taste." We are induced, from a personal acquaintance with Madame Christophe for many years previous to and after she was elevated to the rank of Queen of Hayti, to bear testimony against the above illiberal and unjust representation. We do not hesitate to say, that no just person acquainted with the Ex-Queen could have thus characterized her; and that there are many Americans who will unite with us in this declaration. Although not so graceful and dignified in her person as the Ex-Empress of Hayti, Madame Desalines, her person and manners were very agreeable, and she always sustained the reputation of a good and virtuous wife, an affectionate mother, and an amiable friend, and a hospitable and charitable lady, who sought for and improved every opportunity of exercising these good qualities to all the foreigners, residing and visiting at the Cape, and particularly to the Americans. She was always extremely neat in her person, and when not compelled by etiquette to appear in regal attire, was very modest in her dress and deportment. We particularly regret that such misrepresentations should originate in the United States, as it must have a tendency to injure Americans in the estimation of the black population of Hayti; who have been, and continue to be the friends of all friendly foreigners, especially the Americans.—We also know that since Madame Christophe has resided in Europe, her hospitality and courtesy, have induced gentlemen of the highest respectability to pay their respect to her. She has estates in Hayti, of which Gen. Magny, the Commandant of the North, regularly remits the revenues; and wherever she resides she supports an elegant and respectable establishment. We should conjecture that some mistake has been made in the foreign paragraph; and that it is her eldest daughter, also a very accomplished and well educated

woman, of about the age of 26, who is the intended bride of the German Prince. As an act of justice to the lady who has been traduced; and to the feelings of the great majority of the Haytian people, who are in amity with us, we trust that this statement of facts will not be denied a place in the papers which have circulated this calumny. D.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

The knowledge of the world, is an object greatly to be desired. To be acquainted with human manners, the laws and institutions of the various nations, and to be able to reflect upon them with improvement, is the attainment of the greatest statesman, or wisest philosopher. But without education, a knowledge of the world is nothing more than becoming acquainted with its vices, and follies. Without an education, the world cannot appear to us in its true character. Hence we may discover the youth destitute of education assuming the airs of manhood, and practising many vices in order to gain the appellation of men before nature gives sufficient maturity. Reason teaches us that the spring of life is the season for education; and among the various subjects which should engross our attention, in this life, there is none of higher importance. It includes the knowledge of man; the cultivation of the heart, and the study of our domestic relations. It ought immediately to claim our attention, and we pause not to say, that if parents will attend to the instructing of their children while young, it will enable them to go forth into the world apprized of the diseases, and miseries, which inevitably await immoral conduct.

A number of the respectable people of colour of this city, deeply impressed with the importance of education, have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of raising funds to effect the object now presented to the public notice; viz: the securing of a suitable building, and furniture, for the reception of coloured youth. The organization of the society took place April 20th, 1827: Whereby it was on motion resolved, that the society adjourn to meet the 2d Wednesday in May, 1827, at 8 o'clock P. M. in the hall occupied by the 2d African Presbyterian congregation in the city of Philadelphia, at which time the Rev. Jeremiah Gloucester, is expected to deliver an address to the society on the subject of education.

JOHN BOWERS, President.

JOHN GLOUCESTER, Secretary.
Philadelphia, April 28th, 1827.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Who does not know Tabitha Wilson, the old maid of 45 and upwards, with not a tooth in her head and a tongue long and biting too as a viper's? If you dare venture near old Tabitha, so as to have a good view of her face, you will find traces of what must have been, in other days a beautiful countenance. Her figure too was far from being ungainly, but there was a sad change from the young and handsome Miss Wilson, the delight of the beaux, and the envy of the ladies. She used to be the very pink of fashion among her acquaintances, and if "ten thousand swords leaped not from their scabbards in her defence," at least, almost as many hands in a trice, were made gloveless, ready for her service, whenever she felt disposed to "trip the light fantastic toe."

And how is it possible, that such a lovely being could be suffered to reach her 45th year, without being caught in the chains of wedlock? without partaking of that boon, "that Heaven in mercy gave to man?" One word will explain the whole mystery:

She had a tongue; that was indeed—a tongue, A very tongue.

And I solemnly aver, that for no other reason was Miss Tabitha compelled to remain in a state of maidenhood. She had beauty, she had talents, she had accomplishments, nay, she had lovers and plenty of them too. But somehow or other, none of them came to the point, and poor Tabitha after being surrounded by more suitors than any other young lady, had the mortification to see them all go away, without one having popped the long expected question. Will thou be my wedded wife?

People wondered why Miss Tabitha was deserted by beau after beau, and the old women shook their heads with a significant look, as much as to say, "I know what I know." Things went on thus, until a young man, who had formerly paid attention to Miss Tabitha, left her and married Harriet L.—, an interesting girl, who took such particular care of that unruly member, the tongue, that all who saw

her, regretted she used it so little. Her lover also, was a great favorite, and many wishes and prayers were made for their happiness and prosperity, in a world like ours, so liable to great and sudden changes. And how did Tabitha bear the loss of such a lover? She neither sighed, nor swooned, nor uttered hysterical laughs, as ladies are wont to do in such cases, but her tongue went clickity, clack, click clack, until you would have sworn that the long hidden doctrine of perpetual motion had been discovered, and that this honor was due to Miss Tabitha Wilson, spinster, who had accidentally made the discovery, in the daily use and exercise of her tongue. I had until now, like many others, been ignorant of the wonderful facility she possessed of moving about her unruly member; but this display of her's quite satisfied me, and I freely acquitted Brown of all blame, in leaving her for such a girl as Harriet L.—.

Tabitha was a wit, and one who knew women well said,

"A female wit is a dangerous thing."

And so it proved to Tabitha, for she made enemies of friends, and friends of none.—The young men liked her, at first, for what they thought was agreeable prattle, but on closer acquaintance, they found it but a little remove from what old women call title-tattle, and lawyers, slander. Her faculty of tongue moving, increased with her age, and the lively female wit of eighteen had degenerated into a most venomous backbiting old maid of forty-five. Was there a wedding to take place? Forthwith Tabitha's long tongue was thrust from its cavernous case, and made to speak in hints, and dark surmises, of the conduct of the young and innocent bride. In one instance, she had thrust her tongue so far out that, she was glad to draw it in again, though, at an expense of some hundred dollars. A jury of twelve men having solemnly agreed, that the said Tabitha, was guilty of uttering that, which was not true, upon which, she had to pay the above sum. Alas for Tabitha, "her occupation's gone," for since the verdict against her no one believes a word she says: She does nothing now but take snuff, and those who have seen her lately, say, that her fingers move as nimbly as formerly did her tongue.

Young ladies have you tongues? Beware how you conduct them. The tongue is a little thing to be sure, but a little axe will cut down a great tree. And a little tongue, in the mouth of a slanderous woman, is "sharper than a serpent's tooth." I speak this to you out of pure benevolence. I love you all, and I love to see you imparting smiles, 'mid the domestic hearth. It is your province.—You were made to soothe the toils, and cares, of man's laborious life; to be his partner in affliction, his comforter in trouble, not the destroyer of his happiness and the ruin of his hopes. NED.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MAY 11.

The Office of the "FREEDOM'S JOURNAL," is removed to No. 152 Church-street.

SLAVERY IN THE WEST-INDIES.

The venerable Editor of the New-York Evening Post, has assumed the responsibility of palliating the crime of slavery. For this absurd attempt, we can make but one apology; that is, old age. The many years he has been permitted to enjoy the goodness of Providence, perhaps, have impaired his mind, and left it with much of its former fruitfulness, without sufficient vigour to guide its decisions. This is the most charitable view we can take of such an effort. Had such ideas been advanced by a Spanish nobleman, or a Turkish despot, they would have been a good illustration of his tyranny and political cunning. But in the present case, they can only be considered as coming from a mind enfeebled by age, or actuated by interest.

Mr. C. assigns the following reasons for this extraordinary attempt.

"We have, long since, on good information, been quite satisfied that the fate of our black population in our Southern States has been materially mistaken by us, in supposing it to be doomed to wretchedness, cruelty and oppression, and we have only waited for a fair opportunity to make public the reasons on which this opinion has been formed. We have principally derived it from many important and unreserved personal conversations with numbers of those ladies and gentlemen, who annually come to pass the summer months with us.

"From the above source we have occasionally

obtained the most satisfactory information, that with occasional exceptions, of course, the condition of the black population, there, particularly on the plantations, is one of contentment, of quietude and happiness; and that the connexion of owner and slave is one of mutual attachment. But the principal object in this article is to disabuse the public respecting the black population in the islands, and accordingly we have begun it by entitling it, "Slavery in the West-Indies." It will be shown before I finish that the common idea entertained in this country respecting the wretched state of the black population in the islands, is quite erroneous; that not only is it exaggerated beyond the bounds of truth, but is both misrepresented and misunderstood. When I say this I am well aware of the responsibility I assume, and voluntarily take upon myself the proof of what I advance. I feel indignant that the public mind has long been so poisoned by calumny, and cannot resist the duty I owe the community to expose it.

"A few weeks since an octavo volume was placed in my hands by one of my most respected friends with a request that I would peruse it, and state to the public the result. I proceed to do so. It is entitled "A practical view of the present state of slavery, or an examination of Mr. Stephen's slavery of the British West-India Colonies, containing more particularly an account of the actual condition of the 'Negroes in Jamaica.' &c. by Alexander Barclay, lately and for twenty-one years resident in Jamaica."

It is seen by Mr. C.'s remarks, that his knowledge is derived not from experience, but from free conversation with ladies and gentlemen of the South, and from a volume written by a 21 years Resident of the West-Indies. These interested individuals form the amount of Mr. C.'s testimony. Just as well might Mr. C. summon a Jew to testify in favour of the Divinity of Christ, as a Southern or West-India planter, to give a correct representation of the state of slavery in their respective countries. Let it not be forgotten, that in many instances, a very large portion of the capital of these individuals, consists in slaves; and that their revenue is exuded out of the flesh and blood of their fellow-creatures. Many of them, though polished and generous in other respects, yet in the treatment of their slaves, are so blinded by interest, that they are incapable of judging between right and wrong, or humanity and cruelty.

From the above pamphlet, which (to say the least) carries sufficient contracted selfishness and despotism with it, to render it unworthy the perusal of a Freeman, Mr. C. hazards the following remarks.

"There are few people of colour who will not acknowledge, if pressed, that they were formerly better off when they had a good master and mistress to provide for them, to whom they might look up, at all times, in sickness and in want, and in old age, in preference to the precarious condition of emancipation and dependence."

The object of the volume from which Mr. C. makes large extracts, is to show that the situation of the slave population of the British West-Indies, is not merely tolerable, but desirable; and that there is such a mutual attachment between master and slave, that if the slave were offered his emancipation on the condition of seeking a new home and providing for himself, he would not accept it. In answer to which, we need only say, (for nothing is so stubborn as facts) that we have received a file of Jamaica papers, two of which contain eighty-five advertisements for run-away slaves; the majority of which are marked either on the shoulder or breast. We will extract one as a sample.—"Run-away from the Subscriber Bob, alias Robert Grant, answering to the following description; a congo, 5 feet 2 inches in height, apparently marked M. B. on the right breast with other marks on the shoulders and scars of punishment on the back, &c." If 85 cases of this kind, in two very small newspapers, are not sufficient to refute all that has been said or written, by Mr. C. and his correspondents, there is no reliance to be placed in facts and demonstrations. That there are some instances of kindness on the part of the master, and contentment on the part of the slave, we will highly admit; but they are rare. Take slavery in general, and it will be found oppressive and cruel; and to be content and cheerful under its galling fetters, is to have a mind contracted by ignorance, and sensi-

bilities worn out and brutalized by a series of cruel treatment.

With respect to the assertion, that there are few people of colour who will not acknowledge that they were formerly better off, when under good masters and mistresses, than in their emancipated state, we pronounce it as absurd in the extreme. We have been intimately acquainted with the free people of colour in most of the states, especially the middle and northern, for ten years past; and we have never found a single individual, who preferred a state of bondage to that of freedom; nor a single one who has regretted his emancipation.

Where Mr. C. obtained his information we cannot conceive. The idea that a mind, the least enlightened, should be more contented and happy in a state in which it was not allowed to act from its own volitions, but must be the tool of a superior human agent, is too gross to be inculcated in this enlightened age of the world. But if Mr. C.'s assertions were true, (which cannot be admitted) that the condition of the slave population is one of contentment, of gaiety, and happiness, it would be but another evidence of the evils of slavery. Any practice that will so debase the human mind as to render it happy in such a state, certainly is an evil, and should be discarded by every good man.

With due respect for Mr. Coleman, we must say the stand he has taken, is not likely to do much harm: it is too absurd. The philosopher has descended below himself; he has assumed too much. The only reward we can promise him, is the patronage of the South, and what is still more important, the EULOGIES of the *Enquirer*.

DECEASED IDEAS.

HARRISBURG, Pa. May 1. The trial of Thomas McElheny and Matthew Burlin, for the murder of Miss Garman, terminated yesterday. The jury went out on Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock, and yesterday at 9 o'clock delivered their verdict, which pronounced both defendants not guilty. They were, however, remanded to await trial at the next court in August, for the murder of the child of Miss Garman. In the mean time, we presume an attempt will be made by their counsel to have them discharged under the habeas corpus act: they having been apprehended and imprisoned prior to the last January court. The murder of both those persons was committed at the same time, but the accused are indicted for each offence specially.

PORT GIBSON, March 31.

A Mrs. Cable, who has for some time past kept a tavern in Greenville, received into her house as a boarder, Mr. James Gray, who had lately taken up his abode in the place, and had opened a store and was appointed Post Master. He was a young man of an amiable disposition, and of modest and retiring deportment—just such a character as is most likely to be deceived from virtue by the designing. Mrs. Cable frequently made advances which he could not but understand, and finally yielded to. She had frequently urged him to marry her, which he refused to do; and this last conduct of his raised her jealousy to the highest pitch, and she declared to her servant that if he did not yield to her wishes, she would kill him the first opportunity. Accordingly on his return from New-Orleans, whither he had been on business, she sent for him, and with this direful intent, prevailed on him to stay all night towards morning, and when he was asleep, she appears to have got up, laid her burial dress, previously prepared, on the table, took one pistol and shot him in the back of the head, and then deliberately laying down in the bed by him, placed another to her forehead, and blew off the whole of the upper part of her head! They were found in this condition next morning by the neighbors, who had to creep through the window to get into the room.

Breach of promise of Marriage.—Mary Morse brought an action, in the Baltimore county court, against Henry Tomlinson, for a breach of promise of marriage. The issue was tried the forepart of this week, and the case was fully sustained by the proof—the defendant, after having visited the plaintiff several years, gave a written promise to marry her in 60 days, and afterwards married another lady. Many circumstances of great aggravation were proved on the trial. The jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict for the whole amount of damages laid in the declaration—\$3000 dollars.

Another. At the spring term of the Allegany county Court in Maryland, which closed on the 20th ult. another case was tried for a

breach of promise of marriage, and a verdict of one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars was awarded to the fair plaintiff.—*Eve. Post.*

The Boston Traveller contains an account of the arrival in that city of three men, after fifteen years' captivity among the Indians. They are said to have entered in the late war, and were ordered to the Canada lines, where, in a skirmish with the Indians, they were captured, and finally fell into the hands of the Flat Head Indians and carried to the Rocky Mountains. There is much improbability in some parts of their story, and we shall not publish it at length, until the doubts we entertain of its authenticity are removed.

PANTHER.—Samson Paul, an Indian, living on a small island in Lake George, while out spearing fish, discovered a large Panther swimming towards him. Leaving the fish to combat with his new enemy, he commenced the attack by first pelting him with stones. Nothing daunted at this, the Panther boldly advanced upon the Indian, and the Indian as boldly received him on the point of his spear, and with the first thrust he put out an eye, and the next stuck him in the throat, and held him under water till he was drowned.—The Panther measured 7 feet 3 inches from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail.

Husband's Rights.—At the late term of the Warren County, N. C. Superior Court, a cause was tried against one Forkner, for whipping his wife. The Judge, as is reported by the Warrenton papers, explained the law in the following manner. Although in civilized society it was considered disgraceful for persons in elevated stations to lift their hands against their wives, yet the law was for the great bulk of mankind, who were obliged to labour for their bread, and clearly is, that a husband has a right to inflict moderate punishment on his wife. He informed the jury that the only question for them would be, whether the whipping was barbarous and cruel; whereupon the man was acquitted. [He should have been tarred and feathered.]

Imprisonment for Debt. We observe among the notices to creditors of insolvents, in the state paper, that Sally Layton, of Arcadia, proposes to show cause why her person should not be discharged from imprisonment, &c. The creditors of this lady must be ungallant churls, or the lady herself is not among the gentlest of her sex. Imprisonment of females for debt occurs, we believe, but rarely, and is a relic of barbarism which ought to be blotted from our statutes.—*Rock. Tel.*

Some of the editorial fraternity have lately tried to introduce the practice of sending to the printer a slice of wedding cake with the notices of marriage which they may be requested to publish. A couple in Michigan seem to have had a better idea of this thing—the editor of the Detroit Gazette in publishing a marriage, acknowledges a fine quarter of beef.

Foreign News.

Paris, April 14.—We have just received by express the English papers of the 12th, which announce the following change of Ministry.

Mr. Canning is appointed Premier—in consequence thereof, seven Members of the Cabinet have resigned.

House of Commons, 5 o'clock, 12th April.—Mr. Wynn, president of the India Board, moved that a writ of election issue to the borough of Newport, to elect a member in the room of the Hon. George Canning, who had accepted the place of first Lord of the Treasury.—[Great cheering from all parts of the house.] Mr. Wynn then moved an adjournment to the first of May, in order, to afford time for Mr. Canning to frame his new Cabinet. Mr. Tierney objected, saying that time enough had been taken to form a new cabinet, and as it was understood that seven of the old members had run away and nobody knew when they would return, it was not worth while to wait. The adjournment however, was carried.

It is impossible for us, at this distance, to conjecture who will be Mr. Canning's associates. The Times of April 11, says—that he, Mr. Canning, having refused to accept the station of Premier unless with unrestrained authority to form a Cabinet, had carried his point, and was perfectly free.

Lord Greenville, the British ambassador at Paris, is mentioned for the foreign Secretary, and Mr. Scarlett as the successor of Lord Chancellor.

An arrival at Bordeaux, from Calcutta, brought a report that the crew of the celebrated La Perouse, had been discovered at an island in New-Zealand. The E. I. company had sent a party to ascertain the truth of the affair.

The non-arrival of the Tweed from Mexico, which had on board a large sum in specie had caused uneasiness; and five guineas pre-

mium was paid at Lloyds on the 9th. [A vessel which arrived at this port, spoke her on the 7th April in 49 W. long.]

Accounts from China, to the last of December state that an alarming revolution had broken out in Tartary, and that the Emperor was making the most extensive preparations for suppressing it.

A sound nap.—Jane Shaw, commonly called the Sleeping Beauty, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, and the daughter of a peasant at Aike, near Beverly, (Eng.) was lately in a profound sleep for 18 days, during which time the animal functions were entirely suspended, and the only symptoms of life was a very feeble pulse. For a day or two previous, a considerable aberration of mind had been observed, and when she awoke she was very languid and childish, but a few days restored her to a good state of health, both of body and mind.

Hard Case.—A curious case of seduction and its punishment occurs in the late French papers. A Spanish Count having seduced a young woman, was sentenced, unless he made restitution to her by marriage, to be sent to hard labour at the galleys for four years. The seducer preferred the punishment to the tying the marriage knot.

A convention between the king of England and the Emperor of Brazil, for the abolition of the African slave trade, signed at Rio Janeiro, Nov. 23, 1826, was presented to both houses of Parliament on the 20th ult. It binds Brazil, so far as she is concerned, to effect the extinction of the slave trade, at the end of three years from the ratification of the treaty.

A riot occurred at the election in Carlisle; the military were brought out and fired upon the crowd, and killed and wounded several. A petition was presented in the House of Commons on the 3d of April, by Sir James Graham, complaining of the introduction of the military.

The whole country around Bremen, as far as could be seen, was under water, proceeding from the melted snow.

Several members of the House of Commons, had according to the Times of the 30th of March, been imprisoned, for not attending a call of the House.

The small pox is at this moment making great ravages in Bavaria and Sweden. The Government have in consequence, resorted to vigorous measures to arrest its progress.

The board of health of Cadiz have given notice that vessels from Mexico, the Antilles, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, or any other places, where yellow fever may prevail, shall be subject to quarantine between the 1st of June and the 1st of November.

Accounts from Corfu to Feb. 16, gave favorable information of the state of the citadel of Athens. A supply of provisions had been thrown into the fortress, and some loss had been inflicted on the Turks in the vicinity.

The King of Great Britain had given £100, which, with a like contribution from the funds of the Philharmonic Society, had been sent to the relief of Beethöven, who was suffering from disease and poverty at Vienna.

The Spitalfield weavers had struck for an increase of wages. On the 2d, 12 or 15,000 of them assembled in the Hare-street fields, Bethnal Green, to take into consideration the proposition of the employers, to receive the increased prices after the work in hand should be finished. This proposal was rejected. They conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

The British troops in Portugal were encamped at Coimbra on the 10th of March.

The frigate Galates, had arrived at Portsmouth from Portugal, having left the Tagus, March 22. It is stated, "all the accounts represent the anti-constitutionalists' cause as being at an end."

Summary.

A man was recently tried in Concord, Mass. for counterfeiting six-penny pieces. They were made of double tin, stamped and washed with quicksilver.—New lamps, without wicks, well calculated to burn during the night, begin to be much used. They are sold for 12 and a half cents.—A man named David Davis, committed suicide in Deerfield, N. Y. on the 22d ult.—Mad dogs have made their appearance at New-Orleans; several persons had been bitten by them.—Four of the Irishmen who were concerned in the murder at Southwick, Mass. mentioned in our last, have been caught and committed to jail in Springfield, Mass.—The postmaster at "Big Lick," in Va. and the assistant post master at Canandaigua, have been arrested by an agent of the Post-Office Department on charges of stealing money from the mail.—A gold mine has recently been discovered on the farm of a poor man near Charlotte, N. C.—The U. States troops at Watertown, Mass. have lately contributed three days' rations in salted provisions

and potatoes in aid of the Greeks.—A militia-soldier in Rhode-Island, being blamed by his captain for having no lock to his gun, tied a padlock to it.—The Richmond Whig states that forty-two bushels of letters and papers were lately brought to that city in two mails.

A certain medical quack, who was lately bound to keep the peace for beating his wife, goes among his friends by the name of *Eliaz*, (he likes her).—Washington now contains a population of 20,000. The number of buildings is 2633. Albany has about 18,000 inhabitants, 130 buildings were put up during the last year.—A patent has lately been taken out for an easy chair, the seat, arms and back of which, are made of iron.—A female Dwarf aged 30, weighing 40 pounds, and only 30 inches high, is now exhibiting in this city.—At York, U. C. a private soldier has been sentenced to receive 300 lashes for stabbing a man, while intoxicated.—The citizens of Hartford, Conn. are taking measures to establish infant schools in that city.—On Lake Champlain, are five steamboats, plying to and from the towns on its shores.—Benjamin Collins of Southborough, Mass. lately committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.—It is said that two thirds of the late Senators of the U. S. were widowers or bachelors.—and that the House had 67 bachelors and 24 widowers—making a majority.—A Preacher by the name of Miss Miller, is attracting considerable attention in Pittsburgh, Penn.—Gov. Troup of Georgia is about to retire from the gubernatorial chair.—Lorenzo Dow was preaching, March 31st at New Orleans.—A daughter of Mr. John Bradford of Centre township, Penn. was drowned on the 18th ult.—The health of John Randolph is stated to be so poor, that it is not expected he will ever be able to take his seat in Congress again.—On the 28th ult. the house of Mr. Dingy in Dartmouth, Me. was consumed by fire—the work of incendiaries.—Potatoes of this year's growth have been offered for sale in the market of York, Penn.—A lad named Danson was drowned in the canal, opposite Norristown. The Norristown Herald observes, "It is remarkable that since the first of April, some accident has happened to every family residing near the Schuylkill opposite to this place."—In the Baltimore City Court, Miss Mary Morse has recovered \$3000 damages of Henry Tomlinson, for breach of promise.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. Francis Meade, to Miss Catharine Cato, both of this city.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Miller, Mr. Charles Brown to Mrs. Julia Ann Sampson.

DIED.

In this city, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Jane Johnson, aged 45.

On the 5th inst. Miss Hannah Thompson, aged 25.

ALMANAC.

1827.	SUN	MOON'S
MAY.	Rises.	SETS.
11 Friday, . . .	4 55	7 5
12 Saturday, . . .	4 54	7 6
13 Sunday, . . .	4 53	7 7
14 Monday, . . .	4 52	7 8
15 Tuesday, . . .	4 51	7 9
16 Wednesday, . . .	4 50	7 10
17 Thursday, . . .	4 49	7 11

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

May 4th, Brig Seam, 75 days from Messina. 5th, Ship Edward Bonaffe, Funk, from Havre, with dry goods; Howard, Holdridge, 44 days from Havre.—Brigs Day, 55 days from Messina, via Gibraltar, with fruit; Dromo, Moogan, 13 days from Havana, with coffee, &c. 7th, Ships Corinthian, Davis, from Liverpool, (sailed April 4th) with dry goods; Pacific, R. R. Crocker, sailed from Liverpool, 8th April; Henry IV. Skiddy, from Havre, (sailed 15th) with merchandize; Montano, Smith, (sailed 15th April) from Havre, with dry goods; Great-Britain, (sailed 9th) from Liverpool; Josephine, —, 21 days from Belfast; Marion, 26 days from Trinidad; Cleonatio, 30 days from Liverpool; Empress, Sinclair, 6 days from Charleston, with cotton.

8th, Ships Minerva, 50 days from Rio Janeiro; India, Jones, 29 days from Liverpool; Dalhousie Castle, Walton, from Liverpool, with dry goods; Camillus, Peck, 24 days from Greenock.

Brigs New Packet, Graves, 20 days from St. Domingo; Martha, 30 days from Amsterdam.

9th, Ships Robert Edwards, Sherburne, 28 days from Liverpool, with merchandize; Alicia, Evans, 37 days from Bristol, with crates and coals; Gen. Graham, 21 days from Longhope, with oil, &c.

Brigs New Packet, from St. Thomas; Eliza, 26 days from Dundee, with coals.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1827.

VOL. I, NO. 10.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE. (Concluded.)

Such was the man to whom the island was indebted for its prosperity: which, however, was unfortunately not of long continuance.—No sooner was the peace of Amiens definitively settled, than Buonaparte, determined on the recovery of the colony, the reinstatement of the former proprietors, and the subjugation of the emancipated slaves.

On the arrival in the bay of Samana of the French fleet, having on board twenty-five thousand men, the flower of the French army under the command of General Le Clerc, the brother-in-law of Buonaparte, Toussaint hastened to the spot to reconnoitre its movements. Having never before seen so numerous a fleet, "We shall all perish," said he to his officers; all France is come to St. Domingo. The division under Rochambeau having effected a landing at Port Dauphin, the negroes who had assembled in crowds to behold the strange sight, were charged with the bayonet, and numbers of them killed on the spot; but the main body of the fleet and army, on preparing to land at Cape Francois, received a message from General Christophe, prohibiting of any disembarkation of troops without the orders of his commander in chief. Le Clerc, on this, sent a letter to Christophe, with mingled expressions of conciliation and menace, to which Christophe replied, with great firmness and moderation, that he was responsible for his conduct only to the governor and commander-in-chief, Toussaint L'Ouvverture; that if he attempted to carry his threats into execution, he should know how to resist as became a general officer; and that he accounted those troops which he threatened to land as so many pieces of card, which the slightest breath of wind would dissipate. Le Clerc had seen on shore printed copies of a proclamation drawn up by Buonaparte, in which the same insidious mixture of cajoling and the threatening was used to seduce or intimidate the blacks. "Inhabitants of St. Domingo," it commenced, "whatever be your origin or your colour, you are all French; you are all free, and all equal before God, and before the republic;" and it concluded, "Ally round the captain-general: he brings you peace and plenty. Whoever shall dare to separate himself from him will be a traitor to his country, and the indignation of the republic will devour him as the fire devours your dried canes."

This menace, backed by such an overwhelming force, shook the allegiance of the white inhabitants to Toussaint; Christophe perceived the disaffection, and knowing the town not to be defensible, set fire to it in several places, retreating in good order, and carrying off with him above two thousand of the whites as hostages not one of whom was injured, in the confusion and massacres which followed. This spirited measure, and the active preparations making by Toussaint in the interior, induced Le Clerc to make trial of a scheme, which, if resorted to previous to the commencement of hostilities, might have been successful. He had brought out with him the two sons of Toussaint, whom the latter was to be permitted to see, in the hope that, through them, he might be prevailed upon to acquiesce in the wishes of the First Consul. From the smoking ruins of Cape Francois, Coisnon, their tutor, was despatched with his pupils, to Toussaint's country residence. The interview was affecting, and the artful pedagogue employed all his eloquence to prevail on Toussaint to relinquish the chief command, and become the lieutenant-general of Le Clerc; but it was too late. Toussaint had made his arrangements to oppose the French army, and, after an interview of two hours, left his two sons to decide between their father and their adopted country.

In the History it is stated that the sons returned to General Le Clerc, and were never heard of more; but Lacroix says, that the mother succeeded in detaining them, and that one of them was afterwards intrusted with the command of a body of insurgents.

When Le Clerc found that Toussaint was inexorable, he issued a proclamation, declaring the generals Toussaint and Christophe to be put out of the protection of the law, and ordering every citizen to pursue and treat them as rebels to the French republic. The war now raged with great violence, and every artifice was practised by Le Clerc to procure the defection of the black troops, in

which he was but too successful. The black generals La Plume and Maurepas, went over with their forces to the French: and what was their recompense? Lacroix confirms, to the letter what King Henry has stated in a noble manifesto of September, 1814:

"Maurepas, a man of mild and gentle manners, esteemed by his fellow citizens for his integrity, had been one of the first to join the French, and had rendered them the most faithful services; yet this man was suddenly carried off to port de Paix, and put on board the Admiral's vessels, then at anchor in the roads, where, after binding him to the mainmast, they, in derision, with nails, such as are used in ship building, fixed two old epaulettes on his shoulders, and an old general's hat on his head. In that frightful condition, these cannibals, after having glutted their savage mirth, precipitated him, with his wife and children into the sea! Such was the fate of this virtuous, and unfortunate soldier."

Toussaint, however, had under his immediate command, a well disciplined army; and Dessalines, one of the most courageous, enterprising and skilful of all the negro generals, held the strong fortress of Grotte-perrier, which had been built by the English. The French army laid siege to this place, which after a brave defence, was evacuated by Dessalines, who carried off every thing that was valuable, leaving a small detachment to follow him in the morning. Intoxicated with the successful issue of the siege, the French committed all manner of cruelties on the unfortunate negroes who fell into their hands; and Le Clerc, with equal baseness and folly, publicly restored to the proprietors of estates all their ancient authority. The consequence was such as might have been foreseen; all the blacks who had adhered to the French now deserted them, and again took up arms. Le Clerc perceived his error, and had once more resource to the delusion of proclaiming "liberty and equality to all the inhabitants of St. Domingo, without regard to colour;" with the reservation, however, of the approval of the French government. The negroes, tired of the war, again deserted their leaders; and at length, Christophe negotiated in behalf of himself, his colleague Dessalines, and Toussaint the general in chief, a general amnesty for all their troops, and the preservation of the respective ranks of all the black officers. Le Clerc was too happy to grant these conditions; and a peace was accordingly concluded, by which the sovereignty of France over the Island of St. Domingo was acknowledged by all the constituted authorities.

Toussaint had liberty to retire to any of his estates which he might please to make choice of. He selected that called by his own name, L'Ouvverture, situated at Gonaives; there, in the bosom of his family, he entered upon the enjoyment of that repose of which he had so long been deprived. The secret instructions however of Buonaparte were now to be obeyed; and Le Clerc lost no time in putting into execution an act which has entitled everlasting disgrace on his memory. In the dead of night, a ship of the line and a frigate anchored near Gonaives, and landed a body of troops; they surrounded the house of Toussaint, when Brunet, a brigadier-general, entered the chamber where he slept, with a file of grenadiers, and hurried him and his whole family on board the Hero of seventy-four guns, which proceeded immediately with them to France. Two negro chiefs of the neighborhood, who attempted to rescue him, were taken, and Le Clerc ordered them to be shot. He then caused about one hundred of the confidential friends of Toussaint to be arrested, and sent to the different ships of the squadron; none of them were ever heard of afterwards, and it is supposed that they were thrown overboard.

Toussaint on the passage was kept a close prisoner, and separated from his wife and family; and on the arrival of the ship at Brest, he was merely allowed to see them once and take leave of them forever. He was conducted to the castle of Joux in Normandy, with a single negro to attend on him; his wife and children were conveyed to Bayonne, and nothing more was ever heard of either. On the approach of winter, Toussaint was subsequently removed to Besancon, and there immured in a cold, damp, gloomy dungeon,

which became, as doubtless was intended, his sepulchre;—the floor being actually covered with water. Thus did this great and good man perish.

—o—
From the Abolition Intelligencer.

The surprising influence of prejudice.

That savage nations enveloped in the darkness of ignorance, inured to scenes of rapine and cruelty and murder, should become so lost to all the finer sensibilities of our nature as that "their tender mercies are cruel," is not a matter of very great astonishment. But it is really something more than marvellous that the man whose character has been humanized by civilization, whose mind has been illumined by the rays of science, and whose heart has been renovated by the power of the gospel, should become the advocate of the cruel policy of those dark and ruthless sons of nature.

Should the origin of African slavery be enquired for, it must be sought among the most barbarous nations, and will be found growing out of the most sordid and malignant passions of the human heart; while fraud and violence have in almost every instance, been the means by which our slaves were originally procured. Yet are there multitudes in our own enlightened country, in our boasted land of liberty, who, with the book of God in their hands, and a public profession of allegiance to the compassionate Saviour in their mouths, unblushingly stand forth as the advocates of this cruel system.

How shall we account for such conduct? By supposing that such characters are sturdy hypocrites, who have continued to do violence to their own sense of duty until "their consciences have become seared as with a hot iron?" This may in some instances be the fact; but we are persuaded that in most cases their conduct should be regarded merely as a specimen of the surprising influence of prejudice on the human mind. The prejudices of education, of example, and self interest, all uniting, prepare the mind to receive the most glaring sophistry and to settle down upon its deductions as securely as upon those of the most logical reasoning.

In our last we attended to the argument drawn from the colour of our slaves in support of African slavery. In the present No. we will notice that which is drawn from the assumed fact of the inferiority of the blacks in point of intellect. That the blacks are inferior to the whites in intellectual powers is constantly asserted with the utmost confidence as a fact by the advocates of the system. And from this fact they seem to think the inference fair that they were intended for slaves. But we do not hesitate to declare that the fact is gratuitously assumed, and that the history of mankind not only contradicts but abundantly refutes the assumption.

But before we refer to history we ask how is this inferiority of African intellect to be established? By comparing the slave with his master? Yes, the poor African born in the land of strangers, denied the advantages of education, excluded from all means of mental improvement, bowed down under the burden of a hopeless and perpetual slavery, without any motive to exertion, save the fear of the lash, is brought into contrast with the high minded and aspiring son of fortune, who has been dandled on the lap of affluence, favoured with all the advantages of education; and stimulated with the high hopes of distinguishing his character, immortalizing his name, and ennobling his posterity. Is this fair, is it candid, is it honest?

And almost equally unfair would it be to compare the inhabitants of our own country, or of any of the civilized nations of Europe, with the barbarous and uncivilized tribes of Africa; and from the comparison to pronounce an original and permanent inferiority of mind as characterising the African. Let it be remembered that climate and manners and customs and religion and government all have influence in giving character to a nation, and that in all these respects the African labours under an obvious disadvantage. Nevertheless their character is doubtless far superior to what is generally represented by those who feel interested in degrading them.*

*"The African," says Sir James Yoo, who has for a considerable time been stationed upon the

Now keeping in mind the many disadvantages under which for so many ages they have laboured both at home and abroad, let us turn our attention to the character of a few individuals whom history represents as having, by the energies of their own native genius, arisen to a degree of eminence, which not only rescues their race from the charge of original inferiority of mind, but also sheds a brilliancy and dignity over their own characters.

Hannibal, an African who had received a good education, rose to the rank of lieutenant-general and director of artillery, under Peter the great of Russia, in the beginning of the last century.

The son of Hannibal, above mentioned, a mulatto, was lieutenant-general in the Russian corps of artillery. Greg. p. 173.

Francis Williams, a black, was born in Jamaica about the close of the 17th century.—He was sent to England and there entered the University of Cambridge. After his return to Jamaica he opened a school and taught Latin and the mathematics. He wrote many pieces in Latin verse in which he discovered considerable talents. Greg. 207—219.

Antony Williams Amo was born in Guinea, and brought to Europe when very young.—Under the patronage of the princess of Brunswick, he pursued his studies at Halle in Saxony, and at Wittenburg, where he greatly distinguished himself by his talents and good conduct. In 1734 he "took the degree of doctor in philosophy at the university of Wittenburg." "Skilled in the knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages," and "having examined the system of ancient and moderns," he delivered "private lectures on philosophy" with great acceptance. "In 1744 he supported a thesis at Wittenburg, and published a dissertation, on the absence of sensation in the soul, and its presence in the human body." He was "appointed professor," and the same year supported a thesis "on the distinction which ought to be made between the operations of mind and those of sense." Gregoire highly commends these "two dissertations," as evincive of a mind "exercised in reflection" and addicted to "abstract discussions." In the opinion of Blumenbach they "exhibit much well digested knowledge of the best physiological works of the time." In a memoir of Amo, "published at the time by the academic council, his integrity, talents, industry, and erudition, are very highly commended." Gregoire was unable to discover what became of him afterwards. Greg. p. 173—176. Recs under man.

Job, Ben Solomon, son of the Mahometan king of Banda, on the Gambia, was taken in 1730 and sold in Maryland. He afterwards found his way to England, where his talents, dignified air, and amenity of character procured him friends, among the rest Sir Hans Sloane, for whom he translated several Arabic manuscripts. After being received with distinction at the Court of St. James, he was sent back to Banda. The letters which he afterwards wrote to his friends in England, and America were published and perused with interest. This man is said to have been able to repeat the koran from memory. Greg. p. 160—161.

James Elisha John Capitein was born in Africa. At the age of eight he was purchased on the river St. Andre by a slave dealer, who made a present of him to one of his friends. By the latter he was carried to Holland, where he employed himself in painting, and acquired the elements of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldaic languages. He afterwards went to the University of Leyden, where he devoted himself to the study of theology. "Having studied four years he took his degrees, and in 1742 was sent as a Calvinistic minister to Guinea." What became of him was never known. While in Holland he published an elegy in Latin verse, two Latin dissertations, (one on the calling of the Gentiles, and the other on slavery,) and a small volume of sermons. Greg. p. 196—207.

const of Africa, "is very superior in intellect and capacity to the generality of Indians in North America. They are more sociable and friendly to strangers, and except in the vicinity of European settlements, are a fine and noble race of men." (Sir James Lucas Yoo's letter to John Wilson Croker, Esq. published in the New-York Spectator for Nov. 7th, 1817.)

Ignatius Sancho was born on board a slave ship on her passage to Carthage in South America. Before he was two years old he was carried to England, where in the course of his life he distinguished himself as a literary character. He died in England in 1780. After his death an edition of his letters was published in two octavo volumes, which were well received by the public.—*Greg. p. 227-234. Rees under man.*

Thomas Fuller, a native of Africa, and a resident near Alexandria in the district of Columbia, though unable to read or write, excited surprise by the facility with which he performed the most difficult calculations.—Being asked one day how many seconds a person had lived who was seventy years, seven months and seven days old, he answered in a minute and a half. On reckoning it up after him a different result was obtained.—“Have you not forgotten the leap years?” says the black. This omission was supplied, and the number then agreed with his answer. When this account was given by the late Dr. Rush, Fuller was seventy years old. *Greg. p. 183-185. Rees under man.*

Belinda was brought from Africa at the age of twelve, and sold in Massachusetts.—After being a slave to one man forty years, she addressed to the legislature of that state, in 1782, an eloquent petition for the freedom of herself and daughter, which has been preserved in one of the volumes of the American Museum. *Greg. p. 167-168.*

An African by the name of *Maddocks*, was a Methodist preacher in England. *Rees under man.*

Othello published at Baltimore in 1789, an essay against the slavery of negroes. “Few works can be compared with this for force of reasoning and fire of eloquence. *Greg. p. 185-187.*

Cesar, a black of North Carolina, was the “author of different pieces of printed poetry which have become popular.” *Greg. p. 168.*

Ottobah Cugoana was born on the coast of Pantin in Africa. He was dragged from his country and carried to the island of Grenada. Having obtained his freedom he went to England, where he was in 1786.—Hiatoli, a distinguished Italian, was for a long time acquainted with him in London, “and speaks in strong terms of his piety, his mild character and modesty, his integrity and talents.” Cugoana published a work on the slave trade and the slavery of negroes, which discovered a sound and vigorous mind, and which has been translated into French. *Greg. p. 268-269.*

Gustavus Vasa, whose African name was Olando Equiano, was born in the kingdom of Benin in 1746. At the age of twelve he was torn from his country and carried to Barbadoes. After passing into various hands and making several voyages to Europe, he at length obtained his freedom, and in 1781 established himself in London. There he published his Memoirs, which have been several times reprinted in both hemispheres, and read with great interest. “Vasa published a poem containing 112 verses;” and in 1789 he presented to the British parliament a petition for the suppression of the slave trade. His life and works are familiarly known in England. *Greg. p. 219-227. Rees under man.*

Phillis Wheatly, born in Africa in 1753, was torn from her country at the age of seven, and sold in 1761 to John Wheatly of Boston.

Allowed to employ herself in study, she “rapidly attained a knowledge of the Latin language.” In 1762, at the age of nineteen and still a slave, she published a little volume “of religious and moral poetry, which contains 39 pieces,” and has run through several editions in England and the United States.” She obtained her freedom in 1775, and died in 1780. *Greg. p. 234, 241.*

Benjamin Banaker, a black, of Maryland, applied himself to astronomy with so much success, that he published almanacs in Philadelphia for the years 1794 and 1795.—*Greg. p. 185, 188.*

The son of Nimbara, or Niambarra, “king of the region of Sierra Leone,” who “coded a portion of his territory for the use of the colony,” (*New York Spectator*, No. 2019,) “came to England to study.” He rapidly acquired different sciences, and in a short time was so well acquainted with the Hebrew as to be able to read the Bible in the original. This young man who gave such promising hopes, died a short time after his return to Africa. *Greg. p. 161, 1-2.*

James Derham, born 1767, was formerly a slave in Philadelphia. “In 1738, at the age of twenty-one, he became the most distinguished physician at New-Orleans.” “I conversed with him on medicine,” says Dr. Rush, “and found him very learned. I thought I could give him information concerning the treatment of diseases, but I learned more from him than he could expect from me.” *Greg. p. 182, 183.*

Toussaint Louverture, general of St Do-

mingo, was once a slave. He was a man of “prodigious memory,” brave, active, indefatigable, and really great. *Greg. p. 102, 105.*

Christophe, the late king of Hayti, arose from slavery to a throne, and has displayed great energy of character.

Extract from an ADDRESS, delivered in Potsdam, N. Y. July 4th, 1826, by the Rev. O. P. Hoyt, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that town.

“Among the omens which portend evil to our country, I must mention Slavery. But what shall I say of it? To say that it is the disgrace of human kind, the curse of the earth; the scourge of Heaven, the offspring of hell, would be speaking the truth. But all this is not even the preface to its horrors. There is a cloud gathering over our country. It does not resemble a man’s hand. It does not promise a refreshing shower. It is heavy with vengeance and black with the elements of ruin. It covers half the nation, and louder than our cannon can proclaim our ‘liberty,’ it thunders back the voice of ‘Slavery.’ Its lightnings have already kindled a conflagration in many of our southern cities. And even now they cannot hear the midnight cry of fire unaccompanied with agonizing apprehensions, that it is bursting with all its latent horrors on their defenceless dwellings.—There are now as many as 2,000,000 slaves in the United States. Their increase is almost incredible. Let fancy carry you forward to the end of another half century and contemplate the possibilities of our condition. Twenty years is more than time enough to double the black population. In 1880, therefore, at this rate, we shall have a number of negroes larger by about 4,000,000, than the present white population. In some states the increase of the slaves is more than three times as great as that of the whites. In South Carolina for ten years preceding 1820, the increase of the latter was only 8 to every hundred, while that of the former was 26. As often therefore as a given number of the white inhabitants increased 800, the same number of the black was increased 2,600. In some of the states the number of slaves is already greater than that of the free. Many of these are subjected to sufferings of which we can have only a faint conception. It is not true, as we are prone to imagine, that all masters are alike cruel. Many of them are humane. But this not uniformly their character. There are monsters of barbarity among them, having nothing human but the form. It was such wretches who sat for the picture which Cowper drew.

“There is no flesh in Man’s obdurate heart.” Let it be remembered that these negroes only need to know their strength and the unrighteous tenure by which they are held in bondage, together with an artful leader, and they would drench the whole continent from the Potomac to the gulf of Mexico, in the blood of the whites. It is vain to think of keeping them in ignorance. They know it to be unreasonable that they should be thus oppressed. Some of the free blacks are men of intelligence. Their influence is great.—A new spirit is kindling through the whole body of the slaves. You cannot make the poor black believe it right thus to oppress him. His nature revolts at the thought.—The mementos of our country’s liberty, they see every where. They hear it in the rejoicings of this day. True, they cannot read. They have heard of the scenes of St. Domingo. They see there a coloured population, intelligent and free and happy. Nay more. They see them standing on the shore, and with a fraternal philanthropy offering them the hand of friendship: offering them houses and lands and liberty. Alas, chains and bondage forbid them to go. Their only relief is to retire into their comfortless cabin to dream of a freedom they are never to enjoy, or meditate on some plan to cut their way with a bloody sword, to liberty and happiness. A secret influence is imperceptibly conveyed from the land of Bolivar to the miserable slaves. It invites them to freedom.—You cannot intercept that influence. You may build a wall to heaven around the island of the blacks and still you cannot resist it.—Their example will be perpetually before the slaves and serve as a beacon to invite them to insurrection. It bids them to go forth to freedom or to death. The stifled voice of discontent and desperation has long since been heard.—The poor black, preferring death to slavery, has proved that his soul could meditate on vengeance and his arm could execute it. The plot of Charleston will be long remembered.

“Something must be done.” The day of vengeance is not far distant. The tempest is gathered on the mountain tops and threatens to sweep down into the plains below, desolating with its lightning and deafening with its thunder. A convulsion may yet shake Virginia which we shall feel to this remote corner of the Union. Slavery is a national sin. The stain cleaves to the Constitution of the whole country. And when Jehovah makes inquisition, as He surely will, for the blood of His black children, our garments will be all stained with it. The judgments of Heaven may sweep through the whole land. The arm of the slave may yet grasp the battle axe and the sword, and if not we, our children, or our children’s children may perish beneath the stroke. Am I told that blacks dare not rise upon their masters? So said the men of St Domingo. “The slaves dare not rise.” But they did rise. A plot was formed and matured and executed for the achievement of their freedom. And the rains of more than thirty years have scarcely yet bleached the soil from the blood of the French.

I know not what the interposition of heaven and the exertion of men may do to avert this danger. But the causes now at work, are moving on as steady as the progress of the sun to this very result. Slavery must be abolished or scenes will here be witnessed, of which the very story will make our ears tingle and our hearts bleed. The tale of St. Domingo, with all its horrors, will be but infant’s prattle by its side.”

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE FREEDOM’S JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors—

I beg leave to draw your attention to Mr. Clay’s Speech, delivered before the last Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society, at Washington. It should be matter of no small concern to the free people of colour, to perceive the rapid progress of the Colonization Society; its increase cannot be viewed in any other light, than a desire to get effectually rid of the free people. Mr. Clay particularly informs us, that it is to have nothing to do with the delicate question of Slavery; it is, says he, intended to be exclusively applied to the free people. I am aware that many philanthropists have become converts to the colonization scheme; many, I doubt not, who have at all times espoused the cause of the oppressed, and imagine that it will ultimately prove beneficial to them; others, think that it is the only means by which Africa can become civilized, and “Eulipia stretch forth her hands to God;” but they do not penetrate the real views of the Colonization Society, who have carefully disguised their intentions; which have since the formation of this society been aimed at the liberty of the free people; many of the Southern States have the same object in view, witness their severe laws against those people: for instance, they are prohibited from returning to the state of South Carolina, on any pretext whatever. The colonizing plan, as exposed by Mr. Clay, is intended indirectly to force the free people to emigrate, particularly those in the Southern States, where they are so much oppressed by prohibitions and taxation. It cannot but be warmly patronized by slave-holders. Mr. Clay contradicts in the most positive manner, those advocates of the colonizing system, who have so repeatedly assured us that it is the only way by which the nation can get rid of that curse to the country, Slavery; the only means of ever atoning to Africa for the injury we have done her. Ministers of the Gospel have preached to us the same from the pulpit. Those who are favourable have in this manner been deceived.

Mr. Clay’s proposal is to remove annually six thousand of those persons, and thus he says keep down their alarming increase; this he avows to be the grand object of the Society. The Baltimore Memorial, to which he adverts, was not the unanimous sentiments of the coloured people; for I am credibly informed, that at least two-thirds of the meeting dissented from it. At a meeting lately held in Philadelphia, of the most respectable people of colour, consisting of nearly three thousand persons, to take this subject into consideration, there was not one who was in favour of leaving this country; but they were all opposed to colonization in any foreign country whatever. I have read with much attention, the remarks of a writer, under the signature of “P.” in Mr. Poulson’s paper of the 21st. of March, on the subject of colonizing the free people of colour in Africa; he speaks of the sentiments of these people in Pennsylvania.

A MAN OF COLOUR.

At the Superior Court for Warren county, [N. C.] Judge Ruffin presiding, a free boy of colour, named William Henison was convicted of forcibly breaking into a house and of stealing therefrom a few articles of small value. Sentence of death was passed upon him, by the Court, to be carried into execution on the third Friday in May.

FREEDOM’S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MAY 18.

Our Patrons will recollect that the terms of payment for our Journal are, \$2 50 in advance, for the year; or \$1 50 in advance for every six months. We are sorry to be under the necessity of saying that these terms have not been complied with by many. We sincerely hope that such of our patrons as live in the city, will come forward and pay their several dues; and that those abroad will make payment to our Agents, as the issuing of our paper depends on the punctuality of our subscribers.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Though the interesting subject of Education has been so ably discussed by our correspondent Philanthropos; yet, as from experience of its vital importance to society, we hope we shall not be considered by a majority of our readers as trespassing unprofitably upon their time, by what remarks we shall offer. Though a hackneyed theme, it is ever a profitable one to reflect upon; and though to a portion of our readers, our remarks may have nothing new to recommend them; yet to others, they may not only be new and interesting, but profitable.

As the education of our rising youth is an object of the highest importance to the community, we would respectfully invite the attention of all our friends to the present state of the different African Free Schools. Believing that the future respectability of our people will eventually rest on the education which our children and youth now receive; we confess, that we are quite solicitous, that they should enjoy to the full extent what few advantage, public or private benevolence has granted them. The generality of us are so engaged and advanced in life, that but little can be expected of us; to the rising generation we are to look—upon them our anxious eyes are fixed, as the future “pride and glory” of our race. And we see no reason why at this enlightened era, our children should not enjoy more of the advantages of education. While the benevolence of the age has founded and endowed Seminaries of Learning for all other classes and nations; we have to lament, that as yet, no door is open to receive the degraded children of Africa. Alone they have stood—alone they remain stationary; while charity extends the hands to all others.

We believe, that it is time for us to be satisfied with our former irregular mode of education. The day has been, when if any of us could read, it was considered “passing strange;” and we believe this has been unfavourable towards our improvement. This wonderment and praise from our fairer brethren, instead of exciting, has been the cause of many halting in their career of acquiring knowledge; and Ignoramus-like, possessing just enough to be the laughing stock of all. We feel that we cannot reprobate too highly this custom of lauding the most simple actions performed by a person of colour. Can he read and write a little? Can he cypher and transact the common affairs of life, almost as well as other men? He is praised and flattered—he is considered a prodigy of learning—his fame extends from Dan to Beersheba. The effects of flattery are often dangerous to the middle-aged and intelligent; and what ought we to expect them to be on the youthful mind, unsupported by the sage counsels of age and wisdom?

We confess, that we are so zealous for the future welfare of our race, that we cannot bear the idea, that our children should advance no further than we have, in the acquirement of knowledge, or in the acquisition of the mechanic arts. Education is so important, that we feel highly interested at all attempts, however imperfect. To it alone, the civilized and enlightened man owes his superiority over the savage. Without it,

man cannot perform one half the design of his Creator: for though he may worship him, and have some ideas of Deity, yet how can he fulfil the chief end of his creation, without an insight into those pages of inspiration which were designed as the foundation upon which he should ground his belief, and future hopes, of a resurrection beyond the grave? While the mind of the savage and uneducated left entirely to itself, will be as contracted as the cabin in which he resides; to the more fortunate member of civilized society, all the sacred stores of nature are unlocked; all her secret laws are revealed; the powers of other creatures become subject to his control; and the faculties and attainments of men are made subservient to his advancement.

So manifold are the advantages of education that we should trespass upon the good sense of our readers were we to enumerate them; but if any subject was ever worthy of their consideration, it is this. It is the pillar of civilization; it is the foundation of good order. So high a sense had the Pilgrim Fathers of New-England of it, that the subject of schools was ever considered by them as one of the greatest. Long have they slumbered in their graves, but the beneficial results of their wisdom still remain, in the intelligence which more particularly distinguishes their descendants.

In Scotland, we behold the same good effects, resulting from like causes. Since the establishment of parochial schools, the people have been distinguished for their honesty, sobriety, and decency. Nor is it a mere experiment; but at this late period, we must impute the knowledge, prudence and love of order, which mark the Scotsman, to the operation of her excellent schools. In no country in Europe, with an equal population, do so small a number of crimes fall under the chastisement of the law.

We all know, how highly important the Ancients considered the education of youth. In Sparte, children being considered the property of the State, were not entrusted after the age of seven, to their parents; but they were educated at the expense of the State, under teachers of approved abilities and learning. In the rising ages of Rome, while their primitive virtue and integrity flourished with their arms and command, the training up of youth was considered as a most sacred duty; thinking themselves, in the highest manner, obliged to leave fit successors to the empire of the world. Cornelia, Aurelia, and Accia must themselves have enjoyed superior advantages of education, to have formed such men as the Gracchi, Julius Caesar, and Augustus. The beneficial results of the Spartan system were evident in the intelligence, bravery, and love of country, which characterized the future years of her sons. And as for Roman bravery, Roman devotion to the love of country, and Roman eloquence, who has not heard of Manlius, Regulus, and Tully?

Schools then, being so necessary to the welfare and existence of society; how can we, who are as watchmen upon a high tower, remain silent, when we behold our children neglected, and enjoying so few advantages? Surely the age we live in, is one of experiment, enterprise and improvement; but are we only to behold the good effects of these, and *Tantalus-like*, not taste them? We hope not. We believe that we have as many, and as warm friends as ever; who need only to be reminded of the unequal disadvantages under which our children labor, before they will devise something better.

We can never expect to behold enlightened citizens of colour, unless a commencement is made towards the formation of such in the proper education of the rising youth. For education is to the mind, what gold is to the miser. Without it, man is little superior to the brute creation—with it, he is a companion for angels. With it, he can trace the superintendence and providence of the Deity through all his works of creation: but with-

out it, he must impute them all to chance, or some blind fatality. For though the powers of the mind are the gift of nature; to education we are indebted for their direction, their exercise and their enlargement. Nature may implant our affections; education must cultivate, invigorate, and refine them.

While other members of the community are daily advancing from the present improved modes of instruction; our children have been altogether excluded from a participation of them. So prejudiced are the minds of some, that they think a little reading and spelling all that is necessary for them; while others care not whether they acquire even these. And so imperfect has been their acquisition, that many after leaving school, and before arriving at manhood, have lost even this little; while the difficulties others have encountered, in the perusal of other authors besides the "Testament," have ever after given them a distaste to reading. The few who study Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, advance so little, that after leaving school they can derive no advantage from them. Parrot-like they have acquired them, and parrot-like they forget them.

(To be Continued.)

Domestic News.

Melancholy Accident.—In Fairfield, on Sunday, the 8th inst. as Mrs. Roba Thorpe, with her father Mr. Jeremiah Pier, and her son, a boy of 8 years, were proceeding in a one horse wagon to the Fatonville church, the harness became dislocated from one of the thills in such a manner that the wagon struck and frightened the horse, who was soon ungovernable, and went at random over descending ground for nearly a mile. Mr. Pier was first thrown from the wagon, and had a shoulder dislocated by the fall—the boy escaped injury by slipping through the fractured beam of the wagon; but Mrs. Thorpe, who still determined to adhere to the crazy vehicle, and held upon the reins, was at length thrown from her seat in descending a sharp declivity in the road and struck upon her head with such violence as to leave her senseless on the ground. She lingered to the 15th inst. and expired.—*Little Falls paper.*

Mad Dogs.—A mad dog was killed this morning in the yard of Alexander Telfair, Esq. between eight and nine o'clock. We communicate the fact that our citizens may be put on their guard, as it is very probable that there are other dogs that have been bitten by this animal. The dog law, we are authorized to state, will be rigidly enforced from this day. Let every dog in this city be sacrificed rather than the life of one individual should be lost by the dreadful effects of hydrophobia.—*Savannah Republican.*

Patrick Mallory, has been confined in jail at Concord, Mass. upwards of 24 years. He was imprisoned on a charge of murder, and was brought forward for trial, but remanded to prison on the plea of insanity. Since his imprisonment he has been wilfully dumb for three years. For 14 days he abstained from all nourishment, and was greatly emaciated: on being solicited to take some food, he replied "bring me a pint of rum." He took food however on the 15th day. Tobacco is his only solace, and when he cannot get it, he chews the straw from his bed. He lately made an attempt to assassinate the jailer with a chisel, in consequence of the jailer's dressing him in a clean suit of clothes. He is about 70 years of age, a native of Ireland.

Hurricane in Virginia.—We are informed, says the Norfolk Beacon of Tuesday last, that a most destructive hurricane was experienced near Dozier's Bridge, in Princess Anne county, about noon on the 24th ult. which, although of but a few minutes duration, spread desolation in its course, destroying houses, trees, fences, and laying prostrate every thing which opposed its fury. Its direction was from the West towards the east. Several houses were unroofed, some utterly demolished, and many of their inhabitants severely bruised, and in some instances, their bones broken, so as greatly to endanger their lives. The fury of the storm and the destruction thereby occasioned says our informant, are without a parallel in that section of country.

CAPE FEAR, May 2.

New Hanover Superior Court.—Several criminal prosecutions excited much interest at this Court. On Saturday, the last day of the Session, came on the trial of Archibald Johnston, a colored man, for concealing on board the brig Sally Ann, bound for Boston, thereby to assist his escape, a slave named Frederick, an offence made punishable by death. Much time was consumed in forming a jury, the prisoner exercising his right of challenge in numerous instances. The jury retired from the box at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued in consultation until within a few minutes of 12 o'clock, P. M. when being sent for by the judge, they stated that they could not agree on a verdict. The legal duration of the Court, being on the eve of terminating by the lapse of time, his honour the judge, discharged the jury; and remanded the prisoner to jail, to await his trial at the next term.

James McGuire, in Greenup, Ky. was lately killed in defending his son from arrest. The son had stabbed a young man, and retreated to his father's house. The officer who was sent to arrest him, received a stroke from a sword by the father, and immediately ordered the guard to shoot him down, which they did.

Cure for Intemperance.—Andrew H. Hutton, of Newcastle, in the State of Delaware has published a certificate, under his own name, that after having been twelve years a confirmed drunkard, he has been cured by the medicine of Dr. Chambers. The quantity of liquor to be drank was about five quarts a week, which cost him \$2 1-2 cents, and the time he lost by drunkenness he estimates at \$3 a week. He says he is now a hearty man, sleeps well at night, has a good appetite, and can accomplish more work in a week now, than formerly in three months. Mr. H. states that his wife now thinks herself "in a new world." He took the last of his medicine on the 26th of March, and up to the 13th of April he had not tasted of and had an inclination to take ardent spirits.

[Freeman's Journal.]

Accident.—As three gentlemen were riding into town yesterday morning, from an excursion in the country, their horse took fright, in consequence of the violent shaking of the limbs of a tree, in the Bowery, into which some boys had clambered, and setting off at full speed, their vehicle was upset, and its inmates precipitated to the ground. One of them received considerable injury. But the poor horse was the greatest sufferer, for both his hind legs were broken by his striking them against the fore part of the carriage, one so that the parts only adhered together by a slight tegument. In this situation he is said to have run, on the stumps, for about a hundred yards.—*M. G.*

Rebate of Counterfeits.—A new omission of counterfeit three dollar notes of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank has just made its appearance. The signature of Mr. Knower, the President, and Mr. Olcott, the Cashier, are admirable, and the filling up easy and natural. The paper and engraving is as coarse as the genuine ones, which is saying a good deal. The bill before us is of the letter "S," dated July 4, 1823.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The formation of the new ministry is cause of much excitement in London. Whatever may be the opinions about the resignation of the old Tory Members, it seems Mr. Peel's retiring has given satisfaction to no one, not even to those who differ from him in politics, so high he stands in the estimation of all, for talents and moral integrity.

The following was handed about on Saturday, as a programme of the new Administration:—

Mr. Canning, First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary. M. Huskisson, Home Secretary. Mr. Robinson, Secretary for the Colonies. Lord Dudley & Ward, Privy Seal. Lord Harrowby, Lord President. Mr. Wynn, Board of Control. Duke of Buckingham, Chancellor of the Dutchy. Mr. Sturges Bourne, Board of Trade. Sir John Leach, Sir John Copely, and Mr. Scarlett, are named for the Seals. The Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral. Lord Anglesea, Commander-in-Chief. Lord F. Bantick, The Ordnance.

Thomas Campbell, Esq. was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, on 12th April. This is another mark of the homage the Glaswegians always pay to genius. We shall publish an account of it to-morrow.

A Carlisle paper says, that a number of operatives have set out to embark for America, or are preparing to do so. The price of weaving the lowest class of Gingham is now so much reduced as to render it perfectly impossible for a weaver to provide for a large family, even oatmeal or potatoes, though he toil fourteen hours a day.

SUMMARY.

The Connecticut School fund amounts to more than one million seven hundred thousand dollars.—A Piano Forte manufactory is about to be established in Williston, Vt.

Thirty people have been drowned, and several more maimed by the wreck of the Rob Roy, which was ashore at L'Islet, L. C. The schooner Lewis McLane of Seaford, Del. has been lost near Barnegat.—*Seamless Shoes.*—A method has been invented in Eng. of making a shoe from a single piece of leather, without a seam.—On the 9th inst. the boat of the Mail stage was cut open on its passage between Trenton and Kingston, N. J.; and an unsuccessful attempt made to obtain the mail bag.—On the eve of the 7th inst. Mr. John Whipple, of Albany, was fired upon and killed while sitting in the second story of his dwelling house.—One of the runners of the U. S. Bank at Philadelphia, was committed to prison on a charge of having stolen two notes of \$1000 each.—Nine valuable horses belonging to the Erie line of stages were lately poisoned in Cleveland, Ohio.—The powder mill of Mr. John Reed, near Sawneytown, My. city, with all its contents, consisting of 1500 weight of powder, and the same quantity of salt petre, together with the adjoining buildings, have been totally destroyed.—The Physicians of Connec-

ticut have resolved that they do not consider it their duty to visit patients on the Sabbath unless satisfied that the case is urgent.—At Cheraw, S. Carolina on the 10th inst. the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer was at 98 degrees in the shade.—Rev. A. Harding of Greenfield, Mass. has recovered \$444 of Dr. W. Brooks, in an action for slander.—By means of a telescope, 36 spots have been seen on the sun's disk at Charleston, S. C.—No much snow fell in New-Ipswich, N. H. and vicinity on the 8th inst. that the drifts in the road were several feet.—Strawberries and cherries have appeared in the Richmond Va. market.—The Macon (Geo.) Telegraph says, a machine has been invented for making *Lee's Pills* by steam, by means of which five pecks can be manufactured in a minute!

William C. Barton, Esq. Justice of the Peace, &c. &c. of Savannah, Geo. has been indicted for mal-practice in office, and found guilty, and sentenced, to ninety days imprisonment, and removal from office.—A man, woman, and child were drowned on the 5th ult. by the upsetting of a stage at Fort Edward in the northern part of this state.—Nancy Hewlett of Groton, Conn. aged 15, lately committed suicide by taking laudanum.—The Mayor of Baltimore has ordered all street beggars to be taken to the almshouse.

At the Merrimack Company's Mills, in Lowell, Mass. eleven thousand yards of cloth are manufactured daily!—Mr. McKenny was lately married to Mrs. Mary Jackson, both of Harper's ferry, he being the lady's fifth husband, and she only in her twenty-eighth year!—A fire occurred at New-Orleans on the 15th ult. which consumed nearly half the square opposite the Theatre.—New potatoes raised upon Albany Hill have this season, been sold in that market.—There are 8 yearly meetings of Friends in the United States. Their whole number of members exceed 150,000.—In Indiana there are a father, mother, and child, whose united ages do not amount to twenty-six!—Thomas Dummer, jr. who killed John Fry in Richmond, co. Pa. in October last, and for whose apprehension the governor of that state offered a reward of \$300, has been arrested at Geneva, Ontario co. and lodged in jail.

Mrs. Minty Graham of Hagarstown, Md. who was lately tried on an indictment as a common scold, has been honourably acquitted; it being proved to the satisfaction of the jury that she was an uncommon scold.—Mr. Thomas Wright, of Cincinnati, has invented a machine to go by steam, which will cut 3000 lath per hour.—The corner stone of an Episcopal Church was laid in the village of Meadville, Pa. on the 11th ult.—Leonard Moore, of Blandford, Mass. lately leaped from his chamber window, in a deranged state of mind, and has not been heard of since.—Mr. Haddock, the Androides man, is engaged in inventing a new machine for the manufacture of paper.—A very extensive bed of stone coal has been discovered in Perry county, Penn.—The population of Niagara, U. C. is stated to be 2587.

On Monday last the Coroner was called to view the body of an unknown coloured man found floating in the dock, foot of Fulton-st. He had on blue cloth trousers, thin black and white striped vest, a red and white handkerchief around his neck, and appeared to be about 36 years of age.—A Mr. S. S. was recently married to a Miss Sleep. A punster said, what a flock of young dreams will be produced!—The City Inspector reports the death of 83 persons during the last week, ending on Saturday, 12th inst. viz:—33 men, 15 women, 15 boys, and 20 girls.

MARRIED.—In Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, Mr. John Ashton, to Miss Catharine H. Stevens.

DIED.—On the 11th inst. very suddenly, Mr. Moses Evans.

ALMANAC.

MAY.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
18 Friday,	4 49	7 11	☾
19 Saturday	4 48	7 12	☾
20 Sunday	4 47	7 13	☾
21 Monday	4 46	7 14	☾
22 Tuesday	4 45	7 15	☾
23 Wednesday	4 44	7 16	☾
24 Thursday	4 44	7 16	☾

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

May 11th, Ship John Wells, from Liverpool, with dry goods; Acosta, Chadwick, London.—Brigs Albion, 70 days from Cork; Enterprise, Downs, 20 days from St. Thomas.—May 13th, Ships Niagara, Brown, 5 days from Charleston, with cotton; &c.; Jupiter, Clark, 13 days from St. Croix, with rum; &c.; Mary Lord, Rossiter, 106 days from Canton, with teas, &c.—Brig; Mary Livingston, Ewen, 13 days from St. Juan de Nicaragua, with hides, &c.; Emeline, Higgins, 14 days from Havana, with sugar, &c.—Pacific, Jones, 21 days from Guadalupe, with molasses; Cicero, Nye, 14 days from Rio Hacha.

POETRY.

From the New-York Afrror.
THE SWEDISH STRANGER.

No children wept o'er thee;
No wife mourned thy doom,
But strangers have laid thee
Within the dark tomb.
Oh! thine was the sorrow
That knoweth no care,
That clouds the bright morrow
Too dark to endure.
Oh! none soothed thy pillow;
No ear heard thy sigh;
Far away o'er the billow,
Alone thou didst die.
Ah! why from thy lov'd home,
Why didst thou depart,
On the blue wave to roam
From the friends of thy heart?
When with life thou didst part,
And no lov'd one was near—
Oh! breathed there a tear,
Could refuse thee a tear,
Or that, cold as the moist clay
That covers thy breast,
Could still tranquilly lie
In its passionless rest?
The night wind is sighing
A requiem, near
Where cold thou art lying
In loneliness dear.
No willow bends o'er thee;
No stone marks the spot,
But dark weeds around thee,
Prove thou art forgot.

RETROSPECTION.

I love thee, long-past time;
Thy memory is to me,
Sweet as the early village chime,
Slow wafted o'er the lea—
I love to sit and muse
On thy fast-fading hour—
And bless the gentle hope that strews
My closing path with flowers.
Tis to unfold a page,
Enriched by many a year,
To trace in lone and dreary age
Joy to youth's spring-time dear!
To bid the past restore
Gifts it once fondly gave—
Friends, whom this heart shall clasp no more
And love, that's in the grave!—
Gay childhood I recall,
Bright in its beams and showers—
The bow, the bat, the wicket, all
That gladdened life's young hours!
And manhood's ripening years,
By dearer thoughts imprest;
When, first, a lover's hopes and fears
Throbbed in my glowing breast
One angel form I see,
Lovely as tints of even—
I hear the sigh, that gave to me
The fairest work of Heaven!—
I look through many a year
Of bliss, of wedded love—
Mary, forgive this starting tear,
Shall we not meet above?—
Thy beauty lingers still,
On many a shining brow;
Sweet as the beam on the purpled hill,
When all is silent below—
Thy virtue still survives,
In many a stainless breast;
The mother in her offspring lives,
And, still, the sire is blest!

VARIETIES.

LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

In the city of Pisa there is a round tower of eight stories of pillars, 180 feet high, including so much out of the perpendicular, that the top projects fifteen feet over the base. The way up to the top is by a flight of steps within, of so gentle an ascent, that it is said a horse could mount with ease. In going up, the inclination of the tower is found to be considerable, but in coming down still more so. It appears on the upper side as if you were ascending, on the lower side, as if you were descending, on the lower side, you feel as if you would fall headlong. On the top it has a fearful slant; and but for the iron railing which surrounds it, few would venture to trust themselves there. The base on the lower side appears sunk in the ground above six feet. It is built of marble, and has stood more than six hundred years without fissure or decay, having been raised in 1174. It is supposed to have sunk, when built as high as the fifth story; and the architect had the boldness and the skill to complete it in the direction it had taken.

ANECDOTE OF WHITEFIELD.

One evening while Foote was exhibiting Mr. Whitefield to public ridicule in the theatre of Drury Lane, the venerable man himself was engaged in preaching at Tottenham court chapel. The subject was "the joys of heaven." Towards the close of his discourse when his piety, his imagination, and his eloquence were on fire, he cried out in the midst of a melted and enraptured assembly, pointing to the heavens, "there, there, an ungodly foot tramples on the saints no more."

DECYPHERING OF HIEROGLYPHICS.

From the Christian Observer for February.
"Professor Seylfarth of Leipzig, who has been employed in decyphering the Egyptian Antiquities at Rome, states, that he has discovered all the dynasties of Egypt, from Minos to the times of the Romans; that he can show that Osiris was a real person; that he has found the picture of a Jew in bonds, and other allusions to the state of slavery to which the Jews were reduced. He adds, that he has found the old and new testaments in the Sefitic, and the Pentateuch in the Mo-phitic dialect; the acts of the councils of Nicoc in the Coptic language; Coptic glossaries and grammars in the Arabic language; and Mexican manuscripts in hieroglyphics, from which he infers, that the Mexican and the Egyptians had intercourse with each other from the remotest antiquity, and that they had the same system of mythology."

Henry VIII.—The connubial history of Henry may be stated in a few words:—He divorced his first wife upon the convenient plea of conscience, in order to marry one younger and handsomer. He murdered the second through satiety, and growing passions for another. He married a third, four and twenty hours after the execution of the second. She, happy woman! died in a few months. The fourth he divorced because she was not so beautiful as her picture—a great Flanders mare as he delicately termed her. The fifth he beheaded, on very questionable evidence of infidelity; and the sixth and last he would have burnt at Smithfield as an heretic.

Burial of a Man alive.—The last papers from the Arabian Gulf, bring an account of the seizure and barbarous murder, at Bussorah, of a courier, conveying letters from a rebel chief to persons in that town. The unfortunate man was bastinadoed, to extort a confession, that might implicate certain innocent persons; he was then conveyed to a public cross road; on his requesting some water to drink, it was poured into his mouth, mixed with clay; his two feet were then fastened separately to stakes, at the sides of a pit, in such a manner, that his head and body were hung reversed within it; the earth was thrown in, and the wretched sufferer buried alive.

A person named Owen Moore once left his tradesman somewhat unceremoniously, upon which occasion a wag wrote—
Owen Moore has run away,
Owing more than he can pay.

ART OF LIVING HAPPILY.

The following maxims or rules of action, might, if strictly observed, go far to increase the happiness, or at least to diminish the inquietude and miseries of life:—
Observe inviolably, truth in your words, and integrity in your actions.
Accustom yourself to temperance, and be master of your passions.
Be not too much out of humor with the world; but remember it is a world of God's creating; and however sadly it is marred with wickedness and folly, yet you have found in it more comforts than calamities, more civilities than affronts, more instances of kindness towards you than cruelty.

Try to spend your time usefully, both to yourself and others.

Never make an enemy, nor lose a friend, unnecessarily.

Cultivate such an habitual cheerfulness of mind, and evenness of temper, as not to be ruffled by trivial inconveniences and crosses.
Be ready to heal breaches in friend ship, and to make differences, and shut litigation yourself as much as possible, for he is an ill calculator that does not perceive that one amicable settlement is better than two law suits.
Be it rather your ambition to acquit yourself well in your proper station than to rise above it.

Despise not small honest gains, and do not risk what you have on the delusive prospect of sudden riches. If you are in a comfortable thriving way, keep in it, and abide your own calling, rather than run the chance of another. In a word, mind to "use the world as not abusing it," and probably you will find as much comfort in it as is most fit for a frail being who is merely journeying through it towards an immortal abode.

Birth, Parentage, and Education of a Book.

It may, perhaps, not be known to the generality of readers, that the following 22 occupations are engaged to produce a single book.—The author, the designer, the rag-merchant, the paper maker, the stationer, the type-founder, the press maker, the ink-maker, the roller-maker, the chase-maker, the reader, the compositor, the press-man, the gatherer, the folder, the stitcher, the leather-

seller, the binder, the coppersmith, the engraver, the copper-plate printer, and the bookseller!

A friar once preaching to a convent of nuns, on Easter, assured them that our Saviour when he arose first appeared to a woman, that the news of the resurrection might be sooner spread abroad.

ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.

SOL. MOLESTON & JOHN ROBINSON.
TAILORS and Clothes Dressers, respectfully announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver st.) where they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and which it will be their study to continue to merit by punctuality and superior workmanship. Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the newest fashions.—Gentlemen and Ladies' Garments, Habits, and Mantles, dressed and repaired with despatch, and in the best manner.
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Mr. MOLESTON can accommodate from six to eight Gentlemen Boarders.

JAMES LAW,

FIRST-RATE COAT DRESSER.

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CONTINUES to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloon, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest possible manner. He also makes, alters and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

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May 8. C-3m

APPO & SAMMONS,
TAILORS.

No. 123, South Third-street, nearly opposite the Mansion-House, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue to keep an assortment of Seasonable GOODS, which they will make to order, on the most reasonable terms.—Thankful for the liberal patronage, which they have received, they hope that by their unremitting and punctual attention to business to merit a continuance of their favour.

LADIES' HABITS made and braided.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

JOHN SICKELS, JR.,

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Offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES on the most reasonable terms.

Families supplied with genuine articles and particular and personal attention given to Physician's prescriptions.

Approved Medicines which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human frame is liable, prepared and sold by the Subscriber, at the Corner of Anthony and Chapel-streets. N. B. Medical advice given gratis.
April 17, 1827. JOHN SICKELS, JR.

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."

UNITED STATES' SCOURING, AND
STUAM SPONGING.

JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloon, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months or dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stain caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second handed Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes
TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Colls, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.
April 20, 1827.

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No. 318, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-handed, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-handed Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

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TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets. One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.
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RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has opened, and expects to continue, his Shop, at 93 Church-street, where he will make and repair Shoes and Boots in the best manner, at the following reduced prices:

New Boots,	\$6 00
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New-York, March 20. 2

B. F. HUGHES'S

SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter. Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller.
New-York, March 14. 1

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, Is published every Friday at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year. Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

ORNISH & RUSSEWORM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1827.

VOL. I, NO. 11.

SEYMOUR CUNNINGHAM.

The last New-England Galaxy contains a most interesting and affecting account of Seymour Cunningham, a mulatto, who was apprehended in Boston, as a run-away slave, from Alexandria. We have not room for the whole piece. The story is related as facts, which took place last winter. Cunningham was apprehended in the streets of Boston, by an agent, who had followed him from Alexandria for that purpose and taken before Justice Whitman, for examination. The agent testified that he was a well known slave. Cunningham, on the contrary, denied that he was a slave, and produced a certificate of his freedom, regularly made out and authenticated. The agent, on seeing the certificate, acknowledged that it was genuine, but asserted that it did not belong to the prisoner, but to a brother of his, who had served in the late war, had received many wounds, lost a finger and a toe, had one leg fractured, and the calf of the other shot away, and his right arm broken by a grape shot. The marks of these wounds were all described in the certificate, and on examination of the prisoner, were all found upon him. His person answered exactly to the certificate. The agent then said that the real owner of the certificate was then in Alexandria, and requested that the prisoner might be committed until he should have time to produce the real Seymour Cunningham. His request was complied with, and in due time it appeared that the agent's story was strictly true, that the certificate belonged to the brother of the prisoner, who had never been disfranchised, but was what the agent asserted him to be, a run-away slave. He was accordingly delivered up and re-conducted to slavery in Alexandria. He was, however, soon restored to liberty, at the price of six hundred dollars, subscribed by the coloured people of Boston, or procured by them from the friends of emancipation.

But the manner in which the body of the pretended Seymour was made to correspond with the description in the certificate, speaks volumes of warnings to the holders of slaves throughout our country. The facts in the case cannot give any additional impression beyond the simple narration which we copy from the Galaxy. The people of colour in Boston held a caucus concerning the affair of Cunningham, and passed sundry resolutions to protect him. The narration then proceeds:

[Old Hampshire Post.

"Cunningham, now, to shew himself worthy of his patrons, produced his brother's certificate; but as told he must not shew that, for he did not conform to it in many important particulars. 'I know that,' said Cunningham, 'but liberty is sweet; I can easily conform to the certificate.' 'Why how?' 'Cut off my toe; break one leg; cut off the calf of the other; break this arm, and snap off this finger. You can do the whole in five minutes.' 'Brave fellow,' said Bill Congo, 'are you willing to undergo all this?' 'Most joyfully,' said Cunningham. 'What a pity,' said Cato York, 'that we could not tap him, and let out his little portion of black blood.' Accordingly, they sent for a butcher, and first swore him to secrecy, and then disclosed the object and promised him fifty dollars if he would conform Cunningham to the certificate, and operate like a workman. The butcher paused; then said it was a new case, and addressing Cunningham, asked him if he really desired and consented to have his body thus cut, maimed and mangled? 'Yes,' said Cunningham, 'liberty is sweet, I can endure it all, even if you use your cleaver.' 'Why yes,' said the butcher, 'that and my carving knife are my handiest tools.' 'But, Cunningham,' added the butcher, 'suppose you should die under the operation, your blood would be required at my hands.' 'Fear nothing,' said Cunningham, 'in that event, my blood would not be required; you mistake me for a man, whereas I am only a piece of merchandise.' 'I doubt,' said the butcher, 'if any man can endure all this hanging at once; I would scorn to treat any wild beast, much less a calf or a sheep, in this manner.' 'Coward,' said Cunningham, 'you know not the sweets of liberty; there, now, be satisfied I can endure all.' Saying this, as if in pain, he bit off his middle finger, and rose to the butcher observing, 'so much less of me is a slave at all events.'

The butcher now left the house, and promised to return the next day. On his arrival, Cunningham, to encourage him, and to display his own fortitude, had prepared a little melted pitch, and laying his foot on a chair with a mallet and chisel struck off his toe, and immediately applied the hot pitch, which stopped the bleeding. The butcher said no carpenter could have done the thing neater: the toe flew half across the room. He was thus encouraged to proceed, and laying his carving knife and cleaver on the table, Cunningham asked him in what position he preferred to commence operations on him, whether standing or sitting? 'You must first be bound,' said the butcher. 'Bound,' said Cunningham, 'no, I have been bound long enough; and now I am in pursuit of liberty, I will begin by slaying you that I am my own master.' Said the butcher, 'before I cut up any creature, I have always been in the habit first to compose it; the ox is first stunned; the calf, the sheep and the swine are first bled and rendered insensible by exhaustion; but I cannot practise thus on you; therefore you must be bound and extend on a table, or I cannot operate with any success.' 'I will lie quiet as a lamb on the table,' said Cunningham, 'but do not talk of binding me; you shall not know that I am not asleep.' 'Well then, I am ready,' said the butcher, and Cunningham stripped and laid himself on the table. 'Shut your eyes and appear to be dead,' said the butcher, 'or I cannot carry a steady hand.' 'No,' said Cunningham, holding the certificate before his eyes, 'I will see that you conform me to the certificate.' 'Well then,' said the butcher, 'there! what do you think of that?' 'Is liberty worth that cracking of your bones?' 'Liberty is sweet,' muttered Cunningham. 'On my word,' said the butcher, 'here is the handsomest calf of a leg I ever saw.' 'Never blind it,' said Cunningham, 'pare it a little closer.' Now let your arm hang dangling over the table,' said the butcher, 'so that's right! there—confound my cleaver! it turned in my hand; however, it is only a compound fracture; and the work is now done! Hail I earn my money.' said the butcher. Ask Cunningham, said Augustus Howard; if he says yes, there is your money. He raised it for the Greeks, but it is not your fault that Turcs—but what say you, Cunningham, shall I pay the money? 'Stop a minute, let me read the certificate once more. Well, it will do, pay the money, I believe I conform so exactly to the certificate, that brother Seymour would mistake me for himself.' 'Recollect,' said the butcher, 'if Cunningham dies, it is no concern of mine; I am not to be troubled. I would not undertake a like job for double the money; it is wholly out of my line to cut a steak or break a bone if the creature shows any signs of life.'

The sequel proved that the butcher did operate like a workman. Cunningham soon recovered; but all availed nothing; at the second trial he was delivered over to the agent, and agreeably to the laws of the land, sent to Alexandria. Hail, Columbia!

THE ABBE'S REVENGE.

Some young persons walking lately in the wood of Boulogne, perceived there an Abbe singing at the foot of a tree: they drew near and surrounded him. The Abbe, startled at his auditory, stopped short. The forwardest of them addressed him, and told him, 'That, attracted by the charms of his voice, they were come there to listen to him.' The singer excused himself. They insisted; he refused. The petulant orator lifted up his cane, and threatened to take the measure of his shoulders if he required any farther courtesy. 'A pretty method, indeed, to teach people to sing,' said the Abbe. 'I agree that it is rather harsh; but we will cut off your ears for you, if you like that better.' The poor devil, seeing there was no reason in these gentlemen, set about his part, and sung, as we may imagine, very ill. 'Do it again, sir,' said the orator: 'we shall perform better the second time.' In short, they made him pass through the whole scale of music; after which they withdrew, with great commendations on his voice, and above all, on his complaisance in singing. The Abbe, who had this scene much at heart, lost no

time; but, while the gentlemen continued their walk, laughing at his expense, he hastened to the gate of Boulogne, and, by the description he there gave of them, he found out their coachman: from him he learnt that the orator was the count of —, a black musqueteer, and got a particular information of his residence. The next morning, very early, the Abbe, dressed like a gentleman, hastened to his house, where he procured immediate admittance to him. Being left alone with the count, who was yet half asleep, he told him who he was, and that he was come to demand satisfaction for the affront given the evening before. An apostrophe of this kind was well adapted to rouse the musqueteer, who continued still dozing. 'You are absolutely a brave fellow,' said the count: 'I love Abbes who are ready at every thing; and nothing, to be sure, is more reasonable than what you demand; but, pray, do you understand the sword?' 'That is no matter of yours,' said the Abbe: 'you shall see by-and-by.' 'Be it so,' replied the count: but where shall we fix the field of battle?' 'On the very spot where the affront was given,' rejoined the Abbe. 'With all my heart,' said the count, and dressing himself instantly, ordered his horses to be put to the carriage. Our two champions repaired to the gate of Maillet, and getting out there, proceeded to the place of rendezvous. While the musqueteer was stripping, the Abbe took a pistol out of his pocket, and clapped it to his breast: 'We are not come here to fight, sir,' said he; 'you made me sing yesterday against my will: I take you to be a very good dancer, and you shall dance, or I will blow out your brains.' In vain the soldier, started at the pistol, would have pleaded the laws of honour. 'You were a stranger to them yesterday,' said the Abbe, 'and deserve no other grace. No more ceremony, or I will engage myself immediately, let what will come of it.' The musqueteer squeezed his ears, and was obliged to comply. Accordingly he asked, submissively what he must dance? 'Carpis' minuet is what I am going to sing,' said the Abbe, who thereupon warbled out the tune, directing his pupil all the while by the pistol. When the minuet was over, the Abbe required a country dance, then a horripole, rigadon, &c. At last, throwing aside his pistol and drawing his sword, 'We have now nothing to reproach each other with: let us fight.' 'No,' cried the count, 'we will not; you are too brave a conqueror; you have corrected my folly. I am to thank you for the lesson: let us be friends.' The two combatants embraced each other, and went to seal their friendship over a bottle.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

VIEW

Of the Benevolent Society of Alexandria for ameliorating and improving the condition of the People of Colour.

NO. I.

When societies are formed for the purpose of effecting in any degree, the general welfare, it may be naturally expected that the public will enquire, what are the specific objects they have in view, and the means by which they expect to promote them.

In order to satisfy enquiries of this nature, and at the same time to premise one of the objects of the institution, we propose to lay before the public a candid and temperate exposition of our sentiments and designs; and while we solicit the patient attention of the general reader, we would earnestly crave the aid and co-operation of the patriotic and benevolent. Although most persons will admit, that the system of slavery and domestic slave trade, now existing in this district & the surrounding country, is an evil of serious magnitude,—yet we think the public mind is not sufficiently awakened to its pernicious effects both upon the slaves themselves and the white population, of every class, where they are held.

It frequently happens, that they whose hearts are glowing with benevolence and charity, have their attention, so much directed to distant scenes of splendid enterprise, that they overlook objects of distress, equally worthy, and more within the reach, of their philanthropy. No age nor country has been more distinguished than our own for public charities and religious pilgrimages, yet we deem it highly necessary frequently and ear-

nestly to call the public attention to an evil that exists in the bosom of our own community, and even at our own doors—an evil that not only causes its poor victims to groan with anguish inexpressible, but threatens at no distant day to sap the foundation of our free institutions, and to involve us, or our posterity, in overwhelming calamity.

Although our legislative halls have often resounded with the eloquence of those who have denounced the horrors of the slave trade, and the statute book of our country bears honorable record of the national feeling on this subject, yet even now does the slave trade exist to an extent scarcely paralleled in any former age: nor are its ravages confined to the coast of Africa, the Brazils, and the West Indies. In our own boasted land of liberty, and in this District, the seat of the national government, it is carried on with circumstances of the most affecting and heart-rending cruelty,—separating husband and wife, parents and children, and rending asunder all the dearest connexions of life. Shall we then fold our arms and look on with indifference, while it is undermining the foundations of our government, by corrupting the hearts of the people? Shall we wear a countenance of serenity and composure, while it is preying upon our vitals? Or shall we not rather, by an undisguised and candid exposition of its character and influence, urge upon the people the necessity of speedily taking measures to eradicate the evil, and wipe away the disgrace?

We have no intention of interfering with the constitutional rights of slave-holders; but we think it may be proven, that, not only the prosperity of their descendants and of the community at large, but even their present interests, may be advanced by a judicious course of gradual manumission and colonization. It would, however, be premature in this stage of the investigation, to propose a remedy for the evil. Our object is first to enquire into, and lay before the public, the extent of its existence and the effects it produces, and then to consider what may be the best means in our power of promoting its final extinction.

We know that the discussion of this subject frequently engenders unpleasant feelings in the minds of those who are concerned in slavery, many of whom we respect too highly, willingly to offend. But if the subject be not discussed, the evil must be suffered to grow: it has inflicted a wound upon the body politic that must be probed before it can be healed; and this duty, however unpleasant and unwelcome it may be now, will, if properly conducted, ultimately tend to the general welfare. We are sensible of the difficulty of the task we have undertaken, and know that it is almost impossible to speak on this subject so mildly as never to offend, yet so plainly as always to be felt. And although we would place but little reliance upon our own unassisted efforts, yet our Society being one of the many that are engaged in this great work, we trust that our feeble efforts will not be altogether lost, and we confidently look for ultimate success to him who commands his people to 'loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke.' When we look abroad through the world, and behold the efforts that have lately been made in other countries for ameliorating the condition of the People of Colour, we think there is much to cheer the heart of the philanthropist, and to stimulate the patriot to exertion. In Great Britain the people have, with astonishing unanimity, called upon their rulers to enact laws for the present protection and future manumission of the slaves in their West India possessions; and measures have been taken to carry their wishes into effect.

Our sister republics of South America have set us a glorious example of consistency, by declaring that slavery cannot exist under free constitutions. And throughout our country the march of public sentiment towards this point, though gradual, we think, is steady, and must ultimately prove victorious. A large and active society has lately been formed in Maryland for the promotion of this object. Numerous societies and branches, under various names, now exist in different parts of Virginia and Tennessee. In N. Carolina there are about fifty societies, and branches of this kind; and even farther south,

we are credibly informed, that symptoms of the same spirit are manifested.

Nor should we overlook the benevolent and persevering exertions that have been made, and are now so successfully progressing, to promote the colonization of free People of Colour. Some of us are members of an Auxiliary Society formed for this purpose—yet we think (without detracting from the merit of their labors) that there is likewise great need of exertion in our own country, in order to raise the People of Colour from their present degraded state into the rank of free men and thinking beings, preparatory to their colonization; and this object will claim the early attention of this society, as far as our limited means will enable us to promote it.

There are also many prejudices to be overcome and long established habits to be removed before the people will engage with earnestness in this work. It will probably require many years of persevering exertion to accomplish it, but we feel encouraged in the belief that the Great Author of all good is now raising up many instruments for its promotion; that He will touch the hearts and open the eyes of the people; and that a way will be prepared by His wisdom to bring the slaves of every clime out of the house of bondage into the enjoyment of man's "natural and inalienable rights,"—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

DUELLING.

We copy from a late number of the London Observer, the annexed melancholy, yet interesting account of numerous duels which have been fought in England; and the reader will be surprised to learn, that Clergymen have been known to indulge in the practice. In no quarter of the wide world, have duels been more frequent than in the U. States; and in the southern and western states, they are so common, that they are but little thought of, and are regarded as essential to the maintenance of one's dignity.

Some few years since, a duel was fought on an island opposite St. Louis, Missouri, by two officers of the United States army, whose names it would be improper to mention, which was signified by an almost unparalleled degree of blood-thirsty ferocity. It was agreed by the parties, that they should fight until one or both were killed. The one was a captain, the other a surgeon, and on the first fire, the captain received his antagonist's ball in his left breast, whilst the other remained unharmed. The pistols were again loaded, and on the second fire, the captain was shot through the abdomen. The pistols were loaded the third time, and the captain was shot through the centre of his body, and though incapable of standing, he demanded another fire, which was granted; and as he was not capable of supporting himself, he was placed in a sitting posture against a tree, when he received the fourth shot through the heart, and instantly expired. A full detail of all the duels which have been fought in this country, would furnish a tale of horror, at which the soul would sicken and revolt. And who, that remembers the untimely fall of the illustrious Hamilton, the gallant Decatur, and fate of the eloquent and patriotic Mason of Virginia, will not deplore the existence of a practice which too often cuts off the most promising flowers of the land?—*Providence Literary Cadet.*

"In the reign of the latter Charles, the seconds always fought as well as their principals; and as they were chosen for their courage and adroitness, their combats were generally the most fatal. We read of Lord Howard of Carlisle, in the reign of Charles II. giving a grand fete champetre at Spring Garden, near the village of Charing. Spring Garden was the Vauxhall of that day. The fete in question was given to facilitate an intrigue between Lord Howard and the profligate Duchess of Shrewsbury. But the gay and dissipated Sidney flirted with the Duchess, and abstracted all her attentions with his lordship; and ridiculing the fete his lordship was hardly restrained from running him through the body before the company. The next day his lordship sent a challenge to Sidney. The former chose as his second a tall, furious, adroit swordsman, named Dillon; and the latter selected a young gentleman, named Rawlings, just come in possession of an estate of ten thousand pounds a year. Sidney was wounded in two or three places, whilst his second was run through the heart, and left dead on the field. The unfortunate Duke of Shrewsbury became afterwards so irritated as to challenge the infamous Buckingham for intriguing with his wife, and Buckingham ran him through the body. It was known that the Duchess of Shrewsbury in the disguise of a page, attended her paramour to the field, and held his horse, whilst he fought and murdered her husband. The unprincipled Charles, in spite of

every remonstrance from the Queen, received the Duke of Buckingham with open arms after this brutal murder.

In the last sixty years we have collected a list of 172 duels, comprising 844 individuals; of these 69 persons were killed; in three duels neither of the combatants survived; 96 persons were wounded; 48 desperately and 48 slightly; and 183 escaped unhurt. Thus, rather more than one fifth lost their lives, and nearly one-half received the bullets of their antagonists. It appears also, that 18 trials took place; 6 of the arraigned were acquitted, 7 found guilty of manslaughter and 3 of murder; that two were executed, and 8 imprisoned for different periods.

In America and the West Indies, duelling has been carried to a greater extent than even in Ireland. We remember about thirty years ago, there was a duelling society held in Charleston, South Carolina, where each gentleman took precedence according to the number he had killed or wounded in duels. The president and deputy had killed many.

In 1763, the Secretary of our Treasury, Mr. Martin, notoriously trained himself as a duellist, for the purpose of shooting Mr. Wilkes, whom he first insulted in the House of Commons, and afterwards wounded in the Park. This gave rise to Churchill's poem of "The Duellist." The House of Commons ordered his Majesty's Surgeon to attend Mr. Wilkes, but Mr. Martin was considered to have done the state much service. At that period, it is to be remarked, that duels were very frequent among clergymen. In 1764, the Rev. Mr. Hill was killed in a duel by Cornet Gardner, of the Carabiniers. The Rev. Mr. Bates fought two duels, and was afterwards created a Knight by the King. The Rev. Mr. Allen killed a Mr. Dulany in a duel in Hyde Park, without incurring any ecclesiastical censure, though Judge Butler on account of the extreme bad conduct of the Clergyman, strongly charged the jury upon his guilt of murder.

(To be Continued.)

THE FATE OF LA PEROUSE DISCOVERED.

It is quite remarkable that after all the fruitless search that has been made for the last forty years, to ascertain the fate which interrupted the splendid voyage of this unfortunate traveller, facts should have come to light at this late day, which bids fair, not only to disclose the nature of the disaster which befell him, but probably to restore to their friends some of the survivors of the expedition. It is not surprising that the fate of this enterprising traveller and his companions should have excited the most lively interest in France. He was himself of a noble family, had been many years in the naval service, and had distinguished himself in the American war. He sailed from Brest on the 1st of August, 1785, on a voyage of discovery in the Pacific Ocean, in the frigate *Boussole*, accompanied by the frigate *Estrolabe*, commanded by Captain Langle, who was also an officer of distinguished merit. His officers were among the most accomplished in the Royal Navy, and his crews were picked men. He was accompanied by a large number of men of science, who were furnished with instruments of every description for the most exact observations. All the learned societies furnished memoirs, and all the governments of Europe offered the protection and assistance of their marine. Louis XVI. is said to have drawn up the instructions for the voyage with his own hand, and the expedition was regarded as one which bid fair to render his reign illustrious. The two frigates doubled Cape Horn, visited the Sandwich Islands, and arrived on the North West Coast of America, in lat. 58d. North, and there discovered a deep bay, which they called Port Francois, without having lost a man, or had any sickness. In an island in this bay they took in a supply of wood and water, and were about to take their departure, when unfortunately two boats, which were employed in making some surveys, were driven upon the breakers, and every person on board them was lost, including six distinguished officers. They thence proceeded southerly, reconnoitering the western coast of America, arrived at Macao in January, 1787, and afterwards at Manila. Thence they proceeded northerly by a long and difficult tract, abounding with islands, and arrived at Avatshar, in the peninsula of Kamtschatka. Thence they sailed on the 1st of October, 1787, to explore the islands of Japan, and the strait which separates them from Asia. On the 9th of December, a party landed on one of the islands, and were violently attacked by a party of the natives, and Capt. Langle who commanded the party in person, was massacred, with eleven of his men, and a great number of others were severely wounded. After this La Perouse proceeded to Botany Bay, where he

sailed again in the beginning of the year 1788, and from that time nothing has been heard of him. The journal of his expedition up to this period, with memoirs and scientific collections were sent to France, and a splendid account of the voyage was published in four quarto volumes. In 1791, the government of France sent out two vessels in search of the lost travellers, but they returned without having discovered the least trace of them, and the same fate attended all subsequent inquiries.

But the Paris papers, just received, contain a number of authentic documents, relating a variety of facts which justify the supposition that the place where the two frigates were lost has been discovered, and that within a very short period at least, some of the survivors of the wreck were yet in existence.

The principal facts now proved are the following:—Capt. Dillon, who in 1813 was an officer on board the Bengal ship Hunter, Captain Robson, on a voyage from Calcutta to New-Holland, the islands of Fiji and Canton, was on shore at a town called Willian, on the Sandal Wood coast, when a quarrel arose, in which, of several Europeans who were there, nearly all were killed. A Prussian named Martin Buchert, who happened to be there, and a Lascar, escaped from the massacre, and with Dillon, got on board the Hunter, requesting Captain Robson to put them ashore, on the first land they should make. Accordingly Buchert and the Lascar, were landed at the island of Tucopia, in S. lat. 12d. 15m., E. long. 169. Thirteen years afterwards, viz. on the 13th of May, 1826, Capt. Dillon, who was then in command of the ship St. Patrick, bound from Valparaiso to Pondicherry, happened to pass in sight of the island of Tucopia. Excited by curiosity, and an interest for his old companions in danger, he came to before Tucopia, in the hope of ascertaining whether the men whom he had landed there in 1813 were still alive. He soon saw a canoe launch from the shore, which came alongside, containing the very Lascar whom he had brought there, and it was soon followed by another canoe, containing Martin Buchert, the Prussian, both in good health, and overjoyed to see him again. They informed him that they had been kindly treated by the natives, and that they had seen no European vessel since they had been on the island, except two English whale ships. The Lascar had an old sword hilt of silver, which he sold to some of the crew of the St. Patrick for some fish hooks. On inquiry respecting this article, the Prussian said that on his arrival in the island, he saw this sword hilt in the hands of the natives, and also several iron bolts, five axes, the handle of a silver fork, several knives, ten cups, glass beads, bottles, a silver spoon, with a cipher crowned, and a sword, all articles of French manufacture. The Prussian said that, after having become sufficient master of the language, he inquired whence these articles came, as the Hunter was the first European vessel they had ever seen. They replied that at a group of islands called Malicolo, distant about two days voyage of their canoes, where they made frequent voyages, they procured these articles from the inhabitants, who had great quantities of them in their possession. On examining the sword hilt more minutely, it was found to have the initials of La Perouse upon it. This excited the curiosity of Capt. Dillon still further, and with the assistance of Buchert and the Lascar, he questioned the islanders more particularly respecting the manner of obtaining these articles. They answered that they had learned from the inhabitants of Malicolo, that many years ago, two large vessels arrived in their islands. That one of them anchored near the island Wahnou, and the other by the island Paow, which is at a little distance from the first. Soon after they came to anchor, and before they had any communication with the natives, a violent storm arose, and the two vessels were driven on shore. That which was at Wahnou, struck upon the rocks. The natives repaired in crowds to the banks, armed with clubs, lances, bows and arrows. They threw some of their arrows at the vessel; the crew returned it by discharges of cannon and musketry, and several of the islanders were killed. The vessel continued to be beaten upon the rocks, and was finally dashed to pieces. Some of the crew embarked in boats, but they were thrown on shore, where the enraged natives massacred them to the last. Others jumped into the sea; and if they reached the shore, it was to share the fate of their unfortunate companions; thus not an individual of this vessel escaped the disasters.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

(To be continued.)

MEN RAISED BY MERIT.

Dr. Franklin, who from a Journeyman Printer, became one of the greatest men in

the civilized world; and whose life, written by himself, is a beautiful illustration of what may be effected by industry and application. Watt, the improver of the Steam Engine, and thereby the donor of one of the greatest gifts ever bestowed on the human race by man, was a mathematical instrument maker, in a very humble sphere. His labours have benefited mankind to the extent of thousands of millions; and his own family, by upwards of one million sterling. Sir Richard Arkwright the great improver of the Cotton Mill, was a common Barber. The great Dr. Hutton, was a Coal Porter. Huddart, an eminent mathematician and machinist, and known from his improvements in the manufacture of cordage, was a Shoe Maker.—Brindley, a man brought forward by the Duke of Bridgewater, from the humble condition of a common Labourer, unable to read or write, became the greatest Civil Engineer of his day, for the construction of Canals.—Bramah was a common Joiner, and established himself as a machinist in London, where he became celebrated for his various inventions, among which his *Hydrostatic Press*, and his *Locks*, stand pre-eminent. Leslie, who fills a Professor's chair in the University of Edinburgh, was a common Shepherd-Boy. Stevenson, who built the *Light House* on the Bellrock, (which is dry only once or twice for a few hours in the year), a work of great difficulty and merit, was a *Tin-plate worker*.—*Calcutta pamphlet.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL. THE TWO GRAVES.

In one corner of the churchyard, in the village of N—, may be seen two little mounds of earth, where repose all that is mortal of William and Clara Lee. The grass has hardly had time to spring up in its freshness upon the two graves, for 'tis but a week since its tenants were numbered with the slumbering dead. Two neat tombstones inform the reader that the husband and wife; whose fate they disclose, were of one age. They had scarcely counted twenty-four summers. I felt a strong desire, a something more than mere curiosity, to know farther respecting their history. The aged and are buried, and we lament them not. And why should we? They have lived the threescore and ten years allotted unto man, and they drop into the grave as fruit when ripened falleth unto the ground. But when the "day of Death" is laid upon the young and beautiful, we feel as though the fruit is plucked in all its greenness, that our young hopes and bright thoughts are withered into dust, and a voice speaks to us from the grave, "Man, that is born of woman is of few years and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower and is cut down, he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not."

The family with whom I lived, gave me all the information I desired respecting the graves I had visited. They had been married about two years, and doubtless had counted upon a long life of happiness. William and Clara Lee were companions from infancy. They grew up together, and in their feelings and disposition there was a striking similarity. Clara's face could not be called beautiful; but there was a witchery in her eye, and a laughing smile upon her lip, that made all acknowledge themselves slaves to her power. She was of so kind and charitable a disposition, that the poor looked up to her to relieve their distresses, and the sick bailed her presence as some guardian angel sent to smooth their descent to the vale of spirits. William Lee was the favoured one of many suitors, whom she had chosen to be her companion—for better, or for worse. And when the nuptial knot was tied, no young couple ever had more fervent wishes for their happiness and success in life, than were uttered from full and feeling hearts at the wedding of William and Clara Lee. The first year of their marriage was one of real enjoyment, for William Lee was every thing a fond and devoted wife could wish. But human felicity is of short continuance. The fairest flowers bloom but to perish; the brightest hopes cheer us but to mock at our credulity. A sad and awful change had taken place in Clara Lee.

Her eyes lost its lustre, and her step its lightness; and the gray old men that pass'd Her dwelling, wondered that they heard no more The accustomed song and laugh of her, whose looks Were like the cheerful smile of Spring, they said, Upon the Winter of their age."

It was long ere Clara could believe the fearful truth that the husband of her youth was an intemperate man, and when the reality burst on her mind, it was no wonder that her features were pale and her cheeks sunken. She had given her heart, her whole heart, to one who vowed before God to love and cherish her, and he was a drunkard and a sot. Poor Clara! she tried to reclaim him, whom once she took

delight in calling husband; but it would not do. He had drank the "poisoned chalice," and held it nearer to his lips when they would have him dash it from him. Clara possessed great sensibility, and the shock to her feelings was more than she could bear. She lingered but a little while longer in a world where indeed "all is vanity," when her spirit took its flight to another and a better.

"Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

And what became of the poor misguided William Lee, of him who had ruined the happiness of a fond and loving wife, and sent a lovely and accomplished woman to an untimely grave? On the death of his wife his desire for liquor was increased rather than diminished. His property was taken to satisfy the cravings of his cursed thirst, and the once respected William Lee might be seen at noon-day staggering along the streets, the beastly picture of a man. One bitter cold morning in December a man was found frozen to death on the highway. It was the body of William Lee. J.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MAY 25.

Our Patrons will recollect that the terms of payment for our Journal are, \$2 50 in advance for the year; or \$1 50 in advance for every six months. We are sorry to be under the necessity of saying that these terms have not been complied with by many. We sincerely hope that such of our patrons as live in the city, will come forward and pay their several dues; and that those abroad will make payment to our Agents, as the issuing of our paper depends on the punctuality of our subscribers.

FUEL SAVINGS FUND.

A Society for the above purpose has been organized in this city, under the direction and patronage of many of our most respectable and wealthy citizens. Of the utility of such an institution no one, who has any knowledge of the expensiveness of fuel, and the sufferings of the poor in our city, during the winter months, can doubt. The benevolent founders of this Society contemplate two objects, viz: The assistance of the afflicted poor who have no claim on our Commissioners, without distinction of Nation, Colour, or Religion. Secondly, to lay in a supply of fuel at those periods of the year when it may be purchased at the cheapest rates; and to sell it at cost, during the winter season, to such families as may be without, and also to such as may not have the means to lay in a sufficient stock for the winter's use.

The Managers of this Society will commence receiving from the judicious labouring class of our citizens at their office, in the New-York Institution, (opposite the Savings Bank, Chamber-street) on the first Saturday evening in June, from six to eight o'clock, two shillings or more, according as persons may have the means of depositing; and continue receiving such like sums during the same hours, every Saturday for four months; and depositors will be entitled to the purchase of fuel, from the 15th of December until the 15th of March, at its summer cost. Such a society was much wanted. It is worthy our great city, and worthy the exalted character for christian benevolence, its founders and officers have ever sustained. We strongly commend it to our coloured brethren of the city. And as economy of time and money is so commendable in all, and so necessary to our education and comforts; we hope the adage, (a shilling saved is as good as two shillings gained) will have influence with our people; and that they will commence, by husbanding from their weekly earnings, two shillings, or more, to deposit in the funds of this society during the summer months.

Such a system of prudent economy would be extremely serviceable to us and our children, in all our habits and expenditures. It would not only contribute to our present comforts, but it would enable us the better to provide for our offspring, and at the same time, be placing before them an example of frugality, that could not fail to have its in-

fluence upon their future lives and conduct. We have often lamented that so much of the earnings of our brethren, which might be turned to good account, and conducive to the happiness of themselves and children, is spent in superfluities. But the time has come in which we have reason to expect better things from our people. And we hesitate not in saying, that the number who have awakened to their best interests, and feel the importance of following the example of the prudent and wise, have become manifold greater than in former years; and if the friends of our people would, in all cases, but extend the same benevolent efforts to them, in common with the rest of the community, they would soon find none among us to despise their counsels, or insult the giver by alighting the gifts.

The Constitution of the Society may be seen at our Office.

Beating in London is one of the most singular and amusing arts of that great Babylon. We once promised to give some account of it, and when a leisure hour arrives, it shall be done. We have sometimes visited the private haunts of these gentry. They eat and drink most luxuriously. The cellar scene in *Tom and Jerry* is scarcely an exaggeration. One old acquaintance of ours, who sweeps the crossing at the top of Bond-street is comparatively rich. When the Marquis of Hertford once objected to pay a guinea a quart for green peas in the spring, his frutiferer ruaneked that "old Ben, the Sweeper," had just paid the same sum for the other quart, without any complaint. Some of these people make 5 or 600 pounds per annum. E. g. at the top of Bond-street from 10 to 20,000 persons pass every day. Out of these one in every hundred gives Ben sixpence; and at this rate, the annual revenue of Ben may be calculated. The stand is his own. He purchased it of a soldier who retired after five years' business, with a fortune. But Ben is extravagant—keeps a mistress, and eats green peas at a guinea a quart.—V. L. Enq.

Domestic News.

A Philanthropic Barber & Doctor.—The Plattsburg Republican says, gravely enough,—"On Thursday last, Dr. Thomas dressed hair and shaved in this village, for the benefit of the Greeks; and at evening, the total avails of his services were deposited with the Greek fund in the hands of Mr. Moore. This is truly a praiseworthy act; an act of patriotism and benevolence, for which the Doctor deserves much credit."

The editor of the Providence American, says he was much gratified a day or two since at seeing more than a dozen laborers unloading a brig at one of the wharves with great activity, all of whom had cheerfully agreed with their employer to use beer instead of ardent spirits. Not a drop of spirits had been drank through the day, and we never saw a more cheerful and busy gang of hands at work. Jack, the chorister was claiming the pleasures of beer drinking in fine style, and the whole gang were joining in the chorus.

Canada.—The crime of burglary is punished with death in Canada. The Quebec Mercury gives the following novel and painful account of an execution for robbing the house of a curate:

On Tuesday forenoon, Jean Baptiste and Michael Nonarque, brothers, were taken from the jail, escorted by large parties of the 71st and 79th regiments, to be executed at Point-à-Levi, for the robbery at the parsonage house of that parish. The prisoners followed on foot, their coffins placed in carts, each having a halter round his neck. In this way, both collected, and even playful, they passed along St. Ann-st. to Hunt's wharf, embarked on board the Chamby steamboat, and crossing to the Lauzon wharf, continued from thence, to walk on foot to the place of execution, a distance of two miles. Arrived at the gallows, both ascended it, confessed their guilt, and went through their devotions, assisted by the Rev. M. M. Aubrey and Vau. The younger brother, Michael, then learned his pardon, bade adieu to his brother, telling him to die like a man, and stood a witness to the execution. In doing this, the executioner had not tied the knot well, and it slipped; the culprit, lacerated by the rope, fell to the ground; he distinctly asked for his pardon, which, of course, no person has authority to grant. He ascended the gallows anew; the halter was again misplaced, the knot came under the culprit's chin, long & rugged in any; the executioner saw his feet pulled down the rope, while his assistant turned the rope on his neck.

The brother, after witnessing this scene, walked back to town, and, in a state of distraction, passed through the streets, reproaching heaven that it had preserved his life.

Such, at least, are the facts which we have been able to collect, and which we believe true. After such a scene, we might ask, what are the effects of our executions? They are full, we may say, of disastrous evils.

Foreign News.

Mr. Gilfert Burns, brother to the poet, died at Grant's Braes, on the 3d of April, in the 67th year of his age.

It is said that Austria will have on foot two Armies of Observation, of 60,000 men each, one of which will be placed in Italy, the other in Transylvania. Several regiments have already set out from Bohemia for Italy, where the army will be commanded by Generals Roussell, Trap and Leopart, who have just been promoted to the rank of lieutenant generals. It is thought that the army in Transylvania is to support Russia, in case the Porte refuses the pacification of Greece.

The King of Sardinia has issued an ordinance, by virtue of which his Catholic Piedmontese subjects, who die without having received the sacrament, shall not be buried except in the night, and in unconsecrated ground. By the same ordinance, the burial of every Piedmontese Protestant shall take place without any public ceremony, and no more than twelve individuals of the same religion shall attend it.

Persian Gulf.—Accounts from this quarter, received at Bombay, mention that a war had broken out between the Imaum of Muscat and the Sheikh of Bushire. The Imaum had seized several vessels and property belonging to the Sheikh, but no fighting of any consequence had taken place. It is said the presence of the East India Company's Resident at Bushire, is the sole cause of the Imaum's refraining from attacking the town. The Imaum has also announced his intention of sending a frigate and small vessels of war to blockade the mouth of the Euphrates, until a demand of an Isa and twenty thousand piastres made by him on the Buzorah Ch' is complied with. He does not, however, interfere with European vessels. In other respects, the Gulf is nearly quiet; there is nothing more than petty fighting among the Chiefs on the Arabian sea, as usual.

The Marquis of Anglesea has accepted the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance, and despatches have been sent to the Duke of Cambridge, renewing the offer of the office of Commander-in-chief. In the event of his acceptance, it is expected that the Duke of Sussex will second him in the government of the kingdom of Hanover.

All the members of the old cabinet have resigned, except Mr. Canning, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wynn, and Mr. Huskisson.

FROM A SIERRA LEONE PAPER.

Freedom, Feb. 1, 1827.

We have occasion to notice in this week's paper, the arrival on Monday last, of the Brazilian slave ship *Invincible*, mentioned in our No. 447, as having been captured in the Cameroons by two boats of his Majesty's Ship *Esk*, under the command of Lieut. Kellett and Tolleyway. The detention was between eight and nine in the evening of the 24th inst. Due, at which time the vessel had on board 240 human beings, just shipped, the capt. and part of her crew being sick. Five days were occupied in working to the mouth of the river, which is in latitude 3d. 34 north, and fourteen days more in attempting to get to the southward, during which the vessel only made one hundred and twenty miles.

Lieutenant Tolleyway, the officer in the charge, then determined on running away to the westward, seeing no probability of succeeding, in making southing, and after a wretched passage of fifty-three days; reached this port, having, during the period, been twice struck by lightning—on the 1st of January, at four in the morning, which shivered to pieces the mizen top-mast, and did other damage, killing one marine on deck and two slaves (women) below; and secondly at noon, in a heavy squall on the deck, and killed two slaves in the hold—a man and a boy. The damages sustained in the first instance were repaired by Lieutenant Tolleyway, being fortunate enough to fall in with the *Esk*, eight days after taking his departure from the mouth of the river.

The mortality on board this vessel on the way up, we believe, has never been exceeded. Out of the 440 unfortunate Africans on board at the time of capture, 175 died, in addition to the four killed and four missing (supposed to have jumped overboard in one of the storms of thunder and lightning) before their arrival here, and eight in the harbour prior to their being landed on the twenty-first inst. (two days after anchoring) making a total of 183 natural deaths—if persons dying under the circumstances these poor creatures did not so tormented, but of 440 individuals in less than sixty days! The cause of this immense loss, we understand, is mainly attributable to the wretched state of the vessel when they were received on board, and the numbers that were thrust on her.

The master of this slave is an old offender, who carried off the coast, in the same vessel, last voyage, 600 slaves.

Summary.

A Mrs. Gander lately committed suicide. The Southern papers call her an old goose.—Miss Louisa Taylor has recovered \$1500 damages against Jacob Burke, for slander.—The dwelling-house of Moses Hubbard, in the town of Phelps, was entirely consumed on the 5th inst.

A young man named Nehemiah Flanders, of Northport, Me. hung himself with his silk necktie on Friday last, fastened to a limb of a tree.

On the 4th of September, 1826, the U. S. Revolutionary pensioners then supposed to be living, were 12,065. Invalid pensioners, 3,665. Half-pay pensioners, 45.—Gov. Fenney of Rhode Island has presented \$100, and Lt. Gov. Collins \$50 to the fund for education, being the amount usually expended for refreshments on Election day.

Liberal Preacher.—Rev. S. R. Sullivan, of Keene, N. H. proposes to edit a monthly publication of sermons by living ministers of the Unitarian denomination, with the above title.—The South Carolina papers are all complaining of cold weather. At Cheraw a severe frost had nearly destroyed the gardens, and ice had formed of very considerable thickness. In many places, corn has fled high, and been killed.—The Post-Master General has issued a circular forbidding the Deputy Post-Master keeping a Lottery-office, being concerned in selling tickets, or franking lottery schemes, tickets or advertisements.—The following prescription has been recommended by a writer in the N. Y. Enq. as a cure for intemperance. Antimonial wine, half an ounce; wine of peaches, two drachms; and tincture of assafetida, one drachm; are to be mixed with the liquor to which the person is most addicted.—The people of colour in Belmont county, Ohio, have recently established a regular school for the education of their children.—The Great Oz, which has attracted so much attention in Boston and Providence, is now exhibiting in this city. It was raised in Greenland, N. H. In weight it exceeds 4,000 pounds. It is said to be well shaped.

A Southern paper mentions, that a gentleman travelling, on alighting from the stage coach, entrusted his wife with a stranger, and has not heard of her since.—Capt E. Taft, of Mendon, Mass. lately killed a hog about 2 years old, which weighed 666 1/2 pounds.—Miss Elitha Sherill, who lives on the Lincoln side of the Catawba, has fabricated a garment without a seam. The very buttons are woven to the garment.—A new paper is about to be established in Troy, to be called "Troy Palladium, Commercial and Literary Chronicle." The season at Buffalo is very backward. Snow fell there on the afternoon of the 3th inst.—The Rev. Henry W. Onderdonk, of Brooklyn, has been elected Assistant Bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania.—At a dinner given in Louisville, Ky. in the month of April, there were present five gentlemen, whose united height was thirty-two feet five inches. The height of each was as follows: the tallest was 6 feet 1 1/2 inches; the next 6 feet 6 inches; the next 6 feet 4 1/2 inches; and the last 6 feet 4 inches.—The foundation of a new State Capitol has been laid in Frankfort, Ky. It is to be built of hewn stone.

The Warren (Pa.) Gazette mentions that Miss Sarah Owen recovered last week \$500 damages, in a suit against Johnson Wilson, for a breach of promise.—The new steam-boat *Victory of Albany* was launched in Albany on Saturday last. She is described as being a very fine boat.

Mr. Konselker Dunham, aged 24, was killed a few days since in Lyons, Onondaga county, by the falling of a tree.—The N. Y. Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church are now holding their annual session in Troy.—Messrs. Webster and Wood, of Albany, have issued a new religious publication, entitled "The Antislave." The purpose of the publication will be chiefly to expose and refute the attacks made upon Christianity through the "Correspondent" of this city.—A shocking murder was committed on the body of a free woman of colour, who resided near Charlottesville, Va. in April last.—On the evening of the 22d inst. Robert Stokes was murdered by Hugh McCann, in Spruce near William-st. with a large butcher's knife.—Canaan is now in convalescence.—The Pennsylvania Conference of the African Methodist Ep. Church are now holding their annual session in Philadelphia.—Full grown Cucumbers, raised by Daniel Moulton, of Deerfield, were for sale in the Utica market on the 16th inst.—Twenty of the best buildings in Stampstown, Pa. have been destroyed by fire, occasioned by a boy shooting at blackbirds, which were sitting on the roof of a barn.—Capt J. Terwilliger, and a younger brother, were drowned from on board the ship *Franklin*, of Troy, on Sunday night last.—The Annual Conference of the Zion Connection around in session in this city.—The City Inspector reports the death of 31 persons during the week ending on Saturday the 11th inst. viz: 33 men, 22 women, 24 girls, and 13 boys.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Miller, Mr. Robert Fitch to Mrs. Elizabeth Ruckles. Last evening by the same, Mr. George Wiles to Mrs. Jane Fitch.

DIED.—On the 18th inst. Mrs. Catharine Newton, aged 29.

A. M. S.

	May	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Moons
		Rises	Sets						Phases.
25. Friday	4 43	7 17	2 47	3 47	4 43	5 39	6 35	7 31	☾
26. Saturday	4 42	7 18	2 48	3 48	4 44	5 40	6 36	7 32	☾
27. Sunday	4 41	7 19	2 49	3 49	4 45	5 41	6 37	7 33	☾
28. Monday	4 41	7 19	2 49	3 49	4 45	5 41	6 37	7 33	☾
29. Tuesday	4 40	7 20	2 50	3 50	4 46	5 42	6 38	7 34	☾
30. Wednesday	4 39	7 21	2 51	3 51	4 47	5 43	6 39	7 35	☾
31. Thursday	4 38	7 21	2 51	3 51	4 47	5 43	6 39	7 35	☾

POETRY.

SYMPATHY.

There is a charm, whose powerful spell
The vocal's feelings e'en can tell,
While thro' her veins a thrill there flies,
Whose sweet impression never dies.

And, strange to tell, she knows not why
A tear should start in either eye.

This soft'ning power, this germ of love,
Does friendship's kindly rapture prove;
To line or rule it never bonds,
Its sweet influence makes us friends;

And, wondrous still, no strength of mind
Could e'er its dire dominion bind.

There's not a soul, no breathing clay,
But by its all-enchanting way
Still views a form, still melts an eye,
Of beauteous mould, of brightest dye.

Mysterious essence! by its rule
Mind seeks for mind, the fool for fool!

Go far, or near, no matter where;
Dive deep below, or rise in air;
It is the chain, the secret tie,
Connecting all beneath the sky.

O, magic pow'r! thy empire shares
Our hopes, our fears, our joys, and cares.

It is a mirror, polish'd fair,
Reflecting mirth or musing care,
Producing corresponding grace
Of mien, of mind, of heart, and face:

Electric beam! its magic ray,
While nature blooms, will ne'er decay.

Ha! Sympathy, whose high controul
Binds heart to heart, and soul to soul!
The chain of Nature's link'd by thee,
In all its beauteous symmetry:

Thou nerv'st the heart with all that's dear;
To thee we owe compassion's tear.

SONNET.

FROM VINCENZO DA FILICAJA.

See a fond mother, and her young ones round,
Her soul soft-melting with maternal love;
Some to her breast she clasps, and others prove
By kisses her affection: on the ground

Her ready foot affords a rest for one,
Another smiling sits upon her knee;
By their desiring eyes, and actions free,
And hushing words their little wants are known—

To those she gives a look, a frown to these,
But all is love. Thus awful Providence
Watches and helps us—oft denies our sense
But to invite more earnest prayer and praise;

Or seeming to deny what we implore,
In that refusal gives a blessing more.

MAN.

Like to the falling of a star,
Or as the flights of eagles are;
Or like the fresh spring's gaudy hue,
Or silver drops of morning dew;

Or like a wind that chafes the flood,
Or bubbles which on water stood;
E'en such is man, whose borrow'd light
Is straight call'd in, and paid to night.

The wind blows out; the bubble dies;
The spring entomb'd in autumn lies;
The dew dries up; the star is shot;
The flight is past; and man forgot.

BISHOP KING.

VARIETIES.

Oriental Jealousy.—The ladies of the Persian harem, when on a journey, are preceded at about the distance of four score paces, by a troop of horse, who reiterate the cry of "courrou! courrou!" as a signal for every man to retire at a proper distance. So rigorous is the punishment of disobedience in this particular, that in the reign of Abbas 2nd, one of the servants, whose employment it was to set up the tents, being weary with the march, after executing his office, laid down to sleep, the king and his women being then at a considerable distance. The poor fellow happened, however, to sleep beyond his calculation, and being found by the guards he preceded, was wrapped up in the carpet he lay on, and buried alive.

Eccommunication.—In the year 1740, the episcopal palace of Benedict de Monterrand, bishop of Lousanne, was the theatre of an amusing a judicial process as is on record. During this year the diocese was very much infested with caterpillars which spoiled all the fruits of the season; the bishop issued against them a solemn citation to appear in his court to answer for the waste which they had occasioned. The process was carried on in regular form, and that it might be altogether complete, an advocate was assigned to the caterpillars, and he pleaded their cause. When the pleadings were heard, the bishop sitting on his tribunal, gravely pronounced the sentence of anathema and excommunication against these insects.

The Answer of a Blind Man.—In the city of Bagdad, a blind man, with a large jar upon his shoulder, and a lantern in his hand, was thus accosted by a person that met him in the street: "As thou hast no eyes, poor

man, of what service is this lantern to you?" "It is not for my own use," replied the blind man, "that I carry it, but for fear such a heedless fellow as yourself should run against me, and overturn my jar, which it has cost me so much trouble to fill."

Women.—We were much amused with the reply of one of Capt. Head's companions on the summit of the Cordillera, when all around was a surface of snow—cheerless, wild and inhospitable as the view was still it was sublime;—he observed to one whose honest heart and thoughts clung to Old England—"what a magnificent view, what thing can be more beautiful?" After smiling for some seconds, the Cornish replied, "them things, sir, that do wear caps and aprons."

The wife of a sexton belonging to one of the churches in Whitehaven, was, last week, interrupted in the middle of a harangue about the hardness of the times, by a person who offered to sell her a couple of ducks. "Ducks!" exclaimed she, "how can I buy ducks or any thing else—we have not buried a living soul these six months!"

The following story rivals the law case of Bullum vs. Battem. It occurred at Nimes, in Languedoc, 1763. A gardener's ass having brought some goods to market, while the master was away, went into an adjoining church, and satisfied his thirst from a basin of holy water; he was detected, seized and formally tried for sacrilege. His counsel could not resist the weight of evidence, and judgment was pronounced against the wilful animal, that he should be hanged and then burnt, and the owner to pay costs.

The prudent choice.—A handsome, well-made gentleman having married a small wife, was asked by a friend why he made choice of such a little thing. "Don't you know my dear friend, (he replied) that of all evils you should choose the least?"

An old bachelor, whose name was Page, having picked up a young lady's glove, at a ball, returned it to her accompanied with a piece of paper on which was written the following:

If from your glove you take the letter G,
Your glove is love—and that I feel for thee.
To which she replied—
If from your name you take the letter P,
Your name is Age—and that won't do for me.

Smart Answer.—A lawyer observing a little boy to be very talkative and sprightly took him between his knees and commenced conversation with him. The boy inquired what trial was to come on next, (as the court was then in session) to which the lawyer replied that the next was between the Devil and the Pope, and asked the boy's opinion as to who would gain it; he immediately replied, he thought it would be a hard trial, as the pope had the most money, but the devil the most lawyers.

Moral Honesty.—They that neglect moral honesty, neglect that which is a great part of religion—their duty towards God, and their duty towards man.—What care I to see a man run after a sermon, if he cheat as soon as he comes home? On the other side, morality must be without religion; for if so, it might change, as suits its convenience. Religion must govern it. He that has no religion to govern his morality, is no better than my mastiff dog; so long as you caress him, and please him, and do not hurt him, he will play with you as finely as may be; he is a very good moral mastiff; but if you hurt him, he will fly in your face and tear out your throat.—Selden.

Literary Curiosity.—The following is a true copy, excepting names, of a genuine precept, the original of which we have seen, in the hands of the constable who was directed to execute it.—*Herkimer American.*

"Harkmen County, ss.—Esqr. one of the Justis of the Bace of the said county, greeding. In the name ob Beaple ob the state of New-York to command you fourth with to abbrehand — bersanally to carry him before the said Justus to answer — in a plea ob trepis on the case to his damages fifty aukes an unter and to you notify the Blantipp ob tril and have you then there this Brecept hear ob fail Not at your Burial given unter my hant and sail at — this 6 Day at feby 1827—
J. B. L.S."

Somebody asked the Baron Rothschild to take venison—No, said the Baron, "I never catch venison." "I don't think it is so cool as catch." "Oh, said his friend, "I wonder at your saying so, if mutton were better than venison, why does mutton cost so much more?" "Vy?" replied the Baron, "I will tell you vy—in dish world de people always prefers vat ish deer to vat ish sheep!"

ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.

S. MOLLESTON & J. ROBINSON.

TAILORS and Clothes Dressers, respectfully announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver st.) where they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and which it will be their study to continue to merit by punctuality and superior workmanship.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the newest fashions—Gentlemen and Ladies' Garments, Habits, and Mantles, dressed and repaired with despatch, and in the best manner.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Mr. S. MOLLESTON can accommodate from six to eight Gentlemen Boarders.

JAMES LAW,

FIRST-RATE COAT DRESSER,

177 William-street, New-York,

CONTINUES to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantalons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest possible manner. He also makes: alters and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

* * * His mode of dressing clothes is by STEAM SPONGING, which he has followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this he engages to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.

May 8. 9—3m

B. F. HUGHES' SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught
READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEO-
GRAPHY, with the use of
Maps and Globes, and
HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller.

New-York, March 14. 1

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

JOHN SICKELS, Jr., 100 Chapel-st.

Offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES on the most reasonable terms.

Families supplied with genuine articles and particular and personal attention given to Physician's prescriptions.

Approved Medicines which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human frame is liable, prepared and sold by the Subscriber, at the Corner of Anthony and Chapel-streets. N. B. Medical advice given gratis.

April 17, 1827. JOHN SICKELS, Jr.

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."
UNITED STATES' SCOURING, AND
STEAM SPONGING.

JOHN H. SMITH, No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantalons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a complete knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stain caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second handed Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call on him, and examine for themselves.

The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes.

TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.

April 20, 1827.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets. One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.

Inquire of S. E. Cornish, No. 6, Varick-street.

New-York, March 20.

GREAT CLOTHING STORE;

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-handed, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-handed Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,

No. 218, South Sixth-st. 1 Philadelphia

N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

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SOMETHING TO BE SAVED!

CHARLES MOOTIMER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has opened, and expects to continue, his Shop, at 93 Church-street, where he will make and repair Shoes and Boots in the best manner, at the following reduced prices:

New Boots,	\$6 00
Footing Boots,	3 50
Bottoming Boots,	2 00
Soling and Heeling Boots,	1 50
Half Soling and Heeling,	1 00

N. B. He also informs his gentlemen customers, that he will give new Boots and Shoes, in exchange, or he will give his work for second-handed Boots. All orders left at his Shop, 93 Church-street, will be immediately attended to.

New-York, March 20. 2

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or by the aid of coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

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Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1827.

VOL. I, NO. 12.

DUELLING. (Concluded.)

Whilst our King knighted the Rev. Sir Bates Dudley, after his two questionable duels, one fought in 1780, we find that in 1789, the French King, to suppress, at least, dishonorable duels, condemned the Sieur Cheleais member of Parliament of France, to be broke upon the wheel, for the murder of Captain Roquin, the Sieur Cheleais having covered himself with armour under his clothes, and stabbed his antagonist, whose sword broke against his breastplate. In 1765, occurred the famous duel in which the father of our late transcendent poet Lord Byron, killed the famous duellist, Mr. Chadworth. They quarrelled at a club dinner at the Star and Garter, Pall-Mall, about game, Mr. Chadworth, being a great game preserver, whilst Lord Byron argued upon the cruelty and impolicy of the Game Laws. They agreed to fight in an adjoining room, by the light of only one candle. Lord Byron entered first; and, as Mr. Chadworth was shutting the door, turning his head round, he beheld Lord Byron's sword half undrawn. He immediately whipped his own weapon out, and making a lunge at his Lordship, ran it through his waistcoat, conceiving that his sword had gone through his body. But Lord Byron closed, and shortening his sword, stabbed Mr. Chadworth in the belly. The challenge had proceeded from Mr. Chadworth. Lord Byron read his defence to the House of Lords, and was found guilty of manslaughter; and upon the privilege of his peerage (for peers are licensed homicides) he was discharged on paying his fees. In 1771, a Mr. M'Lean was challenged and killed by a Mr. Cameron, and the mother of Mr. M'Lean when she heard of the shocking event, instantly lost her senses, whilst a Miss Leod, who was to have been married to the deceased, was seized with fits and died in three days. In Mr. Sheridan's duel with Mr. Mathews, the parties cut and slashed at each other, *a la mode d' Theatre*, until Mr. Mathews, left a part of his sword sticking in Mr. Sheridan's ear. In the famous duel in which Mr. Riddell was killed, and Mr. Cunningham very severely wounded, the challenge, by mistake, had fallen in the first instance into the hands of Sir James Riddell, father to Mr. Riddell, who had it delivered to him and did no more than provide surgeons for the event. In 1789, Col. Lennox was insulted by the Duke of York, who told him, before all the officers on the parade of St. James's, that he desired to derive no protection from his rank of Prince. The Colonel accordingly fought his Royal Highness: it is said with cork bullets; but be that as it may, he contrived to disturb one of the high growls of curls which it was then the fashion to wear on the side of the head. In 1790, a Captain Macrae fought, and killed Sir George Ramsay, for his refusing to dismiss a faithful old servant who had insulted Captain Macrae. Sir George urged, that even if the servant were guilty, he had been sufficiently punished by the cruel beating that Captain Macrae had given him. As soon as the servant heard that his master had been killed, on his account, he fell into strong convulsions, and died in a few hours. Captain Macrae fled, and was outlawed. In 1797, a Colonel Fitzgerald, a married man, eloped from Windsor, with his cousin, the daughter of the present Lord Kingston. Col. King, the trooper, fought Col. Fitzgerald in Hyde Park. They fired six shots at each other without effect, and the powder being exhausted, King called his opponent 'a villain,' and they resolved to fight the next day. They were, however, put under arrest, when Col. Fitzgerald had the audacity to follow Lord Kingston's family to Ireland to obtain the object of his seduction from her parents. Col. King hearing of this repaired to the inn where Col. Fitzgerald had locked himself in his room, and refused admission to Col. King, who broke open the door, and running to a case of pistols, set one and desired Col. F. to take the other. The parties now grappled, and were fighting, when Lord Kingston entered the room; and perceiving from the position of the parties that his son must lose, his line he instantly shot Col. Fitzgerald dead on the spot. In 1803, a very singular duel took place in Hyde Park, between a Captain I. of the army, and a Lieutenant V. of the navy. Captain I. had seduced the Lieutenant's sister. Lieutenant V. seemed impressed with

a deep sense of melancholy. He insisted that the distance should be only six paces. At this distance they fired, and the shot of Captain I. struck the guard of Lieutenant V.'s pistol, and tore off two fingers of his right hand. The Lieutenant deliberately wrapped his handkerchief around the wound, and looking solemnly to heaven, exclaimed, "I have a left hand, which never failed me." They again took the ground, Lieutenant V. looked steadfastly at Captain I. and casting his eyes up to heaven, was heard to utter "forgive me." They fired, and both fell. Captain I. received the ball in his head, and died instantly. The Lieutenant was shot through the breast. "He inquired if Captain I.'s wound was mortal. Being answered in the affirmative, he thanked heaven he had lived so long. He then took his mourning ring off his finger, and said to his second, "Give this to my sister, and let her this is the happiest moment I ever knew." He had scarcely finished the last words, when a quantity of blood gushed from his wound, and he instantly expired.

THE FATE OF LA PEROUSE DISCOVERED. (CONCLUDED.)

The vessel which was wrecked at Paio, struck on a sand bank. The natives came up to it, and also fired their arrows. The crew, however, had sufficient prudence not to seek to revenge this attack. They showed the natives, watches, beads, and other trinkets, which they offered them in token of peace. The sailors ceased their hostilities, and when the storm was over an aged chief went in a canoe to the ship—he was kindly received, presents were offered to, and accepted by him. He returned to the shore, pacified his countrymen, and assured them that the men in the ship were good and kind. Several of the natives went on board, to whom they also made trifling presents. The inhabitants furnished the ship with provisions, hogs, birds, bananas, cocoa nuts, &c. and a confidence was soon established between them. The crew being forced to leave the vessel, landed, saving every thing they could take out. They staid there some time, and built a small vessel with the remains of the large one. As soon as this was finished, as many men as it would hold embarked in it, and it was abundantly furnished with fresh provisions by the Islanders. Several of the crew were left in the island, and their commander promised to return soon with presents for the natives, and take away the remainder of his people, whom he was now obliged to leave behind him on the island. He left them several guns, and powder, by means of which they made themselves very useful to their new friends, who were at war with the neighbouring islands. The inhabitants of Tucopia affirmed that a great number of articles belonging to the two vessels were very well preserved, and still remain in the island of Malicolo. About seven months before my arrival at Tucopia, a canoe from Wahnoo had brought two large chain bolts, and an iron bolt of about four feet long. Capt. Dillon conversed with some of the men who made the last voyage in the canoe to Malicolo. They told him that there still remained in that island many articles of iron belonging to the shipwrecked vessel. Those which Martin Bucher had seen were very much eaten by rust. One silver spoon only was brought to Tucopia, and Bucher had made rings and other ornaments of it, for the wives of the Islanders. Capt. Dillon, on his arrival at Calcutta, retained in his possession the sword hilt, one of the rings made out of the spoon, and some of the beads, all of which belonged to the wreck.

The Prussian had never dared to make a voyage to Malicolo with the inhabitants of Tucopia; but the Lascar had been there once or twice. He affirmed positively, that he had seen the Europeans at the island Paio; that they speak the language of the country, and that he had conversed with them. These men were old. They told him that many years since they were in one of the vessels of which they showed him the remains. They informed him also that no vessel had been to these islands since they were wrecked there—that most of their companions were dead, but that they had been so dispersed over the different islands, that it was impossible for

them to say precisely how many of them were still alive. Capt. Dillon recollected several other particulars of the conversation he had with the Lascar and the Islanders, who confirmed strongly their first assertions.

Having collected so many details, all tending to confirm the hope he had formed, on seeing the sword hilt with the eye hole resolved to go as quick as possible to Malicolo, and examine himself the remains of the wreck, and take away with him, if possible, the two men, of whom the Lascar had spoken, and who he said were Frenchmen. With this view Capt. D. begged him to accompany him, but being married in the island, and a well settled there, he refused. And no endeavours could prevail on him. The captain even went so far as to promise to bring him back to Tucopia, but he would not consent. The Prussian, however, being tired of the savage life he had led for fourteen years, was desirous of remaining with Capt. Dillon. He was very glad to retain him, and also procured an inhabitant of Tucopia to go with him on his expedition. Bucher remained at the date of this account on board Dillon's ship, and was ready to attest to the truth of his narrative. They left Tucopia, May 1st, and made Malicolo in a short time: unfortunately, when they came in sight of land a calm came on, which lasted seven days. The ship's provisions were almost exhausted, it was impossible to procure animals at Tucopia, and they had subsisted principally on potatoes and the bananas of New Zealand. The ship having been long at sea, made much water: the supercargo, who was on board, and who had been uneasy at the captain's delay among these islands, remonstrated very strongly against his prolonging it; and though it was with the greatest reluctance, the captain felt himself obliged to take advantage of a breeze which arose, to continue his voyage, and arrived at Calcutta after many difficulties from the bad state of his vessel.

A deliberation of the Council of Calcutta was held on the 16th November last, in which the Council, influenced by motives of interest and hope, which was derived from this account of Capt. D. ordered the ship Research, belonging to the East India Company, to go put under the command of Capt. Dillon, to be to Malicolo, and by all possible means, to gain information of the circumstances connected with the loss of the two vessels belonging to La Perouse. To this expedition was attached Dr. Tytler, who voluntarily offered his services, and who is to receive 800 rupees per month as compensation. We may expect shortly to learn from Calcutta the result of this interesting investigation. The documents from which this narrative is taken, were officially communicated by the government of the English East India Company to the French government, and were published in the *Moniteur*. [Boston Daily Adv.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

VIEW

Of the Benevolent Society of Alexandria for ameliorating and improving the condition of the People of Colour.

NO. II.

ON THE COMPARATIVE COST OF FREE AND SLAVE LABOUR.

It has been too much the custom of those who have treated on the subject of Slavery, in this country, to overlook the interests of the master and his posterity, while they have been contemplating the deplorable effect it produces on the slaves. We shall, therefore, direct our attention, first, to the relative cost of free and slave labour, and the effects of each upon public and individual prosperity.

The productiveness and economy of labour, being the only foundation on which national wealth can be established, it becomes an enquiry of the first importance, whether the labour of freemen or of slaves is the cheaper to the employer.

"It is," says Clarkson, "an old maxim, as old as the days of Pliny and Columella, and confirmed by Dr. Adam Smith, and all the modern writers on political economy, that the labour of freemen is cheaper than the labour of slaves."

It is acknowledged by all persons who have visited the different States of this confederacy, that the non-slave-holding states

generally exhibit a striking superiority over the others, in the value of their permanent improvements, in the cultivation of their lands, and in the industry and general competency of their inhabitants. Their superiority in pecuniary resources is also proven by the great public works they have executed, the large capital they have invested in manufactures, and the great extent of their commerce. They are, therefore, richer in every respect, than the Southern or Middle States, and from whence does this superiority arise, if not from the greater productiveness of free than of slave labour? The soil and climate of the slave-holding States, are generally far better adapted for producing the necessaries and comforts of life than the bleak and rocky shores of New-England; and at least equal in this respect to New-York or Pennsylvania. Virginia has also been longer settled than any of these, and ought, therefore, to be further advanced in opulence and improvement.

It may, perhaps, be replied, that foreign commerce and domestic manufactures have enriched the Eastern and Northern States; but why should not Virginia and Maryland have equally shared the advantages of these lucrative employments? They have as fine bays, as noble rivers, and as good harbours as the other States. They produce a greater variety and abundance of commodities for exportation, and of materials for manufactures. Water power is not wanting, and capital will always flow where profits may be reasonably expected. But the character of our labouring population, especially where slaves are most numerous, is the cause why we cannot compete with the non-slave-holding States, either in navigation or manufactures. Slave labour is too dear to come into competition with the productions of free labour, without a ruinous loss to the master. The existence of slavery has also the effect of driving away many of the best of the labouring classes, of the whites, and of corrupting those who remain, so that they are unfit for any useful employment.

But foreign commerce is not absolutely necessary to the prosperity of a State. Ohio has scarcely any foreign commerce, yet the rapid increase of her population, the excellent cultivation of her lands, the progress of her domestic manufactures, and the extent of her public works, now in progress, announce a degree of prosperity hitherto unexampled in so young a state, and call for the admiration of all who visit that peaceful and happy community—Although at so great a distance from the sea-board, she already competes with us in one of our staple commodities. Her tobacco, cultivated by free labour, after being transported three hundred miles in wagons, is sold in our markets, and affords a better profit to the grower than is yielded to the Maryland and Virginia planters, who have a market at their own doors. This is, we think, a most conclusive evidence of the greater economy of free than of slave labour, and the same state exhibits a no less evidence of the moral effect of a free population, in promoting public enterprise, general intelligence, and virtuous habits.

Within a few years past, a number of manufacturing establishments in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, which are almost entirely carried on by free labour. The circumstances of their employing free labour in a slave-holding country, shows that they have found it more to their interest to do so. It has no doubt been found that they could not in any other way bring their fabrics into successful competition with those made in the Eastern States. But still it is found that some kinds of domestic manufactures do not flourish there to the same extent that they do in the free States, and the only reason that can be assigned for it is the character of the population. The wages of the labourer must always be sufficient to maintain him, and in Maryland it costs him more to maintain himself than it does in New-England; because slavery has introduced into his neighbourhood that want of domestic economy which always results from it, and because most articles of consumption, being the produce of slave labour, are dearer than they are in free States. It is true that bread-stuffs are cheaper, owing to the greater stiffness of the soil and climate for producing them, but the poor generally buy these articles by retail, and a pound of flour is sold

merely as cheap in New-England as in Maryland: but even supposing it to be a cent in the pound dearer, this will add very little to the expense of maintaining a family, and is much more than counterbalanced by the greater cost of almost every other article of consumption. It is, indeed, a remarkable fact, that cotton and wool raised in Virginia are transported to New-England, manufactured there into cotton yarn or cloth, and brought back again to Virginia, and sold cheaper than the same fabrics can be made here, although large quantities of the broad stuffs used by the manufacturers are also taken from Virginia. It seems then that free labour is so much cheaper than slave labour that they can afford to pay a profit here to the purchaser of the cotton or wool, a freight on them to New-England, a commission to the merchant who buys them there, a profit to the manufacturer, a freight back again to Virginia, and a profit to the merchant who sells them here, and still sell them cheaper than they can be manufactured by a person here, who buys the materials at his own door, and sells the fabric in his own neighborhood!

If any further evidence were wanting to prove the greater advantages of free labour, it will be abundantly furnished by the greater efficiency of those parts of the upper countries of Virginia where slaves are least numerous, and by the general independence of those industrious families and religious societies, who have or a length of time depended upon voluntary labour.

An inhabitant of Virginia, on visiting the Northern and Eastern States, is forcibly struck with the contrast they exhibit to his own. He can travel but a few miles in New-England without passing a flourishing town or a beautiful village, where the mansions of the rich are surrounded by the neat and comfortable dwellings of the poor; and where every house appears to be the abode of contentment, and every countenance wears the smile of cheerfulness. From almost every eminence that he ascends, he can see the village spires shooting up in all directions around him, and almost every stream that he crosses, contributes its strength to some flourishing manufactory.

In the Western part of New-York, he will be still more astonished to behold the works that have been accomplished, within a few years by the industry and enterprise of a free population. Their well cultivated fields their populous towns, and their prosperous villages have sprung up with a rapidity that seems like the work of enchantment, and they are still progressing with a pace accelerated by the assurance of success.

After witnessing these scenes, let him return to his own State—a State that is peculiarly dear to all her sons, from the remembrance of her former greatness—and what will be the nature of his reflections?

In those parts of the State where slaves are most numerous, he beholds her towns generally stationary, and some even in a state of decay. He sees large tracts of land ruined by bad cultivation, and thrown into common. The mansions of the rich seem generally, to speak only of former grandeur, while the hovels of the poor, and the cabins of the slaves, exhibit the extreme of wretchedness?

In contemplating this scene he is forced reluctantly to withdraw his gaze from the last rays of her departing glory, and fix a despairing eye upon the dark cloud that hangs over their future destiny.

But lest this picture should seem to be coloured too darkly, and be attributed by some to the gloomy imagination of an abolitionist, we will present one drawn by a slaveholder in this neighbourhood, who stands deservedly high in public confidence, and is no less distinguished for the excellence of his judgment than the benevolence of his feelings. The expressions which follow, will be found in the controversy between Caius Gracchus and Opimius, on the American Colonization Society.

Speaking of the "moral principle in society favorable to emancipation," which the Colonization Society had been charged by Caius Gracchus with "attempting to create," Opimius replies: "But the little, the very little danger to be apprehended from the moral principle which the society is charged with attempting: to inculcate, cannot be better attested than by the simple fact that during the eight years of its existence, the country which a 'single spark,' it is said 'would be sufficient to throw into a flame,' has remained undisturbed, even in its most delicate relations. And what let me ask, is the object to be effected by this 'moral principle?'—The removal of a population cruelly forced on the present generation by those who have preceded it—a population equally injurious to our morals, our wealth, our political purity, and our physical strength—a population which Caius Gracchus has not more eloquently than justly described as 'degraded

and debased from the very knowledge of their condition as slaves; dissolute and abandoned in their moral character, and with passions and feelings of the most lawless and brutal kind."

And is it possible that any rational man, any "member of a christian community, any citizen of a republican country, can serious object to the operation of an influence whose object is the removal of such a population? If a feeling of justice does not prompt us to restore to others when we can what has been forcibly wrested from them, if a sentiment of philanthropy inspires us with no wish to civilize and enlighten a benighted portion of the world—if we do not feel under obligations to carry to Africa, whom we have injured, the healing balm of the religion in which we believe—yet let us not be deaf to the calls of patriotism, let us not look with cold indifference on our country, gifted by nature with every advantage of soil and climate and location, hourly diminishing in its wealth, losing its comparative weight in the nation of which it is a part, subjected to a system of legislation foreign to the principle it professes, and destined, perhaps, to rely in the end for its own security on the strength of others, and not on its own resources."

"Is there any inhabitant of the South who will pronounce this picture overdrawn? or is there any citizen of Virginia, who will attribute the evils it presents to any cause than the character of our population?" Let him look to our languishing agriculture, our deserted farms, our decayed fortunes, our decreasing population; let him cast up in his own ledger his profit and loss account for the last fifteen or twenty years, and then let him say whether the labour of the slave is not a curse to the land on which it is expended? But I forbear; the theme is as fruitful and as inspiring as it is delicate.

"The sentiments I have uttered are the sentiments of a slaveholder, of one, too whose interests are peculiarly those of the country in which he lives. He has examined this subject in all its bearings, and he unhesitatingly pronounces an early and a combined operation of the States and General Government, essential to preserve the country from progressive debility and premature decay."

From the (Trenton) Emporium. THE ICE SHIP.

It was in the early part of my life, when I was placed in that shuttlecock situation of abin-boy, thereby being the thing on board ship which any and every one had a legitimate right to kick, that our vessel was engaged in a voyage in that worst of wintry seas, the Baltic. The difficulty of obtaining a cargo, had delayed our return until the season had advanced so far as to create peril from the ice, as well as from tempest. The suffering from cold I well remember, though perhaps my young blood and the collective and disjunctive kicks and cuffs aforesaid, served to make my endurance less here than that of others: but, young as I was, my watch on deck came over often for my somniferous faculties, and the curtailed limits of a monkey jacket kept me dancing and kicking to prevent the freezing effect of the cold spray. Sometimes in the moonlight would be discovered the tall iceberg, moving with the majesty of death, aloft in a menacing dip, like some giant, surveying the domain of his empire—again another, and almost level with the wave, but extending as far beneath as the other above its surface, would dash into foam the bilbo: as it rolled upon its glittering side—an accumulating rock, the contact with which was instant destruction. The severity of the weather was fast approximating our ship into a miniature resemblance of these Leviathans—the shrouds gathering size each hour from the dashing of the sea, our decks loaded with an unprofitable cargo of ice, and our bows presenting, instead of the sharp angle of the fast sailer, the broad visage of a pugnacious ram, fronted for the contest.

It was one of these moonlight evenings, during the severest intensity of the cold that we made (in a ill-chance) a ship a head. From a wish to ascertain the truth of his reckoning, or from some other motive with which he did not see fit to intrust so important a personage as myself, our captain was desirous of speaking her—and knowing the heaviness of his own sailing, ordered a signal gun to be fired, which, after much hammering upon the tompons of our guns, and sundry scrapings around our solitary piece of iron ordnance, to say nothing of the quivering hand and expiring coal of our temporary gunner, was accomplished. We were, however, surprised before this feat was performed, at the proportioned rapidity with which we came up to the stranger—he seemed under shorter sail than ourselves, and when we arrived within hail we observed that some of his sails were very indifferently

handed, and, with what few were set, he was lying to—every piece of rigging as high as the fore-yard was swelled to an enormous bulk of ice, and exhibited every prismatic colour as it quivered in the moon's beam. The hull of the ship seemed to be encumbered with quadruple the quantity of ice that loaded us—and the ship resembled throughout that ship of glass which now decks our mantelpiece. One individual stood at the helm with a chapeau that might have been of the shaggy fur of some animal—but it now bristled in points, like a crystal hedgehog—on my vessel I was now along side, and within a few yards of her, with our main-opsail aback—and our mae with his bull voice hailed "what ship is that?" The helmsman seemed deaf, and made no reply, and the crew (who were on deck) appeared not to understand the lingo of our mate. He again bawled i French; no answer; then with a few English damns in Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese—but all to no purpose—the helmsman of the stranger, seemed too intense on his own business, to regard such petty interruption.

The mate went below to report, and a long consultation was held, wherein the officers of the ship converse in under tones, and the sailors turned their quids and looked alternately at the stranger and at each other; as 'fore me, I thought the silence of the stranger uncivil, and was anxious to hear the command to "fill maintopsail," and to run away from a clime where I met with nothing but cross words, hard duty and cold fingers. At last our mate appeared, and ordered the boat hoisted out—and ever did I witness a command on board that ship so lazily and reluctantly obeyed—but in spite of delay, the thing was to be done, and our second mate, a real dare devil, was ordered to take a crew on board the stranger, who was now very near us—in the crew hardly crept, and, as I was looking and wondering, being in the second mate's way, he turned me neck and heels into the boat and we were ordered to pull away—in a short time we were at the side of the ship, and rowed for the shrouds, where a sailor was standing, apparently watching us. I was ordered to throw a rope to him, which I did with great precision, and actually hit the fellow on his head—but still he would not nor did not take it and I was dashed by the second mate for a lubberly fellow, with a supererogatory unch with the oar's end on my shoulder. Again we rowed up, and the second mate tried his skill with the same success, and I have no doubt that he would have complimented the booby sailor in the same manner, if he had a similar proximity. A third time the boat was along side, and the officer with some difficulty made the wrap fast round the enormous shroud, and stepped on board, followed by the crew, who shrank to his rear. Among the last I clambered over the slippery side, and with due caution made a stand in the centre of the group, who were listening to the colloquy which had commenced on the part of our second officer.

(To be Continued.)

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Freedom's Journal. I WISH I WAS A MAN.

I wish I was a man, said a little boy of 6 years old, as he kept playing with his father's gold watch chain. "And why my dear son?" asked the father. "Cause—" "Because why?" "Oh because I wish I was a man." And how many are there in the world who can give no other answer than what this little boy gave. They are not satisfied with the situation in which a kind and beneficent Providence has placed them and when asked the reason, the answer is, "Because." "The very head and front" of their reasoning "hath this extent, no more."

It is the besetting of man to be discontented with his situation in life, and to seek other ways and means than those pointed out to him by the Author of his being. Towards the close of his life, after he has toiled and toiled to no purpose, he finds too late that in his pursuit after happiness he has but grasped the shadow for the substance, and he leaves this world with the conviction that all the suffering and misfortune he has felt, has been caused entirely by himself and that had he been content with the sphere in which he was placed, he might have enjoyed what little of happiness is suffered to partake of in his short sojourn upon earth. But let us see how it was with Harry Morton, the little boy that so wished to be a man. Harry's household could not pass away too quick. The sports of his youthful companions had no charms for him, for the dearest wish of his soul, was, to be a man. He knew not at least he felt not at the time, that the season of youth was the only period in the brief space of man's life, that could be called one of real enjoyment.

The mind is not then troubled with the thousand cares and anxieties that flow in quick succession upon one more advanced years, the spirit of his youth are as yet free from the bonds of thraldom which time and custom place upon them. He is happy for no one troubles him. He plans his pleasures, and no one interrupts him. His face is the picture of health and happiness, for time has not placed its withering hand upon his brow. And yet Harry Morton wanted to be a man, and he had his wish.

I had left my native place when you, and after an absence of a year I returned to my home. My youthful companions, were they all living? The green turf had grown upon the grave of many who at my departure had proffered the hand of friendship, and gave me many wishes for my success and luck in "foreign parts." Many were still living, but

"The days of their youth, were faded and gone." And little Harry Moreton who so wished to be a man had his wish gratified for he was now a man, and an old one too. His hair was white with years and his tottering step told that he had almost journeyed the course of life. I went to see him for we were old acquaintances, and when I grasped his withered and bony hand, I could not help thinking of the change from the gay and sprightly youth into

"The lean and slipped pantaloon."

He saw my thoughts, and a tear dropped from his eye as he shook my hand. Ah my friend, said he, I have been punished dearly for my youthful wishes. The days of my youth are gone, and with them all the innocent pleasure that attend them. When I became of age and could call myself a man, my heart was full, full to the brim with joy and anticipations. I saw but the bright side of things, and dreamt not of the mishaps that laugh to scorn the vain calculations of man. I fell in love and married an amiable woman, and I hoped to see my children's children growing up around me. I have lived to see all my plans miscarry, and my wife with three blooming children, young in innocence as in years, laid in the cold earth. I am now alone, with no remaining tie to bind me longer to this world, "a sadder" but I hope "a wiser man." Such are the confessions of age. Shall we never learn wisdom. The child wishes to be a youth, the youth to be a man, and when they have obtained their wishes, what more are they satisfied? The old man wishes again for days of "Auld lang syne."

What a lesson does this speak to us to be contented with our lot, and await the proper course of things. Let the young learn from this so to enjoy the season of their youth, that in old age they might say with truth, "Days of my youth! I wish not your recall; Hairs of my youth! I'm content you should fall."

NED.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Messrs. EDITORS,
If you think the following worthy a place in your valuable Journal, you will oblige a subscriber by inserting it in—

It certainly must be gratifying to every true philanthropist, to see the People of Colour treading in the steps of the virtuous and enlightened part of the whole community, by forming themselves into Societies for the promotion of religion, the education of their children, and the relief of the needy. These institutions cannot fail to elevate their character, and improve their condition. In both these respects, much has been already done by them, and much more in future, may be reasonably anticipated. What man can attend an orderly, religious, literary, or charitable institution of coloured persons, and not feel the injustice of ranking them as inferior beings, while there are multitudes of white men, who never associate for any virtuous, or honourable purpose whatever; and who can trace the operations of such institutions, without perceiving that they are highly beneficial to their members, and to society at large. That man must be blind indeed, who does not perceive that the people of colour, in these parts, are rapidly improving in knowledge and virtue, notwithstanding all the great disadvantages to which they are subjected by prejudice. Without detracting from the merits of their white friends, (to whom they are under an eternal debt of gratitude) much of this improvement (it must be allowed) has arisen from the societies formed among themselves, and on these more than ever, must their future advancement depend.

On the 4th day of next month, slavery will be abolished throughout this state. Would it not be well on that day, for the people of colour to follow the example of those white men, who have formed societies for the suppression of intemperance, by forming

such a society among themselves. The organization and support of such a society, would cost no man any thing, but would be a great saving to many. The coloured people, may indeed be ranked among the most temperate classes of community. The writer of this article, has been a hundreds of entertainments among his brethren, where wines, and every kind of spirituous liquors, were served up in abundance, yet has he never seen among them all more than three persons the worse for drinking. Can more be said of the most respectable classes of white men? Still there are many shocking instances of intemperance among the people of colour, and reason sufficient for us to establish a society for its suppression. Ardent spirits should never be used but as a medicine. Men may drink a great deal more than does them good, without being drunkards; and every glass over and above what does good, is hurtful to both body and soul. Circumstanced as we, the people of colour, are in this country, intemperance is more hurtful to us than others. Debarred from many of the sources of obtaining a livelihood enjoyed by the white men, we cannot as well afford to expend our money for liquor as they, and laboring under strong prejudices, the least a t of intemperance, often throws us entirely out of employment. Our very existence therefore depends upon temperance. By temperance we will save a great deal of that money which we have so much difficulty to obtain, and by temperance only, can we preserve that character, which prejudice is ever seeking to take from us, and without which we cannot gain a livelihood. Let us then, form a society for its promotion. Let us form it on that day, when the laws of our state declare, that slavery shall cease, and let every coloured man, in the place, become a member of it. This will be distinguishing the day in a most honourable and useful manner, and making it productive of much greater benefits, than it would otherwise yield.

R.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 1.

[F] We recommend to the attentive perusal of our brethren, the Communication from our correspondent R. He writes upon a subject which concerns our character as a people. The great increase of intemperance and its attendant evils, has called forth the exertions of the good and virtuous to stay its desolating progress; and we agree entirely with our correspondent, in thinking there can be no time more suitable for the formation of a Society for the prevention of Intemperance, than that glorious day, which gives liberty and all its blessings, to a portion of our brethren, and renders them free and independent as the God of Nature formed them.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Perhaps, we cannot better exemplify the truth of our foregoing remarks, than by presenting our readers, to the best of our knowledge, with a list of African Free Schools. These facts will speak more eloquently, than any remark of ours, to the mind of the philanthropist. They at once show, that many things at which men of common minds wonder, viewed in connexion with their causes; have nothing in them of an extraordinary nature. Can the husbandman, if his fields be neglected during the time of ploughing and sowing, expect a harvest? Can the mind of man, neglected during his youth, appear in after-life cultivated? It may be expedient to premise, that we have thought it unnecessary to mention other places than those of note, where the coloured population is considerable. But to our list.

Portland, Me., with a coloured population of nine hundred, provides one school for the education of their children, under the care of a mistress. Better things are in progress.

Boston, Mass. with a coloured population of two thousand, provides assisted by the liberal donation of the late Abiel Smith Esq. three schools for the instruction of their children, viz. two Primary, under the care of African female teachers, and a Grammar School under a master. As we have more than once referred to the donation of Mr. Smith, perhaps a better chance may not occur for gratifying the curiosity of our readers.

[Abiel Smith Esq. of Boston, left by will, for the support of a school for African children, \$4,000 of three per cent. stock; thirty shares in the Newburyport Turnpike; twenty shares in the Second New-Hampshire Turnpike, seventeen shares in the Kennebeck Bridge; five shares in the Bridge at Tiverton, R. I.; and five in the Bathing-House, Boston.—Notes to Dr. Harris' Sermon before the African Society.]

Salem, Mass., with a coloured population of four hundred, put a school into operation the last year, for the education of their children, but from causes unknown to us, closed it after six months.

New-Haven, Conn., with a coloured population of eight hundred, provides two schools, during three months in the year; under the care of a master and mistress.

Providence, R. I., with a coloured population of fifteen hundred; and Hartford, Conn. with five hundred, provide none.

Philadelphia, with a coloured population of twenty thousand, provides three schools for the instruction of their children, under the care of four teachers.

New-York, with a coloured population of fifty thousand, provides two schools for the instruction of their children, under the care of a master and mistress. Parents, we learn, who are able, are obliged to pay one dollar per quarter for each child.

We need not mention the names of any other places, as we know of none other schools. Seeing then, that the schools now in operation, for the education of our children, are so few and far apart; ought others to wonder, that not a respectable man, arriving at manhood, are fitted to occupy a respectable stand in society. What are the advantages to be derived from an instruction in these schools, compared to those of a higher and more elevated nature? What are the incentives held out to a lad of colour? Are there higher schools to stimulate him to greater exertions? Is he placed, and considered, an equal with other boys in schools of the same rank? Do the committees of trustees, expect him to be as well grounded in the elementary branches? A little smattering, and a few words recommended by his teacher, are all they look for from a boy of colour. The very idea of his colour, is enough to elicit praise from his learned visitors, when the same exercise performed as well by another boy, would pass unnoticed, and be considered as a thing of course.

We suspect, it is unnecessary to mention, that much depends upon the teacher, as well as the pupil. We are so skeptical, that we cannot believe, that almost any one is qualified to keep a school for our children. Enemies may declaim upon their dulness and stupidity; but we would respectfully enquire, have they not had dull and stupid instructors; who, if placed in any other than a coloured school, would hardly be considered as earning their salt; but we must be silent, as any one who possesses a few qualifications (unnecessary to be here named) is, in the general estimation, fit to keep a school for us. We protest against such silence; and to show our sincerity, shall continually raise our feeble voice against the unequal advantages for education enjoyed by our children; and though upon the community at large, this may have little effect; yet we trust, there will be found some 'unjust judges,' who wearied with us may strive in real earnest to do something for their education.

Let our children and youth be but once convinced, that as much is expected from them as from other boys of the same standing; let the elementary branches most essential to the business of after-life, be well fixed in their young minds; (neglecting exercises not of immediate practical use for a later period;) let public committees and trustees visit their respective schools more frequently, and examine more thoroughly; and see that teachers do not keep their pupils unprofitably employed, or exercised upon the same rules in Arithmetic and Grammar, or upon the same map in Geography for a show-off against the visitation day, which may not take place more than once or twice a year. Let these necessities be done, and no good result from their operation; and then shall we be convinced that really we are of a different species and not variety, and that the Creator has, in his providence, designed us for "beasts of wood" and "drawers of water," and "beasts of burden," for our fairer brethren.

Writers, old and young, are fond of exclaiming, that "there is a wide difference in point of intellect between the African and the European." It is in vain to plead the degraded condition of the Negro—had not nature dealt out her gifts to him with a sparing hand, we should not have remained so long without evidence of her liberality. There are some thousands of free blacks in America, but no one has ever given the least indications of an elevated mind." Taking it for granted, that the above refers more immediately to the United States, we call upon the advocates of the system to point us to one individual who has enjoyed to the full extent all the privileges of his fairer brethren. Though there are thousands of free people of colour in this country, yet to them the seats of knowledge have ever been as

the temple of Janus, in time of peace. We will not enumerate the causes of their exclusion. They are well known. In South America and Hayti, where the Man of Colour is seen in all the dignity of man, freed from the prejudices, and endowed with the rights, and enjoying all the privileges of citizenship, we behold him not a whit inferior to any of his fairer brethren. Conscious of his dignity, he acts and feels himself a man.

It is much easier for men to declaim, that things in their narrow conception of them, do not happen, than to investigate and maturely weigh the causes, which strike the man of cultivated taste as the only existing difficulty. The human mind fits itself to its situation, and to the demands which are made upon its energies. Debased and lowered beneath the standard of men, what incentives have we for action? No matter what his merits, no matter what his claims, no matter what his character, the man of colour sees himself and friends treated as the most contemptible vagrants; and all for what? because nature has stained him somewhat darker than common.

Conscious of the unequal advantages enjoyed by our children, we feel indignant against those who are continually vituperating us for the ignorance and degradation of our people. Let the most intelligent people upon earth be enslaved for ages—let them be deprived of all means of acquiring knowledge—let their very name be considered a byword through the land—and we venture to assert, that we should behold beings, as ignorant, degraded, and dead to every noble feeling, as our brethren. But well wishers as we are for the dissemination of knowledge, we never desire such to be the contemptible situation of any people. Were wishes of any avail, ours would be the enlightening of all nations—the spread of the true principles of liberty and equality.

Notwithstanding all the evils under which we labour, did our brethren but feel the importance of a good education being bestowed upon every member of society, how different would be the after-years of many of our children! Duly enlightened and qualified to perform the duties of a citizen (though denied the opportunity) their whole life might reflect credit upon our community, and serve to extinguish many prejudices which arise from our ignorance, depravity and want of property. The world of a certainty is daily growing more enlightened, and we must advance also, if we wish not to remain where our fathers did before us.

Having exposed, in our feeble manner, the great deficiency at present existing as it regards schools for the education of our children and youth; we invoke the aid of all the friends of humanity in all quarters of this extensive country, to come forward and use their endeavours, for the establishment of schools for our too-long neglected people.

Summary.

A child of eleven years of age was drowned in China, Me., on the 4th inst. He was sent to the village on an errand, where he was treated, till he became intoxicated. On his return home he fell into a brook and lost his life.

On the 17th inst. the Superintendent of the weaving department of the New-York Mills, situated about three miles from Utica, while engaged in adjusting some machinery, was caught in a band passing over a drum by his right arm and carried up to the ceiling, where he became entangled about the drum, and had his right arm pulled off below the elbow, and the remainder of it crushed and the ribs on that side of his body so fractured that he survived the accident but a few hours. On the 24th inst. a child of Mr. T. Ogilvie, of Brooklyn, about five years old, was run over by a wagon and horses coming down through Fulton-street to the Ferry, and its shoulder broken, besides being otherwise severely bruised, by the wheels and one of the horses passing over its body. At Poultny, Ohio, on the 15th inst. Samuel Henry was shot by his son Robert, in consequence of a dispute between them. The old man was killed. Two persons were crushed in Philadelphia on Thursday the 24th inst. by the caving in of the earth while they were digging Jacob Niles, one of them was killed, the other was badly injured. A man was found on the Lancaster Turnpike, Penn. on the 17th inst. suspended by the neck. The red bandanna which suspended him was marked P. Doll.

John Graft, of Champion, Jefferson co. committed suicide on the 17th inst. Two forged checks, of \$6,000 each, after having passed through several hands, without any doubt of their genuineness, were presented on Thursday (24th) at the U. S. Branch Bank in Baltimore. A convict in the Penitentiary at Richmond, made a rope of cotton cloth on the 19th inst. and hanged himself. The Ohio river was eight feet below low-water mark on Saturday last. A Savings Bank commenced operations at New Orleans on the 26th ult. On the 12th inst. Mr. John Lofton, of the senior class of the S. Carolina College, was drowned in the river near Columbia. A nice distinction. A municipal law of Georgetown, declares that to play billiards after 12 o'clock at night, is dangerous to morals, but playing before 12 o'clock is proper and legal. A man was lately killed at Windham, Conn. by a tailor, with a pair of shears. The number of stars which leave Boston weekly, is at this time from 750 to 800. W. H. Rice, one of the party concerned in the robbery of the state treasury of Ohio, at Columbus, has been arrested in that place. \$10,000 of paper have been recovered of him and \$2,000 in specie were found in a vault. Mr. Wadsworth, the proprietor of the Avon Mineral spring, lately put a period to his existence, by hanging himself. A Connecticut paper dismisses Governor Wolcott from office with the remark that he has rode long enough. The celebrated Robert Owen of the New-Harmony Community, is about to leave that place on a visit for Europe. The Rome Republican cautions the public against receiving counterfeit \$5 notes of the Geneva Bank. A Mosquito fleet.—The Ithaca Journal contains the following notice: sailed from the port of Ithaca, a flotilla of twenty canoes bound for New-Haven, Conn. John Smith, Captain commandant. The body of a woman far advanced in pregnancy drifted ashore at Staten Island, near the narrows, on Saturday last. A gang of counterfeiters, thirteen in number have been arrested in Geauga Co. Ohio; three were committed to prison, eight recognized to appear at the next court, and two discharged. Alonzo Lyman of Dresden, fell from one of the Canal boats in Troy, on Monday last, and was drowned. A writer in the Rochester Telegraph attributes the coldness of the season to several spots on the Sun which in his opinion, will continue until August. James E. Fitzsimons of Scriba, N. Y. poisoned himself while under arrest for a misdemeanor. The house of Christian Martin, of Waterloo, U. C. was destroyed by fire, and two children perished in the flames. Mysterious Affair.—Mr. Nathan Wakefield, of Woodbury, Ver. a man of family, left his house on the 8th inst. and has not since been heard of. The Woollen Factory, at Pittsfield, N. H. has been destroyed by fire. A woman in Warren county, N. J. left her infant for a short time, and when she returned a large black snake was coiled around its neck, which she immediately seized by the neck, took off and destroyed. Rouse Kenyon was drowned in the Tonawanda creek, on the 18th inst. while attempting to swim across the stream to escape from the sheriff who had a civil process against him. One of the Citizens Line of stage coaches was run away with and overturned in Albany, on Sunday last, and the driver of it killed—of four passengers, three escaped without injury. A floating dock, intended to be used at Quebec as a dry dock, has been launched at Montreal. New potatoes were in the Philadelphia market on Saturday last. Peas were selling at 12 cents the half peck. Miss Harriet Livermore, the female Preacher, arrived in this city on Friday last from Philadelphia. Canal Commerce.—On Saturday there were twenty-six arrivals and 63 clearances in Albany. On the 29th, two persons were arrested at the Bowers Theatre for attempting to pass counterfeit money at the ticket office—on examination a loaded pistol was found in the possession of each.

Through the politeness of our Haytien Correspondent, we have received by the arrival of the Jean Baptiste from Port au Prince, files of the "Feuille du Commerce" and "Le Telegraph," to the 6th inst. They contain nothing of interest.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. ADAM BROWN, of Bergen, N. J. to Mrs. ELIZABETH PETERSON, of this city.

Last evening, by the same, Mr. JAMES FRASER, of the Island of Barbadoes, to Miss ANNE MILES, of Charleston, S. C.

ALMANAC.

	Sun.	Sun.	Moon's
JUNE.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases.
1 Friday	4 38	7 22	☾
2 Saturday	4 38	7 22	☾
3 Sunday	4 37	7 23	☾
4 Monday	4 37	7 23	☾
5 Tuesday	4 36	7 24	☾
6 Wednesday	4 36	7 24	☾
7 Thursday	4 36	7 24	☾

POETRY.

THE OLD MAN.

Why gaze ye on my hoary hair,
Ye children young and gay?
Your locks beneath the blast of care,
Will bleach as white as they.

I had a mother once, like you,
Who o'er my pillow hung,
Kiss'd from my cheek the briny dew,
And taught my faltering tongue.

She, when the nightly couch was spread
Would bow my infant knee,
And place her hand upon my head,
And kneeling, pray for me.

But then, there came a fearful day,—
I sought my mother a bed,
Till harsh hands bore me thence away,
And told me she was dead.

I pluck'd a fair white Rose, and stole
To lay it by her side,
And thought strange sleep enchain'd her soul,
For no loud voice replied.

That eve, I knelt me down in woe,
And said a lonely prayer;
Yet, still my temples seem'd to glow,
As if that hand were there.

Years fled,—and left me childhood's joy,
Gay sports and pastimes dear,
I rose a wild and wayward boy,
Who scorn'd the curb of fear.

Fierce passions shook me like a feed,
Yet, ere at night I slept,
That soft hand made my bosom bleed,
And down I fell and wept.

Youth came,—the props of Virtue reel'd—
But not at day's decline,
A marble mother my brow congeal'd—
Blest Mother!—was it mine?

In foreign land I travell'd wide,
My pulse was bounding high,
Vice spread her meshes at my side,
And pleasure lured my eye;

Yet still that hand, so soft and cold,
Maintain'd its mystic sway,
As when amid my curls of gold
With gentle force it lay.

And when it breath'd a voice of care
As from the lowly sod,
"My son, my only one, beware!
Nor sin against thy God."

This brow the plumed helm display'd
That guides the warrior throng,
Or beauty's thrilling finger stray'd
These manly looks among.

That hallow'd touch was ne'er forgot!
And now, though time had set
His frosty seal upon my lot,
These temples feel it yet.

And if ere in heaven I appear,
A mother's holy prayer,
A mother's hand, and gentle tear,
That pointed to a Saviour dear,
Have led the wanderer there.

DOMESTIC BLISS.

From "ROUGE ET NOIR," a New Poem.

The camp may have its fame, the court its glare,
The theatre its wit, the board its mirth;
But there's a quiet calm, a heaven where
Bliss lies for shelter—the domestic hearth!
If this be comfortless, if this be drear,
It needs not hope to find a haunt on earth;
Elsewhere we may be careless gay, care'd,
But here, and only here we can be best.

O senseless, soulless, worse than both were he
Who slighting all the heart should hoard with
pride,
Could waste his nights in loosest revelry,
And leave his bosom's partner to abide
The anguish women feel who love and see
Themselves deserted, and their hopes destroyed;
Some, loving one, perhaps, who hides her tears,
And struggles at a smile when he appears!

VARIETIES.

We will marry.—A couple of young ladies having a great yearning for matrimony, and each an avowed enemy to matrimony, he would not allow them to marry, however advantageous the offer. Coleridge on his character, the last observation, "I am dead at last, and now we will marry." "Will I am or is not I am," said Mr. C. shall I say," said the other, "I don't let us be too hasty in the choice of our husbands; let us marry those whom the powers above have destined for us; for our marriages are registered in heaven's book." "I am sorry for that," replied the youngest, "for I am afraid father will tear out the leaf."

Anecdote of a Carguero.—Many of the asses of the Andes are impassable to horses and carriages, and even mules; and the usual mode of travelling for persons in easy circumstances is in a chair, supported by the back of one of the native porters (cargueros) or men of burden, who live by letting out

their backs to travellers. The road, at a certain place in the passage of the Quindio, lies along the edge of an abrupt precipice, 1500 feet in perpendicular descent to the river below. A Spanish officer having occasion to perform this route, had fastened on an immense pair of mule spurs, and in order to hasten the pace of his *Carguero*, was incessantly darting the rowel into the bare flesh of the poor fellow who carried him. In vain his bearer assured him that he could not quicken his pace. Even Indian patios, however, may be exhausted, and on reaching this tremendous precipice, the *Carguero*, jerked his inhuman rider from his chair into the torrent below, and made his escape into the mountains.

It is told of Henry Martin, that, making an invective speech one time against old Sir Harry Vane, when he had done with him he said, "But for young Sir Harry Vane, and sat down. Several cried out, 'what have you to say to young Sir Harry lives to be old, he will be old Sir Harry' and so sat down, and set the whole house laughing.

Dr. South.—Dr. South, visiting a gentleman one morning, was asked to stay to dinner, which invitation he accepted of; the gentleman stepped into the next room and told his wife, and desired she would provide something extraordinary. Whereupon she began to murmur and scold, and made a thousand words; till, at length, her husband provoked at her behaviour, protested that it was not for the stranger in the next room, he would kick her out of doors. Upon which the doctor, who had heard all that had passed, stepped out, crying, "I beg Sir, you will make no stranger of me."

The single speech Parrot.—There is an eastern story of a person who taught his parrot to repeat only these words, "What doubt is there of that?" He carried it to the market for sale, fixing the price at 100 rupees. A mogul asked the parrot, "Are you worth 100 rupees?" The parrot answered, "What doubt is there of that?" The mogul was delighted and bought the bird. He soon found out that this was all it could say; ashamed now of his bargain, he said to himself, "I was a fool to buy this bird." The parrot exclaimed as usual, "What doubt is there of that?"

The Dumb made to speak.—A vagrant, who has been for some time past playing the benevolent inhabitants of Chichester and its neighbourhood under contributions by pretending to be deaf and dumb, excited the suspicion of the police of that city, and accordingly being taken in the act of strong importunity by signs, assisted by a gaudily painted board, on which his affliction was expressed in legible characters, he was brought before J. B. Freland, Esq. and after an examination, in which he pretended not to understand any thing that was going on, the worthy Magistrate told him he would give him one opportunity more of acknowledging himself an imposter by speaking; he would, in that case, commit him to the treadmill for only six weeks; but, that if he persisted in remaining dumb, he should have three months; when the fellow instantly exclaimed, "D—n—n! six weeks I think will do best!" He was accordingly committed to Petworth Bridewell for six weeks.

The beginning and end of Honor.—Iphicrates the son of a shoemaker, was reproached by a degenerate descendant of Harmodius for the meanness of his birth. "True," said Iphicrates, "the dignity of my family begins with me, while that of yours terminates with you."

Definition of a Drunkard.—A pious divine of the old school says—"A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the trouble of civility, the caterpillar of industry, the tunnel of wealth, the ale-house benefactor, the beggar's companion, the constable's trouble, the woe of his wife, the scoff of his neighbor, his own shame, a walking swill-tub, the picture of a beast, the monster of a man, and a companion of the Devil."

"There is nothing," says Plato, "so delightful as the hearing or the speaking of truth"—for this reason there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any intention to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive.—Dean Sherlock.

DISEASES CURED.

THE Piles. Dysentery, all kinds of Wounds, and Bruises; also a remedy for the growing in of the toe nails, for oppression of the lungs, felons, fistulas, and the bite of a mad dog; if application be made within twelve hours, by

SARAH GREEN, *Indian Doctor*,
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ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.

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TAILORS and Clothes Dressers, respectfully announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver st.) where they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and which it will be their study to continue to merit by punctuality and superior workmanship.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the newest fashions:—Gentlemen and Ladies' Garments, Habits, and Mantles, dressed and repaired with despatch, and in the best manner. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Mr. S. MOLLESTON can accommodate from six to eight Gentlemen's orders.

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CONTINUES to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest possible manner. He also makes, alters and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His mode of dressing clothes is by STEAM SPRING, which he has followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this he engages to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States:

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For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY; with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller.
New-York, March 14.

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Approved Medicines which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human frame is liable, prepared and sold by the Subscriber at the Corner of Anthony and Chapel-streets. N. B. Medical advice given gratis.
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"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."

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STEAM SPONGE, &

JOHN H. SMITH,

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RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stain caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

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The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes.

IF TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Collars, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.
April 20, 1827.

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No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

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New-York, March 20. 2

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SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

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"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1837.

VOL. I, NO. 18.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

VIEWS

Of the Benevolent Society of Alexandria for ameliorating and improving the condition of the People of Colour.

NO. III.

OF THE CAUSES WHY SLAVE LABOUR IS DEARER THAN FREE LABOUR.

From the facts and testimonies adduced in our second number, we think it is evident that the labour of freemen is actually cheaper to the employer than the labour of slaves. This evidence we chose to draw principally from facts in the history of our country, which may come within the knowledge of every reader, rather than rely entirely upon the experience of other countries, as recorded by former writers, and which, in every instance, goes to prove the same position with an increasing weight of evidence. We shall, however, when we come to speak of the means of preparing slaves for manumission and colonization, state the result of some experiments that have been made in other countries for this purpose, and which also afford additional confirmation of the position advanced by Doctor Adam Smith, in his able work on the wealth of nations—"That the work done by freemen comes cheaper in the end than that performed by slaves."

As this position is so contrary to the usual habits of thinking among many persons in the southern and middle states, we will endeavour to show the principal causes why the labour of slaves is so expensive to the employer. Although it may seem, at first view, that the slave costs his master no more than his food and the coarse clothing he has allowed him, yet there are other items of expense often overlooked, that are, perhaps, greater than both of these. The most prominent among them is, the expense of rearing children, to replace the slave, when he shall be worn out by labour, or released by death. This expense can in no wise be avoided by the master: for if he purchases his slaves, instead of rearing them, he must pay the expense that has been incurred by another; and when he comes to estimate the interest on the stock so invested, and the value of its annual depreciation, he will find it amounts to more than half the hire of a free labourer. Suppose, for instance, that a young man slave costs \$400, the interest on this sum is \$24 per annum, which is a fair item of expense, because it could have been invested so as to bring this interest. But he cannot calculate upon the slave living more than 20 years after he attains to maturity—the average term of human life is not so long—he must therefore set apart \$20 per annum, for twenty years, in order to replace him when he shall die, or become too infirm to work: in the event of his living much beyond this period, he must also set apart some of his former earnings to maintain him in his old age; but this we will not take into the account, though it is a fair item of expense.—The clothing of a slave, to keep him in tolerable comfort, must cost we think, at least \$20 per annum; but we will say \$14 for a safe calculation, for if the stuff for clothing be made in the family, the spinners and weavers must be supported, and some of the materials must be bought. We will estimate taxes, medical attendance, and time lost by sickness, at \$5 per annum. We must also add to the expense of each slave, his proportion of the overseer's wages and maintenance, who is to be employed to watch them, and to supply, by a degrading punishment, that stimulus to exertion, which the freeman finds in the hope of reward. As one overseer can watch a good many slaves, we will estimate this expense at only \$10 per annum for each. There are many other expenses resulting from the employment of slaves which we cannot estimate—such as desertion, pilfering, &c. but on recapitulating those enumerated, we shall find that they amount to \$74 per annum for each working man, and this may be called the wages paid to slaves, it being exclusive of their food. We are informed that the ordinary wages of freemen, who are employed as field labourers in the upper counties of Virginia, are from \$60 to \$75 per annum, besides their board. It seems then, that a slave-labourer costs as much as a free labourer; and if he does *three-fourths* as much work, his employer loses by him about 15 or \$20 per annum; or, in other words the work done by him would cost this much

less, if it had been performed by a freeman. But we shall generally find that slave-holders employ twice as many working hands as are employed by those who depend upon voluntary labour, on a farm of the same size; and that the farms of the latter are generally cultivated more judiciously. Even those farmers who do but little work themselves, can cultivate a farm of 300 or 400 acres, with the usual proportion of cleared land, by the labour of two freemen and an apprentice boy, while the slave-holder will have at least 4 or 5 men slaves, besides many women and children on a farm of the same size. In this case the slave only does half the work of the free man, although he costs as much annually.—Nor is it surprising that this should be the case. "A person," says Adam Smith, "who can acquire no property, can have no other interest but to eat as much, and to labour as little, as possible. Whatever work he does, beyond what is sufficient to purchase his own maintenance, can be squeezed out of him by violence only, and not by any interest of his own. In ancient Italy how much the cultivation of corn degenerated, how unprofitable it became to the master, when it came under the management of slaves, is remarked both by Pliny and Columella."

It may, however, be objected to this reasoning, that it is not fair to estimate the price of the slave, and the amount of his depreciation by age, because most persons in this neighborhood have either obtained them by inheritance, or raised them, and that they merely hold them because the laws of the State oblige them to maintain them even if they were to set them free. To this we answer, that it is very little, if any, cheaper to raise slaves than to buy them; that most persons who hold them are every year sinking money by them, especially if they cultivate poor land, and that laws in favour of emancipation and colonization would be enacted if the people were only convinced of their true interest.

That it is nearly as dear to raise slaves as to buy them, we think may be inferred from the circumstance, that very few persons, and perhaps none, engage in the business of raising them as a profitable trade, and that most persons who do raise them, are frequently driven by their pecuniary embarrassments, and contrary to their inclinations, to the painful and disgraceful act of selling them to the southern traders. It should also be remembered, that part of the wages of the free-labourer goes to the raising of children to supply his place in society, and that the wages he generally receives at the present time, in this part of the country, is barely sufficient to maintain him and his family, with all the economy he can make use of. Now the owner of slaves who keeps up his stock, must also maintain for this purpose, at least double the number of children that he has of grown hands of both sexes; for "it is computed," says Adam Smith, "that one half the children born, die before the age of manhood." It is also estimated by writers on this subject, that the woman who rears children cannot do more work than is sufficient to maintain herself,—so that every labouring male slave must be charged with the maintenance of four children to keep up the stock, two of which the master may calculate on raising to supply the places of their parents. It is true that they generally have more than four children, but every one above this number will add in nearly the same proportion to the expenses of the family.

"The fund," says the author just quoted, "destined for replacing, if I may say so, the wear and tear of the slave, (that is keeping up the stock) is commonly managed by a negligent master, or careless overseer.—That destined for performing the same office with regard to the free-man, is managed by the freeman himself. The disorders which generally prevail in the economy of the rich, naturally introduce themselves into the management of the former: the strict frugality and parsimonious attention of the poor, naturally establish themselves in that of the latter: under such different management, the same purpose must require very different degrees of expense to execute it. It appears accordingly, from the experience of all ages and nations, I believe, that the work done by free-men comes cheaper in the end than that performed by slaves."

The estimates we have hitherto made relate solely to the expense of rearing and maintaining slaves, and to the unproductiveness of their labour compared with that of free-men; but there are other causes of expenditure which operate generally upon slave-holders, and may perhaps be considered as necessarily attendant upon the system: one of these is the number of their domestic servants, which is generally much greater than would be employed if they were to hire free servants. We presume that the reason why they employ more domestic servants, is because slaves are generally slower in their movements than free people, which naturally results from their having no prospect of gain to incite them to activity.

Now there is no kind of servants so unproductive to the master as menial servants. They do no work that adds anything to his fortune, and they live more expensively, and are better clad, than any other kind of slave-labourers;—therefore the greater number of these a man has, the greater must be his family expenses; and he will find it much cheaper in the end to employ free-servants than to hire slaves, or to own them himself, and raise young ones to keep up the stock.

Another great cause of expenditure may be traced to the nominal value which a slave-holder places upon his slaves. Although they may actually bring him no revenue, yet he places upon them a value equivalent to what they would bring in the market, and like most others he lives in a style proportionate to the nominal value of his property, and not proportional to the revenue it affords him, consequently his debts frequently increase upon him, until he is obliged to convert his slaves into money, contrary to the best feelings of his heart.

There are many other evils attendant on this deplorable system, particularly those of a political and moral nature; which we shall leave to be discussed in a future number. But we think those already presented, if attentively considered, are sufficient to convince every candid mind of the vast importance of taking early and decisive measures to avert them.

THE ICE SHIP.

(Concluded.)

I shall not attempt to give the precise language which he held towards the helmsman of the strange ship, but it was not the most civil, or such as is heard often in a Lady's drawing room. The amount of it was a "sailor's jaw" for not answering a hail, and for not taking the warp, and concluded by a request to know his latitude and longitude and how certain Capes bore from their ship—to all of which no reply was made, when I was called upon for a lantern, which I had taken from the boat, and had snugly stowed away under my jacket, keeping both light and heat to myself, a thing by no means difficult, as the moonlight rendered its absence unobserved. The second mate received it, and went aft to observe the countenance of the dumb gentleman of the helm—in this way he stumbled over one man, whom he thought either drunk or asleep, but finally held the lamp to the face of the steersman, which was a shapeless lump of ice; the helmsman was lashed, his hand upon it, his feet fixed at some depth in the ice, and he himself frozen stiff in his upright position; near him were several of the crew in horizontal and various attitudes from whom life had long since fled. The horror of the scene struck a panic among our boat's crew, and they did not wait for orders to make the best of their way towards the boat. The officer turned round with countenance of a true sailor *sang froid*, wherein there was not a particle of alarm, and ordered them to follow him below. The fear of his enormous fist induced all the rest, and much more especially myself, to obey the order, and we proceeded to the labor of removing the companion-way. In the mean time while I ventured a look at my friend at the shrouds, who would not catch the rope whereby I had the effect in a sound blow on the shoulder; he was frozen stiff with his arms around the rigging. Not being fond of the spectacle, I kept close to the heels of the second mate as he descended the gangway; in fact we all went "en masse," each being very careful to stick close to his neighbor.

At the after part of the cabin sat the cap-

tain with his arms folded before him, pen, ink, and paper; a thick fur cap on his head, and as the light shone full on his countenance, there was the most fearful look from him cast upon us that I ever witnessed.—Years have since passed, but the remembrance is as though the event was but yesterday—it has visited me in my dreams.—The appearance of his glaring eyes and distorted features were too much for our superstitious crew—

"Back rolled the tide,"

I was thrown down in the turmoil and no more notice was taken of my situation than of my frozen brethren on the deck; they ran over me like a flock of sheep. The second mate paused a moment, ascertained that the object of their fear had long ceased to exist; and took me by the collar and dragged me on deck, doubtless anxious to prevent his boat's crew from leaving him sole officer of the stranger in the extremity of their fright. He found them stowed away under the thwart of the boat, pitched me in like a dead mackerel, and ordered them to cast off and pull for our own ship; great alacrity was shown in this manoeuvre, and a few moments brought us back just as the moon was hiding herself behind a cloud, and every thing wore the appearance of an approaching gale.—Sails were handed with the utmost despatch, the decks cleared, and things in order as the gale struck us.

Egyptian dakinoss succeeded, and we were driven at ten knots under bare poles. Ever and anon (as the sailors asserted) they could perceive the strange vessel carrying sail under the fury of the tempest, and keeping her position in our weather quarter; and could at intervals hear her roaring after us as she ploughed through the billows. Death for hours stared us in the face, and his features never have been forgotten by me.

At sundry times afterwards, during this voyage, when we were in warmer latitudes, on beautiful moonlight evenings, we could dimly distinguish the ice ship, steering in our wake, glittering in all the pride of awful pomp, apparently pursuing the same course with us, though her sails were trimmed, as if lying to. Such a phenomenon was always the prelude of a gale, and it became with us a habit to reef whenever her tall form towered beneath a moonlight sea.

In but one other voyage have I seen her, and then it was in the warm climes of the Indian Ocean many years since; it was on the evening before we were wrecked. But successful exertion at last has secured me from situations wherein I might see her, and I now can at my own fireside tell over past perils, and wish all my brother sailors never to meet in any latitude with a full view of the Ice Ship. ICHABOD.

SEA SERPENT.

To the Editor of the Connaught Journal.
Quebec, Trader, off South Islands of Arran, Galway Bay, Feb. 8, 1837.
Sir—Having this favorable opportunity of transmitting to you the following wonderful occurrence, which may be the means of setting to rest all doubts as to the existence of a marine monster, supposed to be the Sea Serpent, I readily do so, particularly as I have so many respectable witnesses to support me in the truth of what we saw. Being bound from Rhode Island for Liverpool, on yesterday morning, the south Islands of Arran, came in sight, 30 miles east. We at the same time discovered, about two miles ahead, a vessel, seemingly a wreck, not having a spar of rope standing. On nearing, I ordered the gig and six men to board her; and was shortly after hailed by the mate, who was one of the party, for assistance, they pulling from the wreck with all possible speed. I hoisted the Quebec to the wind, and presently learned that Thomas Wilson, being the first to board, was instantly devoured by a most horrible animal, the like of which they had never seen or heard of. By this time the wreck was driven to about a cable length of our stern, from which I could plainly and distinctly see a monster of the serpent kind, lying partly coiled upon the deck, its head erected about four feet, and its tail part in the hatch, the rest of its body lying close alongside it. The vessel was so constricted which struck all on board, deprived us of the thought of attempting any

mode for its capture, was such a thing possible, the thought of our unfortunate companion filling us with horror. However, I fired a shot from a six pounder, which unluckily could not be brought to bear sufficiently high. It struck the bull, at the same moment the animal raised its head, body and tail, in six or seven folds, to the height of a man each, extending itself from the tiller to the bows; its eyes were large, of a red colour, and much distorted; its throat and neck larger than any other part, of a bright green hue, as were its body and sides, and the back black and scaly. It had ears or fins suspended near the head, similar to an angel, and on the nostrils a horny excrescence, blunt, and about 18 inches long; its chops were broad and flat. Whilst I was preparing a second salute with ball and slugs, it glided majestically into the sea, gave a splash with its tail, and disappeared. Shortly after, myself, John Adams, mates, Mr. William Nightingale, and Mr. Robert Croker, passengers, boarded her, and with grief had our foreboding for the fate of Wilson verified, he being no where to be found; the vessel was water logged, and in a sinking state; a substance of a tar like nature, but highly corrosive, as it blistered the hands upon taking it up, was upon the deck, some of which has been preserved; it is supposed to be the excrement of the animal. Our conjecture is, that the monster being attracted by the bodies of the sufferers in the wreck, had taken up its abode there, and devoured them. We consider its length to be about 60 feet, and its girth from 9 to 12 feet.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS CLEARY, Master.
We, the undersigned, certify the truth of the above.

JOHN ADAMS, Mate.
WM. NIGHTINGALE, E., and
ROBERT CROKER, Passengers.
P.S.—Mr. Croker having occasion to proceed to Dublin, chooses that route for going to Liverpool, and will be the bearer of this statement. T. C.

THE TIGER AND ALLIGATOR.

An interesting anecdote, related by the Captain of a Davenport Guineaman.

The bosom of the ocean was extremely tranquil, and the heat, which was intolerable, had made us so languid, that almost a general wish overcame us, on the approach of the evening, to bathe in the waters of Congo—however, myself and Johnson were deterred from it from the apprehension of sharks, many of which we had observed in the progress of our voyage, and these enormously large. At length, Campbell alone, who had been making too free with his liquor case, was obstinately bent on going overboard, and although we used every means in our power to persuade him to the contrary, dashed into the watery element, and had swam some distance from the vessel when we on deck, discovered an alligator making towards him from behind a rock that stood a short distance from the shore. His escape I now considered impossible, his destruction inevitable; and I applied to Johnson how we should act, who like myself, affirmed the impossibility to save him, and instantly seized upon a loaded carbine, to shoot the poor fellow ere he fell into the jaws of the monster. I did not, however, consent to this, but waited with horror the tragedy we anticipated—yet, willing to do all in my power, I ordered the boat to be hoisted, and we fired two shot at the approaching alligator, but without effect, for they glided over his scaly covering like hail-stones on a tiled pent-house, and the progress of the creature was by no means impeded. The report of the piece and the noise of the blacks from the sloop soon made Campbell acquainted with his danger—he saw the creature making for him, and with all the strength and skill he was master of, made for the shore. And now the moment arrived in which a scene was exhibited beyond the power of my humble pen perfectly to describe. On approaching within a very short distance of some canes and shrubs that covered the bank, while closely pursued by the alligator, a fierce and ferocious tiger sprung towards him, at the instant the jaws of his first enemy were extended to devour him. At this awful moment, Campbell was preserved. The eager tiger, by overleaping him, encountered the gripe of the amphibious monster.

A conflict then ensued—the water was colored with the blood of the tiger, whose efforts to tear the scaly covering of the alligator were unavailing, while the latter had also the advantage of keeping his adversary under water, by which the victory was presently obtained, for the tiger's death was now effected. They both sunk to the bottom, and we saw no more of the alligator. Campbell was recovered, and instantly conveyed on

board; he spoke not while in the boat, though his danger had completely sobered him: but the moment he leaped on the deck, fell on his knees, and returned thanks to the Providence who had so protected him; and what is most singular, from that moment to the time I am writing, has never been seen the least intoxicated, nor has been heard to utter a single oath. If ever there was a perfectly reformed being in the universe, Campbell is the man.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors.

I have noticed with some surprise an article in the Princeton N. J. Patriot of the 24th inst. in allusion to the piece, lately published in your paper on the subject of colonization in Africa. The author of it begs leave to inform the correspondent of the N. J. Patriot, that he is not aware that his sentiments are those of the Editors of the Freedom's Journal—he therefore hopes that the sentiments of a correspondent may not be taken for those of the Editors; nor was it understood from their Prospects, that they would in any way use its influence in advocating or opposing the colonizing system.

The correspondent of the N. J. Patriot says, that the Journal will lose all its patrons among the friends of colonization; that it need not look any longer for support through them: he surely does not suppose that on account of a few lines published in the paper, which happens to differ from their opinion, that their zeal in support of the cause of colonization will lead them to abandon a journal, which has for its object, the welfare of that people whose cause they have warmly advocated. If the correspondent of the N. J. Patriot will refer to Mr. Clay's speech, he will find that the quotations from it are correct; and that he positively asserts that the colonization society has nothing to do with the delicate question of Slavery: but is to be exclusively applied to the Free People. If these are not the views of the Colonization Society, why did they suffer Mr. Clay publicly to state them as such? why did not some of the members contradict his assertions, and tell us how different their sentiments really were, from what he represented them? but if true, the Man of Colour has cause to feel alarm, at the progress of a Society whose object is ultimately to get rid of the free population, and he should avail himself of a journal edited by his brethren to make that opinion public.

It is unnecessary to enter into a detail of the proceedings of the colonization society at Washington; we have a right to believe that Mr. Clay, who is so honourable and efficient a member of that body, expressed the sentiments of the society generally: at least his assertions are to that effect. There are among the coloured people many respectable and industrious citizens, who are ever ready to aid any benevolent undertaking for the welfare of their brethren; and who make themselves useful, as far as their means will allow. Is it not, I repeat it, a matter of concern for them to know that there does exist a society, which although it may profess to be for their especial benefit, allows a member of its body publicly to declare that its object is to get rid of the free people of colour; that their increase cannot be viewed but as dangerous; and that in fact it is necessary to diminish this growing evil. Now because an individual merely alludes to these assertions, he is accused of a gross perversion of facts, and the Editors of the Freedom's Journal are informed that they need not look for further encouragement from the friends of colonization, as their paper is considered as an open enemy, and "a battery from which are to be discharged volleys after volleys against this great, good, and benevolent plan." It is some satisfaction to think that this perhaps is the opinion of an individual, and that although the friends of the colonization society are called upon to examine the Journal themselves they will not denounce it for one short article; nor say to the Editors, "you must derive your support from other sources, we cannot help you, you are our open enemies."

A MAN OF COLOUR.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
KOSCIUSKO'S SCHOOL.

No. I.

The spirit of Education is the great characteristic of the present era, and we have good reason to think ourselves happy, in being permitted to adopt a subject of such unrivalled excellence as our standing theme. This is the result to which the patriots and friends of humanity have, most usually, been obliged to look forward: its far distant prospect, through the storms of revolutionary wars and fighting, had darted upon them the rays of hope and comfort. We have en-

tered into their labours. Ten thousand of the sons of freedom, in this state, soon to be added to our number, shall hail the harvest with us. It is much, indeed, in view of our coloured brethren; to say, we share in the jubilee of the land. But it is not a mockery of ourselves to hold such language as this: No, the friends of freedom may rejoice; though, we confess, with awe and trembling; and her enemies too may rejoice for themselves and their children. So, we think, we may hope and believe. Is not the light of the present day so great that the system of slavery cannot long survive, and that the chain of caste shall be dissolved before it—the power of degradation ceases to operate on our minds, and on our hearts and characters;—and the reign of equal rights and privileges go hand in hand with that of christian equality, among the multitudes, who now hear and thoroughly feel, that they all are brethren? But suppose we answer—"No!—Our cup of freedom contains in it the dregs of oppression, which roused up the spirit of '76, and the two millions, who are our bone and our flesh—where are they!—Are they not for a prey, and for a spoil, and none saith restore?" Let the People of Colour, who would call themselves their own masters, join heart and hand in the work of education, and suffer nothing, absolutely nothing, for themselves and their children, to rival the subject of useful knowledge and right education, and their work is done.—They will inevitably and speedily possess a vantage ground, in every profession and department of life. And then, how much longer will the monster, Prejudice, be seen stalking abroad, on the birth-day of Liberty, and denying to freemen the estimation of men?

Let us, therefore enjoy the will and testament of the General Kosciusko! It is to be feared we shall be defrauded of the money, through a flaw in the instrument; but let not the WILL, which was in him, be wanting in us, for whom he so nobly willed; and with the will we find the way, and with the way, we shall be sure to find the end, which our father enjoined. AMICUS.

For the Freedom's Journal.

Death is an all-conquering power, sparing neither age nor sex, and regarding in no wise the distinctions of life. The lordly oak, and the tender sapling, are alike made to bow beneath its yoke; the proud oppressor, and the humble tiller of the ground, together, are made to acknowledge its authority. It comes when least expected, oft times giving no warning to tell of its approach, and leaves in its track the marks of desolation and dismay. It takes away the parent, perhaps the only support of a numerous offspring, and none dare say, nay. It plucks from the bosom of the fond and doating mother her first born, and then deprives her of the husband of her love. Again it issues on its killing errand, and the gay and sprightly off too heedless youth, are, in the twinkling of an eye, taken from a world, where were their hopes, their feelings, their affections. It is a sad thing, when the heart is buoyant and rejoicing, thinking no evil, and giving loose sway to its feelings, to be suddenly and fearfully reminded of its mortality, by the unexpected decease of some dear relative or friend. The quick transition from mirth to sadness, from joy to most heart-rending grief, is, indeed, appalling. It is no time then to act the stoic, and ponder over the cold maxims of philosophy. We feel that it is a terrible thing, to meet the destroyer Death, and we tremble and quake, not knowing how soon we also may be made to become dwellers of the dark and silent tomb. I have been led into these melancholy reflections, by the recent tidings of the death of a female friend, in a far and distant land. It is but a little while, scarce two brief months, since she wrote to her friends, painting in glowing colours, the delight of the warm and sunny region in which she was to spend her days. She had left the winters cold, and storms of snow, for a country where nature wears one unvaried mantle of green; and she was well content with the change. Such was the language of her, whose sudden decease, has made a void in the affections of her friends, not soon to be supplied. There was a quality she possessed in an efficient degree, that imparted a zest to all her actions, and that was, her good nature. With this powerful spell, she had completely twined herself round the hearts of her friends, and the news of her death has caused a burst of real feeling, a flow of not unfelt tears. It has caused us to mourn that, one so lovely, so calculated to make life's current run smoothly, should be thus untimely cut off from her friends; we grieve, that, a being so young, so full of hope, should be made to drink the cup of affliction in their sudden destruction; and we weep that, in a foreign land, with but few friends to cheer her

in the trying scene, when the spirit is about to leave its habitation of clay, she died. Death, indeed, is the common lot of man, and we must all die, and our bodies become 'food for worms.' Yet for all this, we must feel when any who are dear to us by ties of kindred or affection, are taken from amongst us by a mysterious Providence. We repine not at this exercise of the Divine Power for it was he that gave, and surely he hath a right to take away, but with a humble reliance on his mercy we commit

"The body to its place,
The soul to Heaven's grace,
And the rest—in God's own time."

NED.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 8.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We introduce this subject with two objects in view, viz. that we may call the attention of our readers to the reply of "A Man of Colour," to some strictures in the New-Jersey Patriot, of the 24th ult. on his former communication; and, secondly, that we may notice in detail the following editorial paragraph of the Georgetown Columbian and District Advertiser, of May 29th, 1827.

The free negroes residing at New-York, (or rather, we fear, busy white men,) have established a newspaper as a medium thro' which they can make known their views to the free colored population generally throughout this country. We are sorry to perceive, that one of its first acts is an attempt to prejudice their brethren against the Colonization Society, by rendering them distrustful of its object and suspicious of the motives of those wise and philanthropic men, composing the Society, and whose sole object has been the amelioration of their condition—he would naturally be led to suppose that every free man would gladly avail himself of the opportunity which this Society holds out for them, to render themselves distinguished and honoured in that clime for which Nature had so emphatically fitted them. Here, the free privileges they never can have of citizens—and the slave-holding states find all the laws they have enacted, indispensable to their own safety—they are without the pale of society a lost and degraded people so long as they remain with us; but on the other hand, if they emigrate, they have an opportunity of becoming the founders of a great nation, and may be the means of redeeming a large portion at least of their original country from the ignorance and superstition in which it is plunged. It is evident too, that Nature never intended a black and white population to reside among one another, to any extent; nor will circumstances long permit it, unless one be totally subject to the other.

We hope our readers will pardon any warmth of feeling that may be apparent in this discharge of our duty. It ever has been our object to use the most pacific measures, studiously avoiding every thing that might tend to irritate the feelings of any. But when the conductor of a public journal, so far loses sight of that courtesy which is justly due from man to man, we think him a subject rather to be castigated, than reasoned with.

The Editor, in a badly written paragraph, commences by doubting whether the editorial department of this Journal is conducted by "the free negroes of New-York" or "busy white men." We do not wonder that a mind trained to prejudice, and accustomed to habits of oppression and cruelty, should be so contracted in its views. No gentleman of education, acquainted with us, has ever doubted our competency to conduct the affairs of this Journal; and if the Editor of the Georgetown Columbian and District Advertiser has formed so contemptible an opinion of the capacities of coloured men, as to require a demonstration, we shall not trouble ourselves to give him one. We are perfectly willing he should live and die in his unbelief.

We must leave the Editor, and turn to the subject of the Colonization Society. That we have made any effort, through the Journal, to prejudice the minds of our brethren against the Society; or render them suspicious of its motives, we positively deny: but that we are opposed to colonization in principle, object, and tendency, we are unhesitatingly affirmed. We have never desired to conceal our sentiments, in soliciting patronage to our Journal among Colonizationists, we expressed ourselves to many of them, as oppos-

sed to colonization in any shape, unless it be merely considered as a missionary establishment: yet, if we were wrong, our minds were open to conviction, and we wished to see the subject discussed; they were generally pleased with the idea. If the Colonization Society possess any merits, it cannot lose by investigation; but if the motives of its founders will not bear investigation, it ought to sink: every good man will say the same.

The Editor of the *G. C. D. Advertiser*, seems to think, we ought gladly to receive every thing held out by the advocates of colonization. We think otherwise. The cautiousness of the people of colour on a subject of such moment, is not to be wondered at. While we admit that there are many of our friends, in the parity of whose motives, we have no doubt, favourable to the views of that Society; yet there are many more, equally intelligent, who are opposed to it. What confidence can we have in members who express so much concern for the free men of colour, and yet hold their brethren in the most cruel bondage? We are aware that many admit this objection; and tell us, though our enemies are not actuated by good motives, yet their evil will be overruled for good. We concede much to the zeal of our friends, but fear in this particular, it is an infatuation. We ask if our rights to this country are not equal, in common with the rest of its inhabitants? Does not justice require that we should have equal privileges? If this be the case, good men have no right to compromise with injustice; and the time has come in which we cannot submit to any compromise whatever, but the man who takes away our 'coat' must have our 'cloak' also.

The Editor of the *G. C. D. Advertiser* tells us, that here we never can have free privileges. We do not believe it. Is he ignorant of the history of nations? Has he never read in his Bible that the Lord reigneth? We are unwavering in our opinion, that the time is coming (though it may be distant), in which our posterity will enjoy equal rights. The idea that the free population of the North are more fitted to the climate of Africa than the whites, is perfectly futile—acts evince the contrary.

The Editor further informs us, "that nature never intended a black and white population, to reside among one another, to any extent." Does the Editor attempt to fathom the purposes of Deity? has he assumed a prophetic spirit, and described the events of futurity? or, has he proscribed the conduct of the Almighty, and dictated the future course of his providence?

There are many friends of colonization, whom we respect, and for no consideration, would we be guilty of treating their opinions lightly. Their objects are emancipation; the salvation of Africa; and the extermination of the slave trade. Nothing could be more worthy the philanthropist, and the Christian. But the query is, are there not other means that would be more efficient in the accomplishment of these objects? We are prepared to prove that the natural tendency of colonization, is to retard emancipation; and we doubt not, but a Missionary family, on the plan of Dr. Carey's, would effect more in ten years, and at far less expense, towards the conversion of the natives, than our colony in twenty. Let a single nation be converted through the instrumentality of a Mission family, and they will become far better pioneers, in effecting the work of civilization, and salvation through the vast regions of Africa, than any colonists that are likely to emigrate to that country.

As it respects the extermination of the slave trade, it has been said, that the colony has already prevented the exportation of ten thousand slaves from that coast. We think it would be safer to say they have turned the exportation of ten thousand from that to some other coast. But we would ask, by what power have the colonists effected so much? was it by a physical, or moral force? Certainly not by physical; it must have been by moral. Then how much more would well educated and godly missionaries, devoted to the sole object, have done? would they not have prevented the exportation of twenty thousand?

We hope that the friends of colonization will not move another step in the business, until they submit to a calm and thorough discussion of a subject, in which every man of colour is so deeply interested. And as our columns are more accessible to our brethren than any others, we hope they may be the medium of the discussion. Until this is done, and our minds, which we hold open to conviction, are convinced of the expediency of the plan, we shall feel it our duty to say to our brethren, "Abide in the ship, or you cannot be SAVED."

Domestic News.

William Pettigou, alias Bill Paragee, a white man, of Nanticoke River, who was arrested on board the pilot boat William Price, about a month ago, and committed for trial before the next Circuit Court of the United States, charged with being the captain of Joe Johnson's sloop Little John, and an active conspirator in the kidnapping of a number of black children from this city in the summer of 1825, died yesterday, in Arch-street prison, and thereby escaped the almost certainty of a capital conviction. It is said that on his examination before the Mayor, the proof against him was strong and decisive, and much of which he voluntarily admitted to be true.

Henry Carr, a black man, said to be one of Johnson's agents, is now in prison, waiting trial before the next Mayor's Court.—*P. A. D. Ad.*

Dr. Peaco died at Savannah on 23d May. The Georgian informs us, that Dr. Peaco, U. S. Agent arrived the previous evening in the ship Norfolk, on her way to Monrovia, (Africa). This vessel had been sent there to transport to Africa, under the direction of Dr. P. a part of the Africans carried into Savannah in the slave ship General Ramirez, captured in 1820, by the revenue cutter Crawford, Capt. Jackson. Those who are now to be conveyed to their native country are in number about 130, and are to be sent at the expense of the Portuguese Government. About 40 remain at the expense of the government of Spain. Those transferred by the decision of the court to the jurisdiction of the U. S. were sent off long since. The Norfolk will sail in the course of next week. Dr. Peaco's death was occasioned by an inflammatory fever, contracted on his voyage from Norfolk. His remains were to have been interred at 6 o'clock on the evening of 24th May.

A Printer in Extremities.—The Mercer "Western Paper," says, "the Printer wants grain, pork, tallow, candles, whiskey, linen, beer, wool; and any thing else that he can eat."

A woman in Canada, lately went on an afternoon visit to a neighbour, leaving two children at home, the one but four years old, and the other blind. The clothes of the former caught fire, and she burned to death, the blind boy being unable to render her any assistance. The feelings of the parent on her return must have been poignant; not less so in any degree, from the reflection that a criminal imprudence had been the cause of the catastrophe.

Foreign News.

Latest from England.—The packet ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, arrived, having sailed on the first of May, bringing Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 30th of April. The most important news contained in them, is the formation of the new Ministry. The House of Commons were to have met on the first of May, and the House of Lords on the 2d idem.

The Irish appointments are not yet filled. Of the two Secretaries of the Treasury, Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Lushington, who resigned, the place of only one has as yet been filled. Mr. Plunket has been appointed to succeed Mr. Lushington, both as Secretary of the Treasury and as Representative for Hastings, a government borough. Mr. Plunket has been succeeded in the Secretary of State's office by Mr. Backhouse, the former Secretary of Mr. Canning.

It was expected that Mr. Peel will state his reasons for resigning on the meeting of the House of Commons; and Lord Wellington will also explain his motives in the House of Lords.

The great and important work of a grand ship canal from London to Portsmouth, it is understood, is certainly to take place.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Lord Chancellor Lord Lyndhurst
Lord President Earl of Harrowby
Lord Privy Seal Duke of Portland
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster Lord Bexley

Secretary of State for the Colonies Viscount Goderich
late Mr. Robinson

COMMONERS.

Sec'y of State for the Home Department Mr. W. Sturges Bourne
President of the Board of Trade Mr. Hon. W. Huskisson
President of the Board of Control Rt. Hon. C. W. Wynne
Secretary at War Viscount Palmerston
First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer Rt. Hon. G. Canning

Not in the Cabinet.

Lord High Admiral His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence
Master General of the Ordnance Marquis of Anglesea
Lord Chamberlain of the Household Duke of Devonshire
Master of the Horse Duke of Leeds
Chief Secretary to the Lieutenant of Ireland Hon. W. Lamb

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

Master of the Rolls Sir John Leach
Vice-Chancellor Mr. Hart
Attorney-General Mr. Scarlett
Solicitor-General Sir N. Tindal

Com. Parry has sailed upon his projected expedition to the North Pole. He is to touch at Hammerfest, in Norway, to receive on board a number of rein-deer, which are to be employed in dragging sledge-boats across the ice, in carrying provisions and furnishing food for the party, who proceed to Spitzbergen, towards the Pole.

On Sunday last a young man belonging to Paisley, of great bodily powers, undertook, for a considerable bet, to run fourteen miles in two successive hours, on the banks of the Paisley Canal. The odds were considerably in his favor at starting; but, after he had run the first twelve miles, he was observed to go a little lame on the left leg, and it was supposed he would show the white feather. The odds then varied from three to one against him. However, to the astonishment of the spectators he at last accomplished the wonderful undertaking, in one hour and fifty-seven minutes. He was carried off to an inn in the neighbourhood, upon the shoulders of those who backed him; and, after having drunk a small quantity of gin and gunpowder, to revive his exhausted spirits, he was put to bed.

Greece.—The Paris Etoile of the 24th April, furnishes the following interesting particulars:

Constantinople, March 26th.—The Porte shows itself decidedly averse from accepting the proposals of the English and Russian ambassadors, in favour of the Greeks, and the Reis Effendi has been dismissed, because he did not protest with sufficient energy against all intervention. Six thousand new troops are to march immediately to Salonichi, to go to the aid of Omer Pachá, who is closely blockaded in Negropont.

Summary.

A man of colour, calling himself John Purned from Show-hill, Md. has been arrested in Boston, charged by the proclamation of the Mayor of Philadelphia with stealing free coloured children from that city, and selling them for slaves. Albert Nash, aged 23, and Jesse Piper aged 16, were killed by lightning on the 18th ult. at Newburgh, Me.—A fish story.—Seven thousand shad, and nearly a hundred barrels of alwives, were taken in Eddrsion, last week, by L. Easton, Esq. at one haul!—On the 8d inst. a boat in which were eight men, struck upon the rock, called the Hog's Back, at Hell Gate, and upset. Three of them, O. Milham, W. Pierson and G. Dodge were drowned. The other five were providentially rescued from a watery grave.—Counterfeit quarters of a dollar are in circulation in Philadelphia. They are lighter than the genuine coin.—Gov. Kent, of Maryland, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of a kidnapper by the name of Arnold Jacobs.—Two male camels, from the Gulf of Scutarra, Asia, arrived in this city on the 1st inst.—On the 30th ult. Mr. J. Q. Murdock, engineer of the steam-boat Superior, was drowned in Buffalo-creek.—At a late military training in Pike, Pa. a man named Evetts, aged 73, was killed by Nathaniel Platt; previous to the murder, Platt had nearly gouged out both of the old man's eyes.—Five persons were drowned in Ashfield, Mass. on the 1st inst., by the sinking of a boat in which they were washing sheep.—A man, who has been palming himself as a preacher upon the good citizens of Boston and Salem, was arrested on the 2d inst. on charge of larceny, and carried before the police court in Boston. His name is said to be *Watts*.—Infant schools are about to be established in Philadelphia.—An Infant School Society has also been established in this city.—The thief, who stole

\$600 from the trunk of Mr. John Wood, near Middlebury, Vt. a few weeks since, has been arrested in Montreal. \$4000 were found in his possession.—Four boys, between the ages of nine and twelve, were arrested on Monday last, and committed to Bridewell on a charge of robbing a Sabbath School. They had followed the business for two months.—Mr. Tillou, a police officer, arrested two women in Broadway, on Thursday, in the very act of shoplifting, and escorted them to Friewell. A variety of costly articles were found on the premises where they resided.—Mr. Charles Crénah, was lately suffocated by charcoal on board a vessel at Bridgeport, Conn.—The Canada Co. have begun the building of a town in Halton's Co., U. C. called Guelph, in honor of the royal family.—Several bales of cotton, shipped from Charleston, S. C. have been lately returned from England, being fraudulently packed.—On Saturday evening, the St. Augustine (Catholic) Church in Philadelphia, was entered, and robbed of silver vessels to a considerable amount.—The wheat fields in the Southern parts of Pennsylvania, have been in many places, devastated by a worm, that eats off the heart root.—Hon. Daniel Waldo has presented to the Calvinist Society in Worcester, Mass. the meeting-house in which they worship, and five thousand dollars.—A young lad, aged 6 years, was drowned in the river, opposite Troy, on Saturday last. The Budget states that this is the fourth person that has been drowned, within the limits of that city, the present spring.—The New York Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Connexion will, we learn, commence their annual session in this city, tomorrow, June 10th.—On Sunday last, one thousand persons visited the Albany Mineral Spring, before breakfast.—In the Sabbath School in Belvidera, N. J. a lad about 13 years of age, recited 544 verses of the book of Matthew, with astonishing correctness.—At a recent term of the S. J. Court, held in Springfield, Ms. Calvin Spelman and George Lamb, were convicted of felonious assaults upon young females, with intent, &c., and severally sentenced to the State prison for ten years.—More than one thousand hands are supposed to be employed on that part of the Blackstone Canal, within the limits of Massachusetts.—"A poor blind pauper," is said to have been abducted from the almshouse at Canandaigua, N. Y. by a female, who had fallen in love with him.—Capt. J. Amedie, convicted at Richmond, of destroying a vessel to injure the underwriters, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 25th July.—A slave in Owen Co. Ky. has been murdered by his master and another man, without any material provocation.—*Equal Match*.—Martin Jordan, aged 14 years 5 months and 10 days, was married in Minnien, on the 5th inst. to Miss Polly Lashly, aged 30 years 3 months and 18 days.—The City Inspector reports the death of 84 persons during the week ending on Saturday the 2nd inst. viz. 28 men, 20 women, 19 boys and 17 girls.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. CHARLES CHANLER to Miss MARY BRODANT.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 29th ult. Mrs. Rosannah Chapman, aged 34.
In this city, on the 1st instant, Mrs. Judith Brown, aged 40.
In this city, on the 2nd inst. Mrs. Phoebe Cross, aged one hundred and six.
In Port-au-Prince, in the month of April last, Miss Sarah Lafair, formerly of Charleston, S. C.
In Vera Cruz, on the 2d ult. Mr. Levi Waterman, aged 40, of this city.

NOTICE.

The subscribers intend, should sufficient encouragement offer, to open a Reading Room on the 15th inst.

Terms moderate, and made known, by application at the office, No. 153 Church-street.

CORNISH & RUSSWURM.

New-York, June 1, 1827.

WANTED—Part of a Pew in the lower aisle of St. Philip's Church, near the altar.—Enquire at this Office.

ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon's Phases
JUNE.			
8 Friday	4 35	7 25	2nd
9 Saturday	4 35	7 35	3rd
10 Sunday	4 35	7 45	4th
11 Monday	4 34	7 55	5th
12 Tuesday	4 34	8 05	6th
13 Wednesday	4 34	8 15	7th
14 Thursday	4 34	8 25	8th

POETRY.

The following lines come to us from one of the sons of Africa, and prove we think that this race, depressed, degraded and trampled upon as they are by the whites, are not entirely brainless, as some seem to suppose. Enlighten and educate, and thus raise the character of this people—let them know that we do not regard them as beasts that perish, but as immortals like ourselves—and the difference between them and us, will only be seen in the complexion.—*New-Haven Chronicle.*

THE BLACK BEAUTY.

Written from Solomon's Songs.

"Black, I am, oh! daughters fair,"
But my beauty is most rare;
Black, indeed, appears my skin,
Beauteous, comely, all within;
Black when by affliction pressed,
Beauteous, when in Christ I rest;
Black, by sins defiling food,
Beauteous, wash'd in Jesus' blood;
Black, I am in mine own eyes,
Beauteous in my Lord's I rise;
Black I am to men 'tis true;
Beauteous, in the angels' view;
Black, if Jesus frowns awhile,
Beauteous, when I see him smile;
Black, while in the tomb I lie,
Beauteous, when I mount the sky!

The following was written for the national Jubilee, July 4, 1826, by the same person and published in the public Journals, in a sister state.

THE SORROWS OF ANGOLA.

Hail, the enrapturing Jubilee!
His fifty years to-day,
Since this great nation was made free
From despotism's sway.
While music, bells and cannons peal,
To hail the festive day,
The thoughts within my bosom steal,
Of helpless—Africa!
Now, Freedom's sons, in splendid trains,
Rush forth, to greet the day;
But never strive to burst the chains,
Of captive—Africa!
Both young and old attend the scene,
The noble and the gay;
But not a tender tear is seen,
For weeping—Africa!
Both bards and orators unite
To aid the grand display,
But never once the wrongs recite,
Of injured—Africa!
O, Freedom! offspring of the skies!
When shall we bless the day,
When thy bright genial sun shall rise,
On hapless—Africa!

From the Morning Chronicle.

STANZAS.

There is a song—
How wildly sweet, we never may forget.
It steals along
Ere the cold tumult of the world is met;
It tells of hearts more gay and forms more fair
Than ever crossed us in life's wilderness,
And many a form of loveliness is there
Wooing us to its shadowy cares.
Those notes are flying
O'er the young heart while sorrow is afar.
More softly sighing
Than even thy labled music Chindara;
Oh earth for thee but one strain can bring—
One fleeting strain—to bless thy pathway cold,
And but one touch draws music from that string
The echo of young hearts ere life is old.

NORNA

VARIETIES.

Wit vs. Surgery.—Some wags of a neighboring town returning a few nights since from a convivial meeting, stole from a mercer's shop a sign board, on which were inscribed the words "Funerals furnished on the most reasonable terms," and affixed it immediately under the door-plate of a surgeon who recently met with several unfortunate "slips."—*Enu. Pa.*

The priest of Beziers, on preaching in the pious of the country on the occasion of the late jubilee, said to his hearers—"Come hither, my good friends, every day; I will preach to you from the first of January to the day of Saint Sylvester; you rise at four in the morning, and you do not go to labor till six, I give you half an hour to take care of your ass; and an hour will remain to listen to me. It is your salvation that I desire, for at last you must die, and I also; you will go down to the pit, and I shall ascend to Heaven, and you will say to me through the space between us, 'Monsieur Maillat! Monsieur Maillat!' and I will answer, 'now you are there, stay there!'—*Le Furet.*

The Marechal D'Estrees, at the advanced age of 103, heard of the death of the Duc de Tresme, who was only 95. "I am sorry to hear it," said he, "he was always sickly when a boy. I was certain he would never live to grow old."

An Infant Janus.—In the month of February last, a female child was born at Paris, and lived about a quarter of an hour, which had two faces; and all the organs belonging to them, namely, those of taste, sight and smell, double.

A New Water-Clock.—An old inhabitant of Grenoble of the name of Blanc, has invented a clock which is impelled, not by springs and weight, but by water. The rain which falls upon the roof of a house collected in a reservoir is sufficient to keep it in perpetual motion.

Singular Will.—Droitwich was, a few days ago, disturbed from the 'even tenor' of its quietude and industry, under the following singular circumstances. An individual, who had been for some time numbered amongst its inhabitants, and who having attained the age of nearly three score years, thought it high time that he was 'numbered' elsewhere, cut short his thread of life by cutting his throat. Before, however, accomplishing the direful act, he made the following extraordinary arrangements to be observed at his funeral, especially enjoining an old woman, living about four miles from the borough, to communicate them after his death to the pain of a visit from him hereafter, 'at the pale glimpses of the moon'; recommending her, at the same time, to come and see 'funeral' His body was to be deposited in the coffin with his shoes on; a penny to be placed in one hand, and a half-penny in the other; by his side was to be put two miniatures, and the sheet upon which his mother was laid out, and upon his breast a silk bag, formerly belonging to her, a small quantity of the earth which surrounded her coffin being first enclosed in it. Upon the body being deposited in the earth, the mourners and carriers were instantly to doff their black habiliments; disperse, and again meet on the bridge; from thence they were to run to a public house, where they were to sing one song and two psalms, and afterwards drink 'peace to his manes' until they were all drunk! The whole of these strange injunctions were attended to, as will be guessed, to the very letter, and in presence of numbers, whom their whim and eccentricity had collected to the scenes at which they were enacted.—*Worcester Herald.*

Recipe for Consumption.—In the month of May gather the flowers from the Thorn bush; boil two bunches of the blossom in half a pint of milk; let it stand till it is about as warm as milk from the cow; drink it the first thing in the morning, and take a walk immediately afterwards. This recipe has performed a cure on many persons; and one thing must strongly recommend it, which is, the impossibility of its being injurious to the complaint or to health, and therefore well worth trying. The flowers will keep good, and be fit for use all the year, if they are well sprinkled with salt, then put into an earthen pan or preserving jar, and tied down to keep the air from them.—*Bath paper.*

Thales, one of the wise men of Greece.—A sophist wishing to puzzle him with difficult questions, the sage of Miletus replied to them all without the least hesitation, and with the utmost precision.

What is the oldest of all things? God, because he has always existed.

What is the most beautiful? The world, because it is the work of God.

What is the greatest of all things? Space, because it contains all that has been created.

What is the most constant of all things? Hope, because it still remains with man, after he has lost every thing else.

What is the best of all things? Virtue, because without it there is nothing good.

What is the quickest of all things? Thought, because in less than a moment it can fly to the end of the Universe.

What is the strongest? Necessity, which makes a man face all the dangers of life.

What is the easiest? To give Advice.

What is the most difficult? To know yourself.

NICHOLAS PIERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Colour, that his MEAD GARDEN, No. 13, Delancy-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of genteel and respectable persons of colour.
No admittance for unprotected females.
New-York, June 1st, 1827. 13

DISEASES CURED.

THE Piles, Dysentery, all kinds of Wounds, and Bruises; also a remedy for the growing in of the toe nails, for oppression of the lungs, fistulas, and the bite of a mad dog, if application be made within twelve hours, by

SARAH GREEN, Indian Doctoress,
21 Collicott-street.

ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.

S. MOLLESTON & J. ROBINSON.

TAILORS and Clothes Dressers, respectfully announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver-st.) where they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and which it will be their study to continue to merit by punctuality and superior workmanship. Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the newest fashions—Gentlemen and Ladies' Gowns, Habits, and Mantles, dressed and repaired with despatch, and in the best manner. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Mr. S. MOLLESTON can accommodate from six to eight Gentlemen boarders.

JAMES LAW.

FIRST-RATE COAT DRESSER.

177 William-street, New-York.

CONTINUES to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantalons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest possible manner. He also makes, alters and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His mode of dressing clothes is by STEAM SMOKEING, which he has followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this he engages to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.

May 8.

9-3m

B. F. HUGHES' SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller.
New-York, March 14. 1

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

JOHN SICKELS, Jr.,

100 Chapel-st.

Offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES on the most reasonable terms.

Families supplied with genuine articles and particular and personal attention given to Physician's prescriptions.

Approved Medicines which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human frame is liable, prepared and sold by the Subscriber, at the Corner of Anthony and Chapel-streets. N. B. Medical advice given gratis.
April 17, 1827. JOHN SICKELS, Jr.

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."

UNITED STATES' SCOURING, AND

STEAM SPONGING.

JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantalons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete innager of effectually removing the stains caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second-hand Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes

TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.
April 20, 1827.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterial Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring; Hudson and Orange streets.—One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.
Inquire of S. E. Cornish, No. 6, Varick-street, New-York, March 20.

GREAT CLOTHING STORE,

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,

No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.

N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and at the cheapest terms.

NOTICE.

PROPRIETORS of CIRCULATING LIBRARIES can have their Books and outstanding Debts collected upon very moderate terms. N. B. Subscriptions to all Periodicals received and procured by
GEORGE W. EVERITT, General Agent,
33 Catharine-street.

SOMETHING TO BE SAVED!

CHARLES MORTIMER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has opened, and expects to continue, his Shop, at 93 Church-street, where he will make and repair Shoes and Boots in the best manner, at the following reduced prices:

New Boots,	\$6 00
Fitting Boots,	3 50
Bottoming Boots,	2 00
Soling and heelng Boots,	1 50
Half Soling and Heeling,	1 00

N. B. He also informs his gentlemen customers, that he will give new Boots and Shoes, in exchange, or he will give his work for second-hand Boots. All orders left at his Shop, 93 Church-street, will be immediately attended to.
New-York, March 20. 2

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city, the passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men) though has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive much good: With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every Friday, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

If no subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors. All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion

each repetition of do. 38

"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

each repetition of do. 35

Proportional prices for advertisements will exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for those persons who advertise by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and for 3 mos.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1827.

VOL. I, NO. 14.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

VIEWS

Of the Benevolent Society of Alexandria for ameliorating and improving the condition of the People of Colour.

NO. IV.

ON THE POLITICAL TENDENCY OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The political evils of slavery have long been seen and acknowledged by the wisest and most patriotic of our statesmen,—yet the public sentiment in the slave-holding States seems never to have been sufficiently decided on this point to induce our legislatures to take any important steps towards its extinction. During the existence of the colonial government, the introduction of slaves was a subject of deep regret and serious apprehension to many of the best citizens of Virginia, and the injurious effects they foresaw from a population of this kind, induced the House of Burgesses to petition the British monarch for a prohibition of the traffic. The petition, dated in the year 1772, contains the following remarkable clauses, which may well be contrasted with some of the laws since enacted by the people of Virginia, to rivet closer the chains their fathers were so reluctant to impose.

"The importation of slaves into the colonies, from the coast of Africa, hath long been considered as a trade of great inhumanity, and its encouragement we have too much reason to fear will endanger the very existence of your Majesty's American dominions. We are sensible that some of your Majesty's subjects in Great Britain may reap emolument from this sort of traffic; but when we consider that it greatly retards the settlement of the colonies with more white inhabitants, and may in time have the most destructive influence, we presume to hope that the interest of a few will be disregarded, when placed in competition with the security and happiness of such numbers of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects.

Notwithstanding this request was so earnestly urged, and so consistent with every feeling of humanity and justice, still did the government of the mother country permit her mercenary subjects to impose upon the colonies a population alike injurious to their interests and revolting to their feelings. Yet such is the power of habit as create wants and appetites which nature never intended, and when the colonists came into the possession of self-government, several of the states refused for some time to prohibit the slave trade, and even at this day many of them continue in possession of the fruits of that iniquitous traffic, and suffer the consequences resulting from it, without appearing to feel the necessity of a change. This necessity has, however, been frequently urged by some of the ablest writers and purest patriots of our country. It has now been more than fifty years since the pen of the illustrious Jefferson was first employed in defending the rights of justice and humanity, and he then adverted in plain terms to the awful consequences that must ensue from a continuance of the system of slavery. At that period the number of slaves in the United States was less than seven hundred thousand—since then they have increased to about two millions, and are still increasing in a ratio truly alarming. If therefore, the evil was so great at that period, what must it be now when their numbers are three-fold greater, when much of the soil that gave them subsistence has been impoverished by their labor, and when the white population of the states where they are held has become enervated and corrupted by their presence. Our slave population has been aptly characterized by a Virginia Senator, as "a cancer on the face," and as "a volcano in full operation," like the former, it disgorges the beauty of our political system, and threatens it with premature decay—like the latter, it rages with an inward flame that no human power can confine nor extinguish, and must, if it be not restrained by the mercy of the Most High, one day overwhelm us with ruin and dismay. That apprehensions of this kind now exist in some of the southern cities may be inferred from the course they pursue when aroused by the alarm of fire; instead of proceeding to the scene of conflagration and lending their assistance to extinguish it, the militia fly to their arms and

patrol the streets to prevent an insurrection of the slaves.

If then, such are the dangers they apprehend in a time of profound peace, what will they not have to fear should the horrors of war and insurrection be superadded. In such a crisis, they of the south, and even we of the middle states, must mainly depend for safety and support on that confederacy which secures to us the protection of the non-slaveholding states.

On making an estimate of the physical strength of the several parts of this Union, we must be forcibly struck with the vast superiority of the free states, and constrained to acknowledge that we are every year falling further and further in the rear of our sister states in their glorious march to power and prosperity.

According to the census of 1820, the free state of Ohio had a population of 531,434

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, seven slave states, had a mixed and aggregate population of 2,904,681

These seven slave states now appear at once compared with Ohio. But from this greater number we must first deduct as slaves, 1,181,044

Then we have to deduct from the free people an equal number to guard the slaves in time of war, 1,181,044

2,362,088

Having made these deductions there remain only 542,593

It hence appears that the strength of Ohio is greater than that of the seven slave states by a population of 35,841

The other five slave states, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, have a less number of slaves in proportion to the white population, than the seven states before mentioned, but on the principle assumed in the other case, Pennsylvania is stronger than the five states by a population of 137,308

Pennsylvania and Ohio lie between the more northern and free states, and the southern and western slave states, and these two states united, are stronger than the twelve slave states by a population of 176,149

Since the census of 1820, the white population of the free states, especially Ohio and New-York, has rapidly increased, while the same class in the slave states has advanced but little, and the proportion of blacks is becoming every day more alarming. It is, therefore a happy circumstance for us, that the several portions of our national confederacy are bound together by such close ties of mutual interests, national feelings, and early associations. The manufactures of the northern and eastern states find their best market in the southern part of the Union, while the farmers and planters of the south are scarcely less dependent upon them for the consumption of some of their staple commodities. In times of tranquility and prosperity we may suppose the obligations mutually conferred and received are equal; but in seasons of commotion and adversity the very existence of our free institutions must depend on the unshackled energy of the free states.

Nor is the comparative inferiority of the slave-holding states less striking, when we advert to the value of property in the several portions of the Union. "By the census of 1820 the valuation of the land and houses in New-York and Pennsylvania, under the directions of the Marshals, amounted to more than six hundred millions of dollars,—while the aggregate of the lands and houses including more than one million of slaves, of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, seven of the largest and most wealthy slave states covering a much larger territory, was less than 520,000,000 of dollars; or nearly one sixth less than those two states!" What a commentary do these facts afford us upon the political tendency of slavery; and how forcibly do they call upon us to exert every nerve, and to spare no sacrifice, to relieve ourselves of a burden which can now scarce-

ly be supported; and must, ere long, if it be not removed, press us down to the earth with a power irresistible.

It will be a circumstance, much to be regretted, should the territory of Florida be suffered to become a slave state. Yet, that it will soon be filled with a dense population of this class, there is little room to doubt. Its proximity to the Island of Cuba must already cause it to be more or less affected by the commotions which may take place there; and the unsettled state of that island, and the imbecility of the Spanish government, render it highly probable, that it will, ere long fall into other hands. Into whose hands it may fall, we cannot determine but if it come into the possession of the South American Republics, or of Great Britain, it is probable that they will not long tolerate unconditional slavery;—should it become an independent state, the same result may be reasonably expected.—Judging from what has already taken place in the other colonies of Spain.

If then, the blacks in Cuba should ever gain an ascendancy, or even an equality in the government, which they probably will, being the more numerous class, and Florida be settled—like some of our southern states—with a very large proportion of slave-labourers, governed by a few indolent proprietors and overseers, nothing less than a large standing army will keep the slaves in subjection, and prevent the most calamitous consequences. And can it be expected that the free states will, under such circumstances consent that the treasures of the nation, and the blood of their citizens, shall be lavished to support a state of things which the people of the South will not now even lift a finger to prevent? In stating these views, we trust it will be remembered by our fellow-citizens, that we, too, are citizens of a slave-holding District, and that our interest, are in some measure identified with those of the southern states. We would not desire the sudden emancipation of all the slaves,—it would, perhaps, be the greatest calamity that could befall both them and us; but we contend that the dangers of the present system are increasingly alarming. Something must be done to prevent the bursting of that dark cloud, which overhangs our beloved country, and he who shall discover a safe conductor for the electric spark of liberty which lies concealed in its bosom, will deserve more gratitude from his country, than that which has rewarded the labours of a Franklin.

Nor are the political evils of slavery confined to the depreciation it occasions in the pecuniary resources of our country; its demoralizing influence tends greatly to weaken our attachment to a republican government. One of our political maxims is that all power emanates from the people, and that all government ought to be exercised for the benefit of the governed.

The youth of our southern and middle states are educated in a community where these truths are openly acknowledged but practically disregarded. It would be an insult to their understandings to say the blacks are not a part of the people, or that the arbitrary power assumed over the slaves is exercised solely for their good.

What deep rooted attachment to a liberal government can we expect from those, who in childhood are accustomed to domineer over their fellow creatures? or what stability can we hope for free institutions whose first principles are thus counteracted in the minds of the people?

Some of these views are so forcibly illustrated in Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, that we will conclude this number with an extract from that able work, whose high authority, we trust, will be disputed by none.

"There must," he says, "doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it,—for man is an imitative animal. This quality is the germ of all education in him. From his first cradle to his grave he is learning to do what he sees others do. If a parent could find no motive either in his philanthropy or his self-love, for restraining the intemperance of

passion towards his slave, it should always be a sufficient one that his child is present. But generally it is not sufficient. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same air in the circle of smaller slaves, gives loose to the worst of his passions; and thus nursed, and daily educated in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. And with what execration should the statesman be loaded, who permitting one half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots, and these into enemies; destroys the morals of the one part, and the anarchy of the other. For if a slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labour for another, in which he must lock up the faculties of his nature, contribute as far as depends on his individual endeavours to the evanishment of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition on the endless generations proceeding from him. With the morals of the people their industry is also destroyed; for in a warm climate no man will labor for himself who can make another labor for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labour. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only basis—a conviction in the minds of the people: that these liberties are the gift of God—that they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just: that his justice cannot sleep forever: that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events: that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with us in such a contest.—But it is impossible to be temperate, and to pursue this subject through the various considerations of policy, of morals, of history natural and civil. We must be contented, to hope they will force their way into every one's mind. I think a change perceptible since the origin of the present revolution.—The spirit of the master is abating—that of the slave rising from the dust—his condition mollifying—the way, I hope, preparing under the auspices of heaven for a total emancipation; and that this is disposed, in the order of events, to be with the consent of the masters, rather than by their extirpation."

LION HUNT.

From "Scenes and Occurrences in Caffre Land."

Mr. S. had chased in the direction of the mimosas, trenching on the ground which our comrades were to take. He was getting closer to his object, and was about to dismount a second time, when his eyes glanced on the long wished for game—an enormous lion!—He was walking majestically slow—but when Mr. S. gave the tally ho to us, he conched, and seemed inclined to wait, but soon afterwards cantered off to the mimosas.

In a few seconds we were all up, at least our division. The first object was to prevent him from climbing the mountain, we therefore rode through the mimosas about three hundred yards from where he had entered, and got between him and the heights. Diederick Muller and Mr. S. with their servants and led horses, then rode round the little grove, whilst we were stationed where we first entered. The grove was hardly five hundred yards in length, and twenty in breadth, consequently we could by this arrangement command the whole of it.

The other part of our division having rode round the grove, came up opposite to us, but at a distance, and as we saw them dismount we did the same. Our situation was not very enviable; we had but one large gun, but Mr. Rennie, who carried it, was perfectly collected. We were talking to each other rather in a whisper, when Mr. Rennie very suddenly said, "Listen, the gentleman is grunting like a pig." The sound was so very like distant cradle to his grave he is learning to do what he sees others do. If a parent could find no motive either in his philanthropy or his self-love, for restraining the intemperance of

nearer to us than we had calculated. I gave the alarm, which was echoed to our friends, who in an instant mounted and rode up to the lower end, calling upon us to advance. We were moving down to gain a position on a little height, when a gun was fired, followed by four more. This convinced us that our other division had joined.

We thought there would have been an end to our sport before it had been well begun; but on the contrary, the shots were fired not only to prevent him leaving the copse, but to prove their guns, for a miss fire is frequently of consequence. The last shot had the effect of turning him, and we now had a full view of him returning to the centre whistling his tail about, and tramping among the smaller bushes as if they had been grass, reminding us most forcibly of the paintings we had seen of this majestic animal.

The last shot, however, convinced us that our position was not safe, for the ball passed very near us. We called to inform the party of this, and they resolved on another plan of attack. They desired us to station two Hottentots on a hill above our position, and we were to join them. We crossed again through the bush, and it was then determined that we were all to dismount, and tie our horses together, and advance on foot.

This is the usual plan, and it is done to secure any person from galloping off by his horse taking fright or otherwise, which would induce the lion to pursue, and thus one or the other might be sacrificed.

We had hardly begun to tie our horses, when the Hottentot stationed on the hill, cried out that the lion was running off at the lower end, where he had attempted to escape before. We were on horseback in a second, but the lion had got a-head; we had him however in full view as there was nothing to intercept it. Off he scampered. The Tambookies, who had just come up, and mixed among us, could scarcely clear themselves of our horses; and their dogs howling and barking—we hallooing—the lion still in view, making for a small copse about a mile distant—and the number and variety of the autelopes on our left, scouring off in different directions, formed one of the most animating spectacles the annals of sporting could produce.

Diederick and Mr. S. being on very spirited horses, were the foremost, and we wondered to see them pass on in a direction different from the copse where we had seen the lion take covert. Christie gave us the signal to dismount, when we were, as well as could be judged, about two hundred yards from the copse. He desired us to be quick in tying the horses, which was done as each came up. And now the die was cast—there was no retreating. We were on lower ground than the lion, with not a bush around us. Diederick and Mr. S. had now turned their horses, for, as we afterwards learned, they had been run off with, in consequence of their bridles having broken. The plan was to advance in a body, leaving our horses with the Hottentots, who were to keep their backs towards the lion, fearing they should become unruly at the sight of him.

All these preparations occupied but a few seconds, and they were not completed—when we heard him growl, and imagined he was making off again—but no, as if to retrieve his character from suspicion of cowardice for former flight, he made up his mind in turn to attack us. To the growl succeeded a roar, and in the same instant we saw him bearing down for us, his eye-balls glistening with rage. We were unprepared; his motion was so rapid no one could take aim—and he furiously darted at one of our horses, whilst we were at their heads, without a possibility of preventing it. The poor horse sprung forward, and with the force of the action wheeled all the horses round with him. The lion likewise wheeled, but immediately couched at less than ten yards from us. Our left flank became thus exposed, and on it fortunately stood C. Muller and Mr. Rennie. What an anxious moment! For a few seconds we saw the monster at this little distance, resolving as it were on whom he should first spring. Never did I long so ardently to hear the report of a gun. We looked at them aining, and then at the lion. It was absolutely necessary to give a mortal blow, or the consequences might perhaps be fatal to some one of the party. A second seemed a minute. At length Christian fired; the under-jaw of the lion dropped—blood gushed from his mouth, and he turned round with a view to escape. Mr. Rennie then shot him through the spine, and he fell.

At this moment he looked grand beyond expression. Turning again towards us, he rose upon his fore feet; his mouth bleeding; his eyes flashing vengeance. He attempted to spring at us; but his hind legs denied him assistance; he dragged them a little space, when Stephanus put a final period to his existence by shooting him through the brain. He was a noble animal; measuring nearly

twelve feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail.

Diederick and Mr. S. at this crisis rejoined us, and eagerly inquired if all were safe. They had seen the lion bear down upon us, and they thought it impossible but that one of us must have suffered. The anxiety now was to learn whose horse had been the victim, and it was soon announced that it was a highly valued one of poor Diederick's. The lion's teeth had pierced quite through the lower part of the thigh; it was lame, and Diederick thinking it irrecoverably so, determined on shooting it, declaring that no *schelm* beast should kill his horse. We all, however, interfered, and it was at length arranged with two Tambookies, that if they would lead him to their kraal, they should have a goat for their trouble. The Tambookie had some beads given them for skinning the lion—which they readily accomplished with their *ssagais*; my trophy was the under-jaw and teeth. The elements now seemed determined to crown the whole with a *feu de joie*, for a few minutes we had just over us a tremendous peal of thunder!

PARTICULAR PEOPLE.

Reader! didst ever live with a particular lady? one possessed, not simply with the spirit, but the demon of tidiness? who will give you a good two hours' lecture upon the sin of an untied shoe-string, and raise a hurricane about your ears on the enormity of a fractured glove!—who will be struck speechless at the sight of a pin, instead of a string; or set a whole house in an uproar, on finding a book on the table instead of in the book-case! Those who have had the misfortune to meet with such a person, will know how to sympathize with me. Gentle reader! I have passed two whole months with a particular lady. I had often received very pressing invitations to visit an old schoolfellow, who is settled in a snug parsonage about fifty miles from town; but something or other was continually occurring to prevent me from availing myself of them. "Man never is, but always to be cursed,"—Accordingly, on the 17th of June, 1826, (I shall never forget it, if I live to the age of old Parr) having a few spare weeks at my disposal, I set out for my chum's residence. He received me with his wonted cordiality; but I fancied he looked a little more care-worn than a man of thirty might have been expected to look, married as he is to the woman of his choice, and in the possession of an easy fortune. Poor fellow! I did not know that his wife was a religious! I do not employ the term in a religious sense. The first hint I received of the fact was from Mr. S., who, removing a hat from the first peg in the hall to the fourth, observed, "My wife is a little particular in these matters; the first peg is for my hat, the second is for William's, the third for Tom's, and you can reserve the fourth, if you please, for your own; ladies, you know, do not like to have their arrangements interfered with." I promised to do my best to recollect the order of precedence with respect to the hats, and walked up stairs with an awful veneration for a lady who had contrived to impose so rigid a discipline on a man; formerly the most disorderly of mortals, mentally resolving to obtain her favour by the most studious observance of her wishes. I might as well have determined to be Emperor of China! Before the week was at an end I was a lost man. I always reckon myself tolerably tidy; never leaving more than half my clothes on the floor of my dressing room, nor more than a dozen coats about my apartment; I may happen to occupy for an hour. I do not lose more than a dozen handkerchiefs in a month; nor have more than a quarter of an hour's hunt for my hat or gloves whenever I am going out in a hurry. I found all this was but as dust in the balance. I might as well have expected to be admitted a contributor to the Literary Magazine, because I could write joining-hand. The first time I sat down to dinner I made a horrible blunder; for, in my haste to help my friend to some asparagus, I pulled the dish a little out of its place, thereby deranging the exact hexagonal order in which the said dishes were arranged—I discovered my mishap on hearing Mr. S. sharply rebuked for a similar offence; secondly, I sat half the evening with the cushion a full finger's breadth beyond the cane-work of my chair—and what is worse, I do not know that I should have been aware of my delinquency if the agony of the lady's feelings had not, at length, overpowered every other consideration, and at last burst forth with, "Excuse me, Mr. —; but do pray put your cushion straight; it annoys me beyond measure to see it otherwise." My third offence was displacing the snuffer-stand from its central position between the candlesticks; my fourth, leaving a pamphlet I had been perusing on the piano-forte, its proper place being a table in the middle of the room, in which all books

in present use were ordered to repose; my fifth,—but in short, I should never have done, were I to enumerate every separate enormity of which I was guilty. My friend S.'s drawing-room had as good a right to exhibit a placard of "Steel, Traps and Spring Guns," as any park I am acquainted with. In one place you were in danger of having your leg snap off, and in another your nose. There never was a house so atrociously neat; every chair and table knew its duty; the very chimney ornaments had been "trained up in the way they should go," and woe to the unlucky wight who should make them "depart from it." Even those "chartered libertines" the children and dogs, were taught to be as demure and hypocritical as the matronly tabby cat herself; who sat with her fore feet together and her tail curled round her as exactly as if she had been worked in an urn-rug, instead of being a living mouser. It was the utmost stretch of my friend's marital authority to get his favourite spaniel admitted to the honours of the parlour; and even this privilege is only granted in his master's presence. If Carlo happens to pop his unlooked-for brown nose into the room when S. is from home, he sets off directly with as much consciousness in his ears and tail as if he had been convicted of a larceny in the kitchen, and anticipated the application of the broomstick. As to the children, Heaven help them! I believe that they look forward to their evening visit to the drawing-room with much the same sort of feeling. Not that Mrs. S. is an unkind mother, or, I should rather say, not that she means to be so; but she has taken it into her head, that "preaches and floggees too" is the way to bring up children; and that as young people have sometimes short memories, it is necessary to put them verbally in mind of their duties.

From night till morn, from morn till dewy eve. So it is with her servants; if one of them leaves a broom a broom or a duster out of its place, a second, who hears of it for a month afterwards. I wonder how they endure it!—I have sometimes thought that from long practice, they do not heed it—as a friend of mine who lives in a bustling street in the city, tells me he does not hear the infernal noise of the coaches and carts in the front of his house, nor of a confounded braier, till hammers away in his rear from morning till night. The worst of it is, that while Mrs. S. never allows a moment's peace to husband, children, or servants, she thinks herself a jewel of a wife; but such jewels are too costly for every-day wear. I am sure poor S. thinks so in his heart, and would be content to exchange half-a-dozen of his wife's tormenting good qualities, for the sake of being allowed a little common-place repose.

I never shall forget the delight I felt on entering my own house, after enduring her thralldom for two months. I absolutely revelled in disorder, and gloried in my litter. I tossed my hat one way, my gloves another; pushed all the chairs into the middle of the room, and narrowly escaped kicking my faithful Christopher, for offering to put it "in order" again. That cursed "spirit of order!" I am sure it is a spirit of evil omen to S. For my own part, I do so exorcise the phrase, that if I were a member of the House of Commons, and the order of the day were called for, I should make it a rule to walk out. Since my return home, I have positively prohibited the use of the word in my house; and nearly quarrelled with an honest poulterer, who has served me for the last ten years, because he has a rascally shopman, who will persist in snuffling at my door (I hear him now from my parlour window) "Any order this morning?" Confound the fellow! that is his knock. I will go out, and offer him half a crown to change his phrase!—*Lit. Magnet.*

DIFFERENT MODES OF SALUTATION.

The Greenlanders never salute one another; they cannot, without laughter advert to the notion of one person being inferior to another.

The Islanders in the neighborhood of the Philippines lay hold of the hand or foot of the person whom they accost, and rub their faces with it.

The Laplanders press the nose strongly against that of the individual they are saluting.

In New Guinea the place leaves on the head of the person saluted.

In the Straits of Sunda the foot of the person saluted is raised, and passed gently along the right leg, and over the body.

The inhabitants of the Philippine Isles bend very low, with their hands on their cheeks, and with one of the feet raised in the air, and the knee bent.

The Ethiopian takes his friend's garment and binds it round himself in such a way as to leave the former naked.

In saluting, the Japanese takes off one shoe, and the people of Arracan their san-

dals, when in the street; in the house they take off their breeches.

Black-Kings of the Coast of Africa salute each other by squeezing three several times each other's middle finger.

The inhabitants of Carannia, in testifying peculiar attachment, open a vein, and press to their friend the blood that springs forth in drink.

When the Chinese meet their acquaintances after a long separation, they cast themselves on their knees, incline their heads towards the ground two or three times, as put in practice, besides, a kind of ritual, academy of compliments, where the number of reverences and genuflections, and the words suitable to each, are regularly laid down. Ambassadors repeat these ceremonies forty days before appearing at Court.

The Otaheiteans cock their noses at one another.

The Dutch, who are great eaters, have morning salutation, common to all rank, *Smaakelyk eten?* Do you eat appetitely? They ask one another, *Hoe vaart uwe?* How do you voyage? The latter form is derived undoubtedly from the early times of the Republic, when every one was a navigator or fisher.

At Ceiro the question is, "How do you perspire?" because a dry skin is looked as an indication of a deadly ephemeral fever.

In comparing the haughty Spaniard with the fickle Frenchman, some authors have discovered the pride and lofty bearing, and the flexible importance of the former, in his usual salute, "*Comme cela?*" "How do you look up?" Whilst the "*Comment vous portez vous?*" "How do you carry yourself?" the second, is equally expressive of the joyous humor and ceaseless activity.

In the southern provinces of China the salutation is *y a fan?* Have you ate your rice? In Africa, a young betrothed damsel put a little water in a calabash, and, kneeling the side of her lover, invites him to wash his hands in it; the girl, then weeping, with pleasure, drinks the water. This is looked on as the greatest proof of filiality and a token that can be manifested to a lover. *Furet.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Scrap-Book of Africanus.

HAYTI.

No. IV.

During the same month, another rebellion of the people of colour broke out in the Western Division. A detachment of troops set out against them. They were defeated with great loss. On the eleventh September ensued a concordat took place between the parties by which the colonists agreed to admit full force the national decrees of the 15th May; the sole and ostensible cause of the revolt. Those concessions at an earlier point might have operated with powerful effect on the salvation of the colony, but they came too late; and produced only a temporary fallacious cessation of miseries. While every thing, however, was tending to a seemingly favourable issue between the parties the National Assembly, by a decree of September 24, 1791, voted the repeal of their decree of the 15th May. Thus in one moment by the impolicy of the National Assembly were all the proceedings of the Concordat annulled, and all hopes of a reconciliation lost. The people of colour again flow arms, with a determination never to relinquish them, till one party or the other should be exterminated.

Meanwhile, the insurrection of the slaves in the Northern Division continuing, the National Assembly, aware of the evils arising from their last decree, on the fourth of April 1792, passed another, by which the people of colour were reinstated in all the privileges their first decree. Santhonnax, Polverel at Ailhaud were appointed commissioners, with a large body of troops, to carry the resolution into force, and to put an end to the disturbances in the colony. But the large body of troops, and the unlimited powers of the commissioners, raised suspicions in the minds of the colonists highly unfavourable to both. Their first act of removing the governor and sending him prisoner to France, was highly displeasing to the colonists. (Jard Seignin and strife were soon embittered. Meanwhile the new governor, M. Galbaud, arrived from France; instead of being a mediator between the parties, he sided with the colonists, declaring his powers no way curtailed by the act of the commissioners. Being a proprietor of St. Domingo, by the laws of France he could not be its governor; this fact being ascertained by the commissioners, they ordered him to embark again for France, and appointed M. De Salles, then at Port-au-Prince, in his stead.

M. Galbaud, unwilling to submit to so arbitrary a decree, a civil war ensued; the

lonists and sailors arranging themselves on the side of the governor, and the people of colour and soldiers for the commissioners.—Previously to the approach of the governor and his party, the commissioners despatched messengers to the revolters, with the offers of free pardon for past offences, and perfect freedom for the future, to unite with them. But all their offers were rejected. The conflict between the commissioners and the governor was severe; but the commissioners finally prevailed.

On June 24, 1793, the revolters, amounting to upwards of five thousand, entered the city of Cape Haytien, at the invitation of the commissioners, and began an indiscriminate plunder, setting fire to many of the buildings, more than one half of which were consumed. Hearing of a premeditated attack of the English, the commissioners again proclaimed the rights of man, and declared slavery abolished throughout St. Domingo. The red cap, symbol of liberty, was paraded through Cape Haytien, amidst the cries of *Vive la République!* There were no longer intermediate classes in society. This decree of the commissioners was ratified by the National Assembly, on the fifth of February, 1794. Numbers then in a state of slavery in different parts of the island, availed themselves of it, to secure a retreat to the mountains, where others continually resorted.

Affairs daily growing worse, all the colonists who were able, embarked on board of vessels then in the harbours, and shortly afterwards sailed to different ports. A large fleet arrived at Norfolk, (Virginia,) numbers preferring a retreat to this country to a return to their native land, amidst as unsettled as their own dear St. Domingo.

In 1802, Napoleon, then First Consul of France, at the instigation of the refugee planters, sent his brother-in-law, Le Clerc, with a well equipped army of 40,000 men, to attempt the subjugation of the island. As Napoleon, in his proclamation forwarded by Le Clerc, solemnly promised that the Haytiens should be considered as free as any other citizens of France, and as liberty was all they were desirous of, Le Clerc found but little difficulty in obtaining possession of all the principal forts, after Toussaint, Christophe and Dessalines had acknowledged the authority of the mother country. But the seizure of Toussaint and his whole family at midnight, in defiance of all the laws of justice, opened the eyes of the other chiefs as to the real determination of the First Consul. This base and treacherous conduct caused them to come forth, and avow their determination to repel the invaders, or die in the noble attempt. Then "was the tug of war." Then had they to contend against the best disciplined troops of Europe, aided by all the inventions of modern warfare, and bloodhounds introduced from Cuba. Then were cruelties perpetrated, at the recital of which humanity shudders—then were thousands murdered in cold blood, sunk by vessel loads, or torn in pieces by bloodhounds. An eyewitness declares, that the eye could rest upon nothing in the noble harbour of the Cape but the dead bodies of the Haytiens; and that the effluvia arising was so great, as to cause very distressing sickness among the inhabitants.

The war continued to rage with varied success, but at the close of the year, the French had lost from disease and the calamities of war, the greater part of their army and their commander in chief. England declaring war early in 1803, the French general, Rochambeau, found himself surrounded on land by the Haytiens, and blockaded by the English. After suffering the greatest miseries, from pestilence and famine, the French found themselves compelled to eat their bloodhounds: so situated, Rochambeau thought it expedient to capitulate, and with his remaining troops sailed for France. Dessalines then assumed the reins of government, and issued his proclamation declaring the island independent, on the first of January, 1804.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

KOSCIUSKO'S SCHOOL.

No. II.

This School exists in the sacred Will, and there it cannot be broken up. In the hearts of many, who honourably enjoy the prize, which he also bequeathed to us all, we trust that object is secure as in a citadel. And have we not reason enough to blush, that such a thing should need to be founded by an expiring stranger, devoted to our cause, without suffering its foundations to be ploughed up, by toiling slaves, who ought to enjoy it? Shall we, with one consent, deprive them of all the benefit of an education—which was to make them no only wiser, but better in every relation, as parents, children, friends and freemen? But whatever others may do, an enlightening, virtuous, christian education, we think will not

be regarded the less, by that portion of the community whose welfare it more directly concerns.

The coloured nations are almost all the world. And what are we commanded to do for all the nations, but what the poor Jew, and catered, but "United Brethren" have done for many? Is it not to "back them"? Is it not to provide for our own; and especially for the souls of our own house? The cause of education is the great cause of man; without this light, the Sun of Righteousness must be born of his beams, and his "people perish."

The African nation needs something to be done for it, that it may be "exalted." That it may have a name—at least a human name. For who can be so poor, as one of the greatest nations, and yet, of all kindreds of the earth, the only one denied the common birthrights of all men?

At the head of this great nation are the free people in America. Behold them here, and in their own infantine republics. Their greatest resources are now in their own hands, and they can now avail themselves of those moral, intellectual and spiritual treasures, which make this what Canaan was anciently, "the glory of all lands." The means of restoration, of light and knowledge, are mysteriously brought into their hands, in connexion with their wrongs and humiliations. "The God of Heaven" has appeared in their favour, and caused a day-spring from on high to visit them. "In the Mount it shall be seen"—in the day of extremity and utmost need, he has sent down the roll of his "lively oracles" to discover the doom of hope. They record the deliverances of his people; and describe that "righteousness," by which they have ever been "exalted." How should we depise this birth-right, and the proffered deliverance? Should we do it only for the "flesh-pots" of the world?—Our eyes are upon "the faithful of the land." And let enterprising spirits be excited in this cause; let talents be consecrated to the diffusion of useful knowledge; let the zealous sons of "Simeon and Levi," be "scattered" among the people, in the holy character of christian teachers of old and young, employed in works of righteousness, and labours of love and goodwill, until all the millions of the earth shall truly be "One in Many," one family of "all the families of the earth."

AMICUS

INTERESTING OCCURRENCES.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 15.

MANUMISSION SOCIETIES.

Last week, from the insolent remarks of a Southern Editor, we found ourselves necessarily compelled to offer, in our own justification, a few remarks concerning the Colonization Society; the present week, from motives far different, we feel it our bounden duty, to offer something, concerning Manumission Societies.

No man of colour, of common sense, who has ever meditated upon the motives which have invariably urged the Abolitionists to be so zealous in behalf of our injured people, has ever doubted the purity of their motives. Their uniform conduct has ever proved them the man of colour's "best friends." In his behalf, they have ever been willing to stand forth and assist, when oppressed by cruel and designing men.

Had they never effected the least for us, the great object of Emancipation which they have steadily had in view, would recommend them to us, as friends, in whose integrity we might safely confide. But though their great object has been the emancipation of every descendant of Africa, yet have they never neglected the free people of colour. We are confident, that were we to trace the origin of any of our present established free schools, we should find it to have been instituted by the zeal of our abolition friends. Time would fail us, were we to enumerate all the blessings which their wise counsels have conferred upon our whole body. For while some classes of men have hardly been willing to acknowledge us as fellow-men; the Abolitionists, conscious that education formed the only difference, have been unwearied in their exertions; trusting that time would crown their efforts in the cause of humanity, with complete success. And who will say, they have not been successful? they have not been disinterested? they do not merit our utmost gratitude? Is he a man of colour—enlightened and capable of judging? We disown him as such. More insensible, than marble, must be that man of colour's heart, who does not feel the great obligations we are all under to their societies. Hardly is he to be considered a man, who, after having experienced so many benefits, feels the least doubt, in the integrity of friends so well-tried.

We do not pretend to say that all who are not members of these societies are not our true friends. There are many, whom we know, from experience, as well-tried friends, who are not members of Manumission Societies. Many reasons may be taken into consideration why they are not; a residence in a non-slave-holding state, or a want of that zeal which so eminently distinguishes the members of the different Abolition Societies.

Of a truth, "the times are changed, and we are changed with them," for who would have predicted forty years ago, that so great a change would have been wrought in the public mind, both in Europe and America, in favour of Abolition. The records of time do not furnish examples of philanthropic goodness more honourable to the feelings of our nature; than some which have been displayed by Abolitionists, whose names, from motives of delicacy we forbear to mention. We all know, that at the commencement of their career, amidst the storms of faction, and the contempt of being the poor despised African's friend, unmoved they stood; and attowed their determination, never to desist from the glorious object of emancipation, until liberty should be the happy portion of every descendant of Africa.

Knowing the purity of their motives, when assailed by slave-holders and enemies, they have silently appealed to Him, who knoweth the hearts of all; believing, that time, which often reveals human motives of action, would exhibit them in their true colours.

How zealous they have ever been in the cause of our oppressed race we need not recount. But now negligent we have been of their good counsels—how painful to them has been the utter conduct of many of our brethren, a sense of duty compels us to record.

We wish not to make our brethren believe that their line of conduct could not be more pleasing to our Abolition friends. From daily hints given in the most friendly manner, we know that there is wide room for improvement; and from our improved privileges, we know also, that our friends are anxiously waiting to behold a better state of society among us.

Let us not disappoint their reasonable expectations. Let each divest himself of a small portion of that "Self" for which we are so noted—let public good take its place; and though but little given to soothing, yet we venture to predict, that but little time will elapse before our friends will behold something more pleasing to them, and creditable to us.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, a coloured boy, aged about eight years, fell from the attic of the house at the southwest corner of Seventh and Mulberry streets, into the kitchen area, a distance of five stories. He survived a few hours.

The boy, who was sick, had been entrusted to the care of his parents, who are servants of the family. The father after having administered some medicine to him sometime after midnight, left him, as he thought to repose. The probability is that he attempted to go to his parents, and being confused, mistook the window for the door.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The "Western Carolinian" of Salisbury, North Carolina, says:—"We learn that a pretty severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Wilkesborough, (in this state,) on Friday, the 11th of May. The doors and windows of the houses were quite sensibly shaken; and the water in the river was seen to have a tremulous motion. Something of a shock was felt at Wilkesborough, a year or two ago."

FAYETTEVILLE, May 24.

Robbery.—A trunk was cut from the Camden stage near this town, on Tuesday night last, containing, we understood, checks or drafts to the amount of \$18,000, besides other valuable papers and clothing. The trunk, robbed of the checks and clothing, but containing the other papers, was found yesterday morning in a field about a mile from town, by several gentlemen who promptly turned out for that purpose. A young man named Skipper has been taken up and committed to jail, under strong circumstantial testimony.—*Observer.*

SUMMARY.

On the 5th inst. the house of Mr. Lester Robins, in the N. East part of Johnstown, N. Y. was destroyed by fire, together with all his furniture, and about 100 bushels of corn. A boy, about twelve years old, was run over in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning and shockingly mangled by a dray, on one of the wharves below Spruce-street.—On the

4th inst. a Mr. Barnum hung himself on the post which marks the northern boundary of the gaol limits in the city of Hudson.—On Saturday the first No. of *The Age*, a new weekly journal, was issued from the press in this city.—The *Queenstown Steamboat*, on her passage from York to Niagara, on Lake Ontario, recently burst her boiler. Fortunately no person was injured.—*Quick Passage.*—The schooner James Munroe, of Philadelphia, arrived at Norfolk on Saturday last, in 28 hours from the wharf at Philadelphia.

A man, by the name of Joel Hutchinson, of Guilford, was committed to jail in New-haven, on Friday the 8th inst. on the charge of assault and battery upon the body of his wife, who died on Thursday the 7th inst. in consequence of blows received from the prisoner.—On the 17th ult. the bakery of Mr. Chapus, was destroyed by fire in Mobile.

A coloured boy, about eleven years old, asleep in one of the buildings, we are sorry to learn, was burnt to death.—One of the stages between Boston and Albany overset last week. Mr. Putnam, of the Massachusetts Legislature, had his arm broken, and several others were considerably injured.—Daniel Robinson has been sentenced by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Saratoga county, to six months imprisonment in the county prison, for assault and battery committed on a female in a state of lunacy.—A reverend gentleman, who has lately preached for the last 36 years in Providence, R. I. has during that period united in marriage sixteen hundred persons.—*Fatal Accident.*—On the 8th inst. Mr. John Little, a carpenter, while at work on the roof of a house building in Nassau-st. Brooklyn, it is supposed, was taken in a fit, and fell to the ground. His skull was fractured, and he expired on the spot.

It is stated in the *Cheraw* (S. C.) Spectator, that the richest gold mine in the southern states, has lately been discovered in the neighbourhood of that place.—A patent has been taken out for manufacturing gas from iron, which gives as vivid a light as that from coal, and is much cheaper, cleaner and less noisy.—Thomas Reilly, convicted of highway robbery, is to be hung on the 13th July, at Charleston, S. C.—A quack was near killing a man at Ogdensburg, by making him inhale the fumes of burning sulphur as a cure for diseased lungs.—Mrs. Clarissa Herd died lately at Nevill, about 30 miles from Cincinnati. Her death was caused by fright. She was sitting in a room when a young man came in, wrapped round in a white sheet. Being in delicate health, the fright brought on illness, from which she never recovered.—A severe hail storm occurred at Danville, Vt. last week, which destroyed upwards of 1500 panes of glass. Some of the hailstones were as large as parti-ggs eggs.

A rich gold mine has been discovered in Lancaster dist. S. C.—A man was lately killed in Alleghany township, while engaged in the dangerous attempt to act as mediator between man and wife.—J. Wood, of Pendleton district, was sentenced in Columbia, S. C. to be executed on the 13th June, for the murder of his wife.—In Northampton co. Pa. a justice of the peace has been convicted of counterfeiting.—The two coloured men, charged by Rice, the robber of the treasury of Ohio, with being his accomplices, have been discharged.—The body of a man drifted on shore near Fort Richmond, Staten Island, on Friday last, by appearance a seaman, and to have been in the water some time.—*Yankee Calf.*—A cow belonging to Major Gibson, of Francess town, N. H. lately produced a bull calf, which weighed, when dropped 108 lbs.; when three months old, 336 lbs.: being an increase of 2 1-2 lbs. per day.

A boy was killed on Sunday by a kick from a horse he was leading. Another boy struck the horse with a stick, which frightened him and caused him to kick the boy who led him, in the forehead, with such violence, that he died instantly.—The Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal says, that a whale supposed to be between forty and fifty feet long, came up to our river on Thursday. He has kept above Portsmouth Bridge, apparently afraid to repossit it, and has afforded his pursuers a fine chase.—The same paper says a codfish was caught off that harbour on Tuesday, weighing 97 pounds.—George D. Hawkins, a deaf and dumb youth of Onondaga co. about 18 years of age, pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the state prison at Auburn.—June Frost.—Greensburg, Pa. was visited on the night of the first inst. by a severe frost, which destroyed the beans and corn in the gardens and fields.—A runaway slave has been apprehended in Savannah. He did not surrender until he was considerably maimed by the dogs that had been set upon him, desperately fighting them, one of which he badly cut with a sword.—The City Inspector reports the death of 69 persons during the week ending on Saturday last, viz. 21 men, 15 women, 15 boys, and 18 girls.

POETRY.

From the Masonic Mirror.
MASONIC PROCESSION.

saw a band of brothers move,
With slow and solemn tread;
Their hearts were joined by ties of love,
In charity were wed.

And types of light's illumin'd ray
Shone on the path they trod;
And in the midst, wide open lay
The gospel of our God.

I asked a man of four score years,
Why after them he ran;
He said,—"and melted into tears—
"They fed the poor old man!"

He said, "I once was sick and sad,
My limbs were racked with pain;
Now came—they comforted—and clad—
The old man rose again."

I asked a weeping widow, why
She followed those before;
He said—"and wip'd her weeping eye:
"They came, unto my door;
They came, when all the world beside,
Had turn'd from me and fled,
They came my wants and woes to hide,
They gave my children bread."

And such, I said, is Masonry;
Virtue and love are twins;
And that bless'd grace of charity,
Hides 'multitudes of sins;
Masonry, it is woman's love,
Is taught by private rules;
I deep that should it public prove,
It would be sport for fools.

MILFORD BARD.

BEHAVE YOURSELF BEFORE FOLK.

AIR—"Good morrow to your night-cap."

Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
And dinna be sae rude to me,
As kiss me sae before folk.

It wadna gie me meikle pain,
Gin we were seen and heard by nan,
To tak a kiss, or grant you ane,
But, gude sake! no before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
What'er ye do, when out o' view,
Be cautious ay before folk.

Consider, lad, how folk will crack,
And what a great affair they'll mak'
O' nothing but a simple smack,
That's gain or taen before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
Nor gie the tongue o' auld and young
Occasion to come o'er folk.

It's no through hatred o' a kiss,
That I sae plainly tell you this;
But, loosh! I tak it sair amies,
To be sue teaz'd before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
When we'er alane ye may tak' ane,
But feint a ane before folk.

I'm sure wi' you I've been as free
As any modest lass should be;
But yet, it doensna do to see
Sic freedom used before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
I'll ne'er submit again to it—
So mind you that—before folk.

Ye tell me that my face is fair;
It may be sae—I dinna care;
But ne'er again gar't blush sae sair
As ye hae done before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
Nor heate my cheeks wi' your mad freaks,
But ay be dooce before folk.

Ye tell me that my lips are sweet;
Sic tales, I doubt, are a' deceit;
At any rate, it's hardly meet
To prie their sweets before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
Gin, that's the case there's time and place,
But surely ne'er before folk.

But, gin ye really do insist
That I should suffer to be kiss'd,
Gae, get a license frae the priest,
And mak' me yours before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,
And when we'er ane, bath flesh and bone,
Ye may tak' ten—before folk.

VARIETIES.

Delicate Compliment.—A young lady being ressed by a gentleman much older than self, observed, that her only objections to union was the probability of his dying ere her, and leaving her to the sorrows of orphand. To which he ingeniously replied: "Blessed is the man that has a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be led."

Plébeian Plesantry.—Abbej who was very fat, coming late in the evening to a fortified city, and meeting with a countryman, asked him if he could get in at the gate; "I believe so," said the peasant, looking at him jocosely for I saw a wagon load of hay go in there this morning."

Books are standing counsellors and preachers, always at hand, and always disinterested; having this advantage over oral instructors, that they are ready to repeat their lesson as often as we please.—*Chamber's Dict.*

Anecdote.—In a time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion, an honest old Dutch farmer, of the Mohawk, was asked his opinion, as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to heaven?—"Vell, den," said he, "ven we ride our wheat up Albany, some say dis is be pre road, and some say dat is de pest; but I don't tink it makes much difference which road we take; for when we get dare, dey never ask us which way we come—and it is none of deir business—if our wheat be good."

A fair hit.—Two girls of high fashion coming into an assembly-room at Bath, met a citizen's fat wife quitting it. "Ah!" said one of them, pretty loud, "there is *beef à la mode* going out." "Yes," answered the fat woman, and there's *game* coming in."

A well known bankrupt and gambling Peer, asked a celebrated wit the other day, to lend him 50l.—"Willingly," replied he, being one of the best natured persons in the world. "Give me pen, ink and paper, then?" replied his lordship, "and let me give you a note of hand." "No, I thank you," rejoined the wag, "losing the money is enough, without losing the paper too."

A good Conscience.—A respectable looking gentleman walked in to a book-auction office in Boston a few days since, and after inspecting various books walked out and went off with one under his arm. The auctioneer on examination, found that his literary visitor had helped himself to a book suited to effect his reformation, entitled "The perfect pleasure of a good conscience."

Numa, amongst other laws, made severe ones against the prattle of the ladies, whom he prohibited from speaking, but in the presence of their husbands. It is also recorded of the learned Madame Dacier, that she wrote in the Album of a Greek traveller, a verse from Sophocles, as an apology for her unwillingness to place herself among his learned friends, that

"Silence is the female ornament."

It is indeed an ornament expressive of modesty at times—but, ornaments are not to be used at all times. What is more graceful, or even forcible, than good sense, from the lips of an intelligent female?

To preserve Houses from Vermin.—Bugs in particular, may readily be destroyed by dissolving half a drachm of corrosive sublimate in a quarter of an ounce of spirits of salts, mixing it with one quart of spirits of turpentine. Shake these well together dip a brush in it, and wash those places where bugs are supposed to resort.

In a late number of the London Courier, it is stated, that the Insolvent Debtor's Court had been that morning unusually crowded, "mainly on account of hearing the examination of Wm. Brown, who is opposed by his creditors, for not having inserted in his schedule the bones of Thomas Paine, which it is said, he has now in a cellar in his house."

True Welsh Epitaph on a Wife.

"This spot is the sweetest, I have seen all my life,
It raises my flowers, and covers my wife."

On a drunken Husband.

"I care not what flowers rise or the Elf,
Provided the drunkard will not rise himself."

On a Baker—by his Wife.

With balm I have scatter'd the spot where he lies,
But I hope to the Lord, it won't make his crust rise;

I'll flower his grave, but, I'll not do, as he did,
For I long to assure him his dough, is not needed."

UNION INN.

No. 35 Leonard-street, near Chapel-street.

C. BOYER returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since the opening of the above Establishment; and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by paying strict attention to the wishes and comfort of his patrons.
June 14, 1827.

WANTED—Part of a Pew in the lower aisle of St. Philip's Church, near the altar.—Enquire at this Office.

NICHOLAS PIERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Colour, that his MEAD GARDEN, No 13, Delancey-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of genteel and respectable persons of colour.

No admittance for unprotected females.

New-York, June 1st, 1827. 13

ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.

S. MOLLESTON & J. ROBINSON, TAILORS and Clothes Dressers, respectfully announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver st.) where they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and which it will be their study to continue to merit by punctuality and superior workmanship.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the newest fashions—Gentlemen and Ladies' Garments, Habits, and Mantles, dressed and repaired with despatch, and in the best manner.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Mr. S. MOLLESTON can accommodate from six to eight Gentlemen (boarders).

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and at the cheapest terms.

JAMES LAW,

FIRST RATE COAT DRESSER,

177 William-street, New-York,

CONTINUES to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantalons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest possible manner. He also makes, alters and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His mode of dressing clothes is by STEAM SPONGING, which he has followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this he engages to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.

May 8. 9—3m

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."

UNITED STATES' SCOURING, AND

STEAM SPONGING.

JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race), Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantalons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stain caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second handed Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes.

TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Valves and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.

April 20, 1827.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets—One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.

Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 6, Varick-street. New-York, March 20.

B. F. HUGHES'S

SO-SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY; with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller.

New-York, March 14. 1

SOMETHING TO BE SAVED!

CHARLES MORTIMER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has opened and expects to continue, his Shop, at 93 Church-street, where he will make and repair Shoes and Boots in the best manner, at the following reduced prices:

New Boots,	\$6 00
Footing Boots,	3 50
Bottoming Boots,	2 00
Soling and heelng Boots,	1 50
Half Soling and Heeling,	1 00

N. B. He also informs his gentlemen customers, that he will give New Boots and Shoes, in exchange, or he will give his work for second-hand Boots. All orders left at his Shop, 93 Church-street, will be immediately attended to.

New-York, March 20. 2

DISEASES CURED.

THE PILLS. Dysentery, all kinds of Wounds, and Bruises; also a remedy for the growing in of the toe nails, for oppression of the lungs, fevers, fistulas, and the bite of a mad dog, if application be made within twelve hours, by

SARAH GREEN, Indian Doctress,

12 21 Collect-street.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided, they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every Friday at No. 132 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st

insertion, 75cts.

"each repetition of do. 38

"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

"each repetition of do. 25

Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for those persons who advertise by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

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"George C. Willis, Providence, R. I.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1827.

VOL. I, NO. 15.

From the *Alexandria Gazette*.

VIEW

Of the Benevolent Society of Alexandria for ameliorating and improving the condition of the People of Colour.

No. V.

ON THE POLITICAL TENDENCY OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Much of the happiness or misery we experience through life, depends upon the impressions we receive in childhood. The youthful heart is peculiarly susceptible of the tender emotions of virtue, and no less liable to the insidious influence of vice. The affections of childhood being at first without any object, will twine themselves around almost any that presents itself; and the utmost care of the parent is necessary to place before them only those exalted and ennobling objects, which will raise them above every unworthy propensity, in the pure enjoyments of virtue and goodness. How dangerous, then, is the situation of those who are born in the midst of slavery? Surrounded in infancy and childhood by a class of people who are always degraded, and often corrupt; suffered to domineer over their fellow creatures before they have themselves come under the dominion of reason; and withheld from the exercise of their own native energies, by having servants at command, to supply the most trivial of their wants.

It has often been observed that the children of despotic monarchs, nursed in the lap of luxury, and surrounded by flattering courtiers and obsequious slaves, seldom walk in the path of virtue when they arrive at the age of manhood, and one of these is rarely to be met with in the annals of history who has proved to be a blessing to his country, without first undergoing the chastening hand of affliction.

The children of slave-holders being placed under circumstances nearly similar, may be expected to receive the same kind of impressions; they are exposed to all the temptations most likely to overcome the human heart; surrounded with none but inferiors; taught to consider themselves a superior order of beings, and accustomed to the exercise of passions and prejudices, which must render their whole life miserable, if they be not corrected. It should not, therefore, be a matter of surprise, if we find the youth of slave-holding states generally more ready to command than obey; and more remarkable for turbulence than docility. Such is the character they have acquired in the colleges of the Northern and Eastern States, and when we reflect upon circumstances under which they have been brought up at home, we ought not only to commiserate the teachers, under whose care they are placed, but also, extend our sympathy to the young men themselves, whose minds have been so unhappily directed. These effects are not to be attributed to any want of affectionate solicitude on the part of the parents; for they are the necessary result of the circumstances under which they have been placed. Domestic servants are often the corruptors of youth, even in free states, where the parents have an opportunity of selecting such only as they suppose will be suitable. How much more dangerous, then, must be the conversation and example of the poor, degraded wretches who serve in the nurseries of slave-holders—who cannot be discharged without a sacrifice of feeling, nor exchanged for others of the same class, with much hope of improvement. It is one of the strictest injunctions of eminent authors, who have written on the education of youth, that they be carefully guarded against the corrupt conversation of menials and slaves; "for," says one who had deeply studied the human heart, "what is learned at that age is deeply imprinted on the mind, and leaves deep marks behind it, which are not easily to be effaced. As in the case of a new vessel, which long preserves a tincture of the first liquor poured into it, and like wool which can never recover its first whiteness, after it has been once dyed."

Another maxim, which has received the sanction of the wisest men in every age, teaches us that those who are without any useful employment, will be soon employed in doing evil. Now, there is no situation in which a child can be placed, so likely to produce this result, as that of being surrounded by slaves: from being waited upon continually,

ly, he soon learns to consider every kind of labour as exceedingly irksome, and even degrading to the rank of a gentleman. The whole business of his life is to spend the fruits of others' labour; and if he be reduced to poverty, (which is the natural result of luxury and idleness) he becomes the most helpless and miserable of men—unless by a desperate struggle with the prejudices and habits of his early life, he succeeds in making use of those faculties of mind and body, which were designed to exalt him in the scale of happiness and usefulness. Some illustrious examples of this kind may be found in our country, but they are only a few of the more resolute and persevering, who have escaped a shipwreck by manfully stemming the tide which threatened their destruction. When we look around us, and see on every side the numbers who have been reduced from affluence to poverty, by a course of idleness and extravagance, we cannot for a moment, doubt the expediency of accustoming the youth, of both sexes, to those active employments which invigorate both body and mind, and prepare them for a life of usefulness. Yet, this can hardly be expected to be done in a land where slaves are almost the only labourers, and where even the lowest class of whites consider it degrading to work. If parents were only as solicitous to give their children a patrimony of good habits and virtuous principles, as they are to leave them large possessions of less substantial wealth, we think they would carefully investigate this subject, and see the necessity of removing from them a degraded and servile class, who, from "the very knowledge of their condition as slaves," must ever continue to be thus degraded, and must always produce the most pernicious effects upon the morals, the habits, and the prosperity of their possessors.

A SKETCH OF COMFORT.

On the 1st of April 1796, a daughter was born unto Mary, the wife of William Stephenson, Elyplace, Holburn, which daughter, from that blessed hour to the present, has never once ceased talking. She has got the gift of tongues in the most exuberant manner you can conceive. Stentor was a fool to her; he, it is true, was noisy; she is absolutely deafening: his loquacious thunder knew at times repose; hers is the perpetual motion, which even the grave would have hard work to stop. The very first thing she did when born was to experimentalize on her lungs, and I think I may safely add, that the experiment will stick by her to the last. As she grew up this amiable weakness grew with her; at six years old she would talk at you by the hour together, no matter to whom or to what, whether to a man, a woman, a pug dog, or a bed candlestick. She once talked her grandmother into fits, and when an apothecary was sent for, she chatted him into such confusion that the worthy man forgot to take his fee.

Her father thought a school might possibly cure this distressing malady, so dispatched her, one Midsummer, outside the Rumford stage, to Mrs. Thomson's Seminary. Mark the upshot: on the road, she got into conversation with the coachman, who, in attempting to check her prattle dropped his reins, whereupon the horses bolted; upset the vehicle, and jerked an Alderman, in white cotton stockings, head foremost through the ceiling of a pig-stye. As for the coachman, luckily he only broke his neck. After a year's schooling, our prattling Miss returned home a more desperate prattler than ever. Nothing came amiss to her. Did a Politician, a Poet, a Patriot, a Parson, a Physician, a Polemic, did any or all of these happen by ill luck to dine with her father? no matter, his daughter would still set to; talk—talk, little tattle, now on dress, now on balls, now on theatres, now on novels, now on—Heaven help me! the calendar is really too distressing, a complete Newgate calendar in short, so I hasten to dismiss it.

In the year of our Lord 1814, this good lady took it into her head to marry: I suppose with a view of talking her spouse to death. The gentleman she selected for this experiment, was a good natured harmless little fellow, and one who adored taciturnity. Judge, then, what a prize he must have

* This is the only good that ever resulted from her loquacity.

gained! For the first month, however, things went on tolerably smooth—a newly married husband will pardon much in a good-looking wife—even her tongue—the only edge-tool, I should add, which never wears out by constant use. For a full calendar month, therefore, no very desperate quarrel took place—nothing further than a perpetual buzz, on the part of the wife, and resignation on that of the husband. But since then both parties have become sadly changed.—The wife's buzz has deepened into a thunder-clap; the husband's resignation has become despair.—And who can wonder at it? The dear lady's tongue night and day is perpetually at work; she even talks in her sleep through her nose, makes speeches to every chance visitor, and not only prattles her servants into rebellion, but even details their conduct to her husband, till the poor man grows black in the face with the exertion of listening. The loquacity of the whole female creation, past, present, and to come, seems centred in her single person. There has been not a "lapsus linguae," but "linguarum," and it has fallen upon her. She stands alone, like Pompey's pillar in the wilderness, an undisturbed linguistic anomaly. And who in this garrulous curiosity—this unprecedented egotism—this assiduous linguist—this monument of talkativeness—this human flood of verbiage—this Niagara of nonsense? Reader, she is my wife.

EXTRACT FROM DR. SPRING'S SERMON.

INTERNAL EVIDENCES OF REVELATION.

From a careful inspection of the Bible, we find that THIS BOOK ALONE ANSWERS ALL THE PURPOSES OF A SUPERNATURAL REVELATION.

When we advert to the different systems of religion, which either have obtained, or now obtain, we see they are radically defective, and fail of their object. The systems of natural religion are to a great extent unintelligible, and therefore never have reached the exigencies of the mass of mankind. They are all confused, uncertain, and contradictory; and have never been satisfactorily understood, even by the most reflecting men.—(Oh many, and most important points of faith, and duty, and salvation, they furnish no instruction whatever. Every system of human philosophy, or of ancient and modern Paganism, has been complained of by its own votaries; and its best instructed disciples have seen and felt its utter insufficiency to the great purposes of a satisfactory religion.

The religion of the Bible, the more it is examined, will be found adapted to all the purposes for which a revelation could be given. The intellectual, moral, and physical constitution of men, in all the varieties of human ignorance, pollution, want, and misery; in all that is interesting in their hopes, or fearful in their apprehensions,—whether they respect a present or future state of being,—is so kindly and fully consulted by the principles of this revelation, that it must be seen and acknowledged to be without a defect.—The Bible instructs men in all they need to know. It proclaims the character of that Infinite Being with whom men have to do: It informs us how this world came into existence, and how, and for what end it is governed: It reveals whatever is necessary for the glory of the Creator, and the happiness of the creature, and discloses the perfect harmony between the honour of the Great Supreme, and the best good of his subjects. It discovers the sinfulness and condemnation of men, and the method of their recovery: It reveals promises that are worthy of God, and threatenings that are required by the character and condition of men: It proclaims pardon, peace, and eternal life to the holy; and disaster, ruin, and death to the unholy: It reveals the object and end of whatever appears unseemly and untoward in creation and providence; and proclaims the design, which the Mighty Governor of the world aims at in the whole series of events and revolutions which have taken place from the beginning or will take place to the end of time: And it brings to our view the close of this earthly system; the day of final account, and the New Earth and New Heavens that shall never pass away. On all these topics, so infinitely interesting to men,—its instructions are clear, full, certain, authoritative. And all this is what a revelation must disclose, to answer the great purposes of religion for a race of fallen beings.

Where is the revelation that makes these disclosures except in the bible? What other religion informs the world, or pretends to inform it on subjects of such high moment?

From what other source can the mind of man receive satisfaction on every point of duty and of hope? Where shall we look for a system of instruction that meets every exigency, and answers all the purposes of a religion; except to the holy Scriptures? If then it is reasonable to expect a revelation that is intelligible and full—that in all its essential principles is equally adapted to the wise and the unwise—(that answers all the purposes for which we can conceive a revelation should be given; and if this revelation is found alone in the Sacred Scriptures, are not these Scriptures a revelation from God?

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

A few weeks, and slavery will not be known to the laws of New-York. The wisdom and philanthropy of our legislators, seconded by the cordial co-operation of the people, have within a period of only twenty-eight years, relieved the state from the greatest of moral political evils. This great object has been effected without any disturbance to the public tranquillity, without complaint on the part of slave owners, and without expense to the state. As the law on this subject is not generally understood, we state it for the satisfaction of such of our readers as have not an opportunity of informing themselves. The first act for the gradual abolition of slavery was passed in 1799. The act of 31st March, 1817, which repeals the former existing acts, is the last general act on the subject.

The act of 1815, sec. 4, enacts, "That every child born of a slave within this state, after the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, shall be free, but shall remain the servant of the owner of his or her mother, and the executors, administrators, or assigns of such owner, in the same manner as if such child had been bound to service by the overseers of the poor, and shall continue in such service, if a male, until the age of twenty-eight years; and if a female, until the age of twenty-five years; and that every child born a slave within this state after the passing of this act, shall remain a servant as aforesaid, until the age of twenty-one years, and no longer."

Section 32, of the same act, enacts, "That every negro, mulatto, mustee, within this state, born before the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, shall, from after the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, be free."

After the fourth day of July next, therefore, slavery will be unknown to the laws of our state. But although by the operation of the act, all slaves will become free persons, yet some of the children of slaves will remain the servants of the owners of the slaves, until they arrive at a certain age, in the same manner as poor children bound out by the overseers of the poor. A child of a slave, born on the third day of July next, will remain such servant for twenty-one years thereafter; whereas, if born on the fifth (two days after) it would be absolutely free: the mother on the third being a slave, but on the fifth a free woman. The act, however, requires that the person entitled to the service of such child, should make an affidavit of the facts, and file the same in the city or town-clerk's office, within one year after the passage of the act, or after the birth of the child; but as this has generally been neglected, it follows that few will owe even such service, on account of the slavery of their parents. Thus in the space of twenty-three years from the commencement of the operation of the first law for the gradual abolition of slavery, will that most dangerous evil be wholly eradicated.

(N. Y. Times.)

We shall be entitled, (says the New-York Statesman,) in our rejoicings on the Fourth, to mingle with our birth as a separate nation, the proud boast of having silently eradicated the stain of private bondage which was amongst us. Even those feeble traces, just referred to, which the wisely gradual policy of the law will permit to remain, must in but a very few years disappear, and there will be nothing but ungracious history to tell to the future, that such things have been.

Such a triumph of the principles of justice over the cravings of self-interest, is to be ranked among the noblest monuments by

which a people can be distinguished. Other eras may dazzle more by their splendour, but this must claim a higher consideration with philosophy and religion. The advances of enterprise and the efforts of taste embellish the face of a country, throw a lustre upon its name, and sometimes deservedly confer an immortality of fame upon those by whom they have been conceived, promoted, or patronized; but when a deeply rooted habit of wrong, which has formed a part of civil polity for centuries, and is palliated, if not excused, by the force of custom, is relinquished for true principle, we think it can be surpassed by nothing in the compass of public measures. Fortunately our state has not found it necessary to sacrifice either merit for another, but has united them all.

The Castle of Csedine in Hungary.—"The castle of Csedine, on the Wang, is now but a mass of ruins and rubbish. After having belonged to Matthias Corvinus and to Maximilian II. it fell into the hands of Elizabeth Bathory, niece of Stephen Bathory, king of Poland, and wife of Francis Nadaady. This princess has given an unhappy celebrity to the castle where she displayed for many years a degree of cruelty of which history can afford few examples. She, educated in her residence indigent young women, to whom she gave portions, and married on certain remarkable occasions in the year; but she punished with severity and violence the most trifling faults, and seemed to take pleasure in seeing these innocent creatures suffer. One day she struck one of them, in a brutal manner; and the blood of the victim having flown into her face, she ran to a mirror to wipe it off. She fancied that her skin was become whiter, more beautiful, and more brilliant; and the idea immediately occurred to her of renewing her youth by bathing herself in the blood of these unfortunate girls. Two old chamber maids and her dwarf Fitzko assisted her in this horrible project. The youthful female attendants successively disappeared, and what is almost inconceivable, above three hundred had been sacrificed to the caprice of this ferocious woman before any discovery was made. At length a young man, having lost his intended bride in this manner, conceived some suspicions, and by means of money, even obtained the mortal remains of her whose loss he deplored. Stung with indignation, he hastened to Presburg, where he loudly proclaimed his grief and his despair. As a princess was implicated, George Thurzo, the palatine of the kingdom, resolved in person to repair to the spot, where he surprised the four monsters in the fact, at the very moment when their victim was expiring, after having struggled in vain with her executioners. Proceedings were commenced, and the whole published, to satisfy the public indignation. The two women were condemned to have their right hands cut off, and to be beheaded; the dwarf, also, to lose his hand, and then cast into the flames. The princess was confined in a dark and narrow prison, where she died three years afterwards, in 1614. Only a few years ago, the porter of the castle still showed the place where these abominations had been committed, the earthen vessel which had received the blood, and the deep pit into which the body of the victim was thrown."

The Paris Etoile contains the following account of the death of Major Laing and his companions. They write from Sikkhar, Tripoli, on the 5th of April:—

"Major Laing, whose tragical fate had been announced, has actually fallen a victim to his courageous perseverance, not, however, until after he had visited the famous city of Tombuctoo. The Pacha of Tripoli has communicated this intelligence, on the authority of a letter, which his vassal, the governor of Ghadamas, wrote to apprise him of the event, and which letter reached him in less than fifteen days, being conveyed by an extraordinary courier. The British travellers, who were at first stated to have fallen under the weapons of the robbers, in the territory of Tonalt, had then been only wounded, so that after having escaped this first danger, through the philanthropy of a Marabout, they at length reached Tombuctoo. Shortly after their arrival in that city, the Fellans, which powerful and warlike tribe now reigns exclusively over the immense desert of Central Africa, appeared to the number of 30,000, and imperiously demanded that the travellers should be given up to them, in order that they might put them to death, and thereby prevent the Christians from availing themselves of the information to be gained by their means, and from penetrating some day into those remote countries to enslave the people. Such are the expressions of the Scheik of Ghadamas, in his letter to the Pacha. The Prince commanding at Tombuctoo,

refused to give up the strangers, whom he had received with benevolence; and in order to withdraw them from the enmity of their persecutors, whose resentment he was at the same time unwilling to provoke, he sent them off secretly to B. mbara, escorted by fifteen horsemen, selected from his own body guard, but being speedily overtaken by a party of Fellans, who had rapidly pursued them on hearing of their escape, the unfortunate Laing was mercilessly strangled. With all his companions. Such was the tragical end of the intrepid traveller, who was the first to penetrate into the precincts of this mysterious city, the object of so much solicitude, and the knowledge of which is still likely to escape the best directed inquiries, as, according to all appearance, there is no hope of recovering the papers of the unfortunate Laing. Meanwhile the Fellans, whose ambition is equal to their ferocity, availing themselves of Major Laing's arrival at Tombuctoo, and of the species of protection which he had received there, seized upon that city and imposing an annual tribute, which the inhabitants, unable to offer resistance, are in future to pay, for having, as it is said, made themselves accomplices in a project of invasion meditated by the infidels. These last accounts have been communicated by a Tripolitan Scheik, who has long resided at Tombuctoo. He declares that there exists a very interesting history of that city, which carries back its foundation to the year 510, of the Hegira, (A. D. 1118,) and the author of which is Sidi-Hamets Baba, a native of Aragwah, a small borough of the Kent's country, a considerable colony of the Sultan."

The London Courier states that despatches from the British Consul at Tripoli says, that there was reason to believe that the above report of Maj. Laing's death was unfounded.

Melancholy Case of Matrimony!—It is generally admitted that a man pays the full price of his follies. Indeed it is an opinion among the prudent, that he pays something more than their real value. What is worst of all is that he can never know the price beforehand, but like a man who has worn out his coat, got on credit, is forced to pay whatever is asked, and that after the commodity is no longer worth anything. We beg pardon for giving the moral before we have told the story.

An unfortunate swain was brought before "the justice," on Saturday, by his sweetheart, charged with the offence of too much love. The lady held the proof in her arms, which, as well as herself, cried loudly for justice. A bond, jail or marriage were the alternatives, and hard ones Mr. Love seemed to think them. Long he pondered, and wisely he looked, and like other rustic deep-thinkers, much he scratched his head. Better men would have stuck fast on the horns of so grave a dilemma. But it was a pressing case, for the crowd thickened, and Jenny's ire was something less gentle than a zephyr. At length he thought it better to marry than do worse, and the Justice, taking him at his word, sent for the parson, and had them wedded on the spot. The groom, we are informed, behaved himself well on the occasion, and departed with as reasonably a prospect of happiness, as bachelors usually have who are married against their wills.

Was ever lover in this humor won?
Was ever lover in this humor won!

We hope when the marriage is announced, that the usual order will be reversed, and that the bride's name take the precedence, which this vigorous measure entitles her to.—*Balt. Amer.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors.—Be pleased to give those few Reflections of a Child on his Duty to his Parents, a place in your most valuable Journal, and oblige

Can I repay the many obligations I owe to my parents: every comfort I possess, is the fruit of their parental love: under God, my support, my health, my instruction, have been owing to their affection, care, and prudence. For me they have risen early and toiled late, taking but little rest. What expense, trouble and care, has my education cost? and what cause of gratitude have I for the instructions given me: While many of my early companions were exposed by their unnatural parents to every sort of vice; I have had, as it were, a hedge set about me. My parents, by their good counsels, reproofs, and conduct, have uniformly strove to convince me that my greatest interest was in fearing the Lord, and reverencing his commands. Can I, then, forget keeping these in mind? Can I be ungrateful to such dear parents?

I am fully convinced that my happiness promotes theirs; and if I truly regard my own interest, I shall gratify them; by first pursuing with diligence my lawful calling in life; and secondly and chiefly, by being upright and kind to my fellow creatures, and diligently seeking my salvation. This conduct, I am sure, will afford them pleasure.

Let me not, however, be satisfied in having my conduct blameless, but let it be amiable in their sight. I may abstain from seducing company; be diligent in business; and attentive to religious duties; yet, at the same time, I may be ungrateful and impertinent, merely for want of an affable and courteous temper and conduct; and may grieve and vex, instead of soothing and delighting my ever affectionate parents.

Let me not only show a cheerful obedience in important matters; but study unweariedly, in minute and common things, how to give pleasure to those to whom I owe all the gratitude my heart is susceptible of. Whatever weakness and infirmity I may discover, if I cannot remove them in a manner becoming a child, let me not unnecessarily reveal them to others, but rather let these faults be covered with the mantle of piety. Let me cultivate not merely external obedience, but inward reverence and affection; constantly remembering the many obligations I have received, and the Great Author of the Divine command, which requires that I should honour Father and Mother.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 22.

With pleasure we learn, that the Rev. B. F. HUGHES has been appointed by the BONA LONGE, to deliver an ADDRESS before them on St. John's Day. We invite all the advocates of the inferiority of the African Race, to attend on Monday the 25th instant, to hear his Address.—The ADDRESS will be delivered between the hours of twelve and one, in Zion Church, corner of Leonard and Church streets.

"THE ICE SHIP," lately published in our columns, and credited to the *Trenton Emporium*, ought, of right, to have been credited to the *Gloucester Telegraph*.

For the information of our friends, we feel it our duty to state, that there will be two CELEBRATIONS in this City, in honour of the Abolition of Slavery in this State. One party will celebrate the Fourth of July, without any public procession; and the other, the Fifth, with a Grand Procession, Oration and Public Dinner.

As the period of general emancipation is so near at hand, in which, our brethren of this state, will be restored to their unalienable rights; we repeat, our anxious wish, that the Abolition Society, and our friends generally, would take their case into consideration. Should their present owners be requested (where ever it is convenient) to retain them in their service; or, in the cultivation of their lands; the arrangement might be mutually beneficial. Where this is not the case, we hope every master, before parting with his slaves, will give them such advice, as may influence their future conduct and pursuits.

It is very important, if possible, to prevent them from flocking into our large cities, where there is but little for them to do, and where every thing is calculated to draw their uncultivated minds from the line of duty.

How honourable to community, at an era so proud in the history of this commonwealth, to turn their attention to the improvement and elevation of this long-enslaved and injured part of the population. We trust that the time has come in which genuine Republicanism will obliterate our National stain, and redeem a people long held in cruel oppression and prejudice. Should our citizens generally give their influence to the Abolitionists, whose humane efforts, form so honourable a part of our nation's history, we might reasonably anticipate the period, when the Divine declaration, "RIGHTOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION," should be fulfilled in us.

Domestic News.

Confessions of a Murderer.—At Albany, on Thursday evening last, Jesse Strang made a full confession of the murder of Mr. Whipple, and in his disclosures implicated Mrs. Whipple, charging her with having instigated it, acted with him all his movements, and furnished him with the means to purchase a rifle, &c. Previously to the confession, the grand jury had found bills against Strang and Mrs. Whipple; and at the time of the confession she was also in prison. In her examination she denies the criminality of Strang.

It appears from the confession, that the murder was premeditated a considerable time

before it took place. Strang was doubtful whether a ball could be fired through glass without glancing; and to ascertain the fact, he had tried the experiment in the woods. He had also procured arsenic, for the purpose of administering it to Mr. Whipple, should opportunity offer.

After the perpetration of the murder, Strang jumped from the shed, and fled to a ravine within twenty rods of the house, where he hid the rifle, and after wandering about awhile, came back to Cherry Hill, and served as one of the corner's jury on the body of Mr. Whipple. The rifle had been found in the place where Strang in his confession stated he had concealed it.

From the notorious character of Strang, his testimony must be taken with some caution. Before his last confession, he implicated Mrs. W. and afterwards denied that he had done so, and stated that if he had indicated her, what he had done was false.

Accident.—A few days since Mr. A. Fyler, of Oneida county, was going to mill in a waggon to Marcellus, and took his little boy, about three years old, with him, when in going over a bridge the horse became frightened, and jumped off the bridge with Mr. F. and son into a gulch beneath, the distance of forty feet, which killed the horse immediately, bruised Mr. Fyler so that his life is despaired of, and strange to relate, the child was not injured.—*Syracuse Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from Georgia to a gentleman in this city, dated June 5, 1837.

Blessings of Slavery!—A most dangerous and extensive insurrection of the blacks was detected in Macon a few days since. They had banded together to the number of 300, and supposed to be headed and instigated by a French emigrant from the Mississippi. His slaves were in the plot. They had only arrested one of the rebels. The whole of the others, with the Frenchman, have made their escape.—*Enquirer.*

Fredericktown, (Md.) June 16.

During the heavy gust of Saturday evening last, we understand, the Methodist Meeting House in Middletown, in this county, was levelled to the ground. Such was the violence of the wind that some of the heavy timbers were carried a considerable distance.

Shawtown, (Va.) June 1.

A most distressing circum. tance occurred on Sunday evening last, at Mrs. McGuffin's, about six miles above Greenville, in this county.

As Mrs. M. Laughlin (the daughter of Mrs. McGuffin) and two of her children—one a boy near five years old, and the other a girl aged about two years—were sitting under the shade of an oak, with her brother, Mr. Charles McGuffin; a small cloud came up, from which a shower was observed to fall, but which emitted a flash of lightning that struck the tree, killed the little boy, and severely shocked herself and brother. Mrs. M.L. and Mrs. M.G. had not recovered on the succeeding morning.

Port Gibson, (Miss.) May 19.

Large Bear.—An uncommonly large bear was killed on the 15th inst. within about four miles of this place, and in a direction towards the Grand Gulf. Some idea may be formed of his size from the dimensions of his feet—the length of the fore foot being 8 1/2 inches from the ball of the heel to the point of the middle toe, and the width across the broadest part of the same 5 1/4 inches; and the length of the hind foot being 9 and the width 4 3/4 inches; his skin weighed, when green, 36 lbs. This animal had been for some time in the habit of making incursions into the neighbourhood, and carrying off hogs, sheep, &c. On the 15th, a party of gentlemen met at Mr. John Singleton's, for the purpose of hunting him; they succeeded in arousing him from his den, a large oak, and wounding him; but it was not until the next day he was taken, when a shot from Mr. R. Sherkey's rifle put an end to this monster of the forest.

It is stated in the Nashville Banner, that the phenomenon of stones falling from the clouds occurred in that vicinity on the 29th ult. The noise occasioned by this descent is said to have "resembled that of a battle, the firing of cannon or muskets by platoons, and the beating of drums." The stones descended with great force; some burying themselves in the ground twelve inches. One of them is said to have weighed 11 1/2 pounds. These stones are perfectly similar, glass, with a thick black crust, and bear the marks of having passed through a body of fire and black smoke. It is dangerous living in Tennessee, if they are frequently visited with storms of this description.

Kidnaping.—The Office of the Mayor was on Wednesday last, crowded to excess, in consequence of the examination of a small light coloured negro man, named John Smith, alias James Morris, alias John Purnell, of Showhill, Maryland, the latter being his true name. He was charged with being a principal agent of the Johnsons, in the atrocious kidnappings of 1825. A number of witnesses, including several of the coloured children who had been kidnapped by Johnson's gang, and restored by Messrs. Hamilton and Henderson, of Mississippi, testified to the identity of Purnell; and to his direct agency in the matter. We were particularly struck with the intelligence manifested by a little black boy, named St. Clair, whose return has recently been effected, after great trouble and expense, from Tuscaloosa, Alabama. In his particular case, it was testified that Smith fell in with the boy in Second or Front-street, and held out the usual bait of a quarter of a dollar, to help bring up peaches, melons, &c. from a boat. The boy refused, but accompanied Smith to the end of the New-Market, at South and Second street, where a covered dearborn wagon was standing, and a white man in it; when in the open street, and at 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Smith putting his hand over the boy's mouth and covering it with some kind of sticking plaster, snatched him in and stepped into the wagon with him, undiscovered, and prevented him from crying out—the wagon was then driven off very fast down below the Rope Walks, and he was immediately put on board of a little sloop at anchor in the Delaware. After a long investigation, he was committed to answer on several distinct charges of kidnaping. True bills of indictment were said to have been already found against the defendant, under different names in the Mayor's Court and Quarter Sessions—but we understood the Mayor to say, that he was as yet undetermined whether he should not feel bound to return the prisoner for trial before the Circuit Court of the United States—that, it appeared to him that the 5th section of the act of Congress of 1820, seemed to embrace the offence of which the prisoner stood so repeatedly charged.

High Constable Garrigue had arrived the preceding day, from Boston, with this prisoner in his custody. He had there been arrested in consequence of information forwarded by the police of this city, who have been indefatigably engaged for a long while past, in bringing these offenders to trial. Garrigue has travelled in pursuit more than 2000 miles. It is said there is another black man now in Arch-street Prison, charged as an accomplice, waiting his trial, before the Mayor's Court.

There was a white man, of Nanticoke River, who recently died in Arch-street Prison before trial, who was identified as the Captain that commanded Joe Johnson's sloop Little John, in two of her voyages to this city, in the summer of 1825, and who had voluntarily confessed the fact of his guilt.—*Daily Advertiser.*

Purnell, the kidnapper, lately arrested at Boston, was tried before the Quarter Session of the county of Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon last and convicted. Judge King, sentenced him to 42 years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$4000, and the costs of prosecution.—*Sentinel.*

Police.—A den of infamy, unparalleled in atrocity, has lately been discovered by the police in the upper part of the city. A person who kept an oyster cellar and cook shop, has been accused by some of the unfortunate females themselves of being in the constant habit of enticing young and unguarded girls from the lower walks of life, into his store. There in the society of sailors and idle young men, their morals and virtue have been gradually worked upon till finally many have fallen victims to the deadly snares of prostitution. Several of these girls were arrested yesterday at the cellar, who have stated that when they first entered they were plied with liquor, and instructed in cards, gambling, and doing of all kinds. It is a matter of congratulation that a step has been put to these diabolical practices.—*Daily Ad.*

From the Norfolk Herald.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

The brigantine *Crawford*, Captain Henry Brightman, belonging to Troy, (Mass.) sailed from Matanzas on the 28th ult. with a cargo for New-York, and eight passengers, four of whom, (a Frenchman and three Spanish sailors,) on the 1st of June, about midnight, rose upon the captain, crew and remaining passengers, and SLAUGHTERED all except three, viz. the mate, Mr. Edmund Dobson, of Somerset, Mass. the cook, and a French gentleman, passenger. They also stabbed the mate, but he having run aloft, where he remained during the night, they spared his life in consideration of the assistance he might render them as a navigator. After completing their bloody and revolting task, the

Frenchman took the command of the vessel, destroyed her papers and colors, and substituted a complete set of Spanish papers, which they had brought on board with them; purporting that the vessel was Spanish, and that she had cleared at Matanzas for Hamburg. Aware that it would be necessary to increase their stock of provisions for an European voyage, they tried to get into St. Mary's to obtain supplies, but the wind setting them off, they were unable to fetch into a port until they made the Capes of Virginia, which they did on Tuesday morning, when they were boarded by a pilot, who understanding their object to be to obtain provisions with the least possible delay, advised them to put in at Old Point Comfort, as the most convenient place, and they accordingly anchored there about 6 o'clock, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Dobson, the mate, from whom the foregoing particulars are obtained, states that on anchoring, the pirate captain ordered him to have the boat lowered and brought alongside as he intended to go ashore at the Point. He accordingly got into the boat; and as soon as he was lowered to the water, he cast off the tackles, seized an oar, and sculled away for the shore, the pirate calling after him and asking if he was going to betray him. On landing, the mate related the above particulars to several of the officers of the Fortress, who were for some time doubtful as to the probability of the story; but on his mentioning that the name of the vessel of the stern had been obliterated, Captain Dana ordered a boat rowed off to the vessel to ascertain if such was the fact. Before he had reached the vessel, however, he was hailed from her by the pilot, and informed that the pirate captain had cut his throat. The three Spaniards had a little before, by some finesse, got possession of a boat from a neighboring vessel, and made their escape to Elizabeth City shore, where due diligence has been used to effect their apprehension. Captain Dana and his boat's crew boarded the vessel and kept possession of her until she was delivered over to the custody of Mr. Westwood, the custom house officer at Hampton, to whom Col. Grant, had in the first instance sent information and she has been sent up to Norfolk. An inquest was held on the body of the pirate captain, (whose name was believed from his papers, to have been *Alexander Tardy*) which was the next morning interred on the beach.

The Murderers Taken.—The Norfolk Beacon of Thursday says—"We have this morning learned that the three desperadoes concerned in the murder on board the brig *Crawford*, have been taken and lodged in jail at Hampton. They had crossed James River, near Newport's Noose, landed in Isle of Wight county, and had proceeded to Sleepy Hole Ferry, having paid a man four dollars for their ferriage over James River. They will arrive here to night in the steam-boat Hampton. They were taken yesterday about sunset, in the neighborhood of Sleepy Hole Ferry, by Col. Wilson, W. Jones, Dr. French, and Messrs. Samuel Servant and Thomas Skinner, all of Hampton, who had fallen on their track in the morning, and continued their pursuit until they arrested them. On coming up with them a pistol was presented at them, by one of the above-named gentlemen, when two of them immediately fell on their knees; the other took to his heels, and was with difficulty overtaken by Colonel Jones.

Foreign News.

The packet-ship *New-York*, Captain Bennett, was struck with lightning on the 19th April, three days after sailing from this port; but fortunately no material injury was sustained by the vessel, though some of her rigging was partially on fire.

His Majesty held a Court on Thursday, at St. James's, when several of the new ministers were introduced, and kissed hands on their appointments.

The three vacant ribands of the Garter, were, on Thursday last, bestowed on the Marquis of Exeter and the Dukes of Devonshire and Leeds.

The Earl of Liverpool still continues to gather strength. His lordship is allowed by his physician to walk in his garden in the middle of the day, when the weather is favourable.

The *Gazette* of Friday night contains the nomination of the Duke of Leeds, Lord Plunkett, and Sir S. Hulse, as Privy Counsellors; and the Declaration in Council of the appointment of the Duke of Clarence as Lord High Admiral.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, took place in Freemasons' hall, on Monday week. Ladies were excluded. The new Mr. Irving caused a good deal of confusion, by vehemently insisting on the committee's acknowledging their conduct respecting the Apocrypha; but

the motion was negatived. The revenue for the last year was stated at £30,000.

The Common Council of London, on Wednesday last, passed a series of resolutions, expressive of the opinion of the corporation in favour of the repeal of the test and corporation acts; but abstained from presenting a petition to Parliament urging the immediate discussion of the subject.

The new library at the British Museum was opened to the public last week. The splendid library given by his Majesty is, therefore now open to the public use. The central position of the Museum recommends it as a site for a great public library; and the convenience of a large class of students is consulted by the facilities afforded of referring, at the same time, to the collections in the Museum and to publications in natural history and science. The library, at present, consists of 165,000 printed volumes, and 20,000 volumes of MSS. In the King's library, which has been added, there are 65,000 volumes; and in that of Sir Joseph Banks, which will eventually become the property of the Museum by bequest, there are 10,000 volumes, making a total of 260,000 volumes, exclusive of MSS.

We learn from Mr. Huskisson's speech on General Gascoyne's motion, respecting the British shipping, the extraordinary fact, that last summer sixty-five millions of eggs were brought to Southampton and other places on the south coast from France, the duty on which amounted to £22,000.

Letters were received at the Admiralty from Captain Beechey, of his Majesty's sloop *Blossom*, dated on the 18th of November, at San Francisco, California, to which port she had returned, after failing to meet with Captain Franklin, off Icy Cape. We understand that one of the boats from the *Blossom*, which was despatched to look out for Captain Franklin, passed some distance round Icy Cape; but no trace of the Captain's party could be found.

An official account states, that in the four years, 1822—1826, 50,980 persons were carried off by extremely sudden deaths in the Prussian empire: 4591 were murdered; 5087 committed suicide; there were 664 robberies, 11,348 criminals and vagabonds were arrested; there were 11,883 fires, by which 176 churches and convents, 1510 dwelling houses in the towns, and 75,029 houses in the country, were reduced to ashes.

A Brussels paper of 4th of April, relates the following—"We have received two letters from Namur, giving an account of a terrible fire in the house of Mr. Cheneyne. A barrel of gunpowder blowing up, the fire communicated to several casks of brandy. Twenty barrels were got out by some courageous men; who in spite of the imminent danger entered the warehouse and rolled the casks into the Meuse; but this act of courage was surpassed by Cheneyne's daughter, a young person 20 years of age, who mounted up a ladder into the burning loft, threw three barrels of gunpowder out of the window into the courtyard, and descended unhurt, and had them put in a boat, while her father ignorant of this heroic action, exhorted the people to let every thing be burnt, rather than expose themselves to certain destruction. It was not till she had informed him of what she had done, that the workman renewed their exertions.

In the case of 1000 male patients that enter the hospital of Bicetre, at Paris, the insanity is ascribed to the following causes: drunkenness, 109; born idiots, 73; excessive labour, 23; old age, 69; accidents, 33; consequences of disease, 101; epilepsy, 78; ill usage, 12; malconformation of the skull, 4; poisonous effluvia, 17; unnatural practices, 19; religious enthusiasm, 31; ambition, 76; love, 43; misfortune, 69; political events, 44; chagrins, 65; pretended insanity, 5; unknown causes, 118;—total 1000. Among 1000 female patients at the Salpêtrière, the insanity is attributed in 142 cases to palsy, in 82 to age, in 43 to hysteria, in 29 to drunkenness, and what is remarkable, only in seven cases to disappointment in love. It would thus appear, that in France, love turns the heads of six men for one woman.

Summary.

The steam-boat *Ohio*, on her passage from Pittsburgh to Wheeling last week, struck a rock and sank in three feet and an half of water. The water was remarkably warm at Quebec on the 6th inst. The thermometer stood at 50 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. A new Life Preserver has lately been invented by Dr. Comstock, of Hartford, Conn. It is made of cloth, in form of a cylinder, like a bag, 5 feet long and 4 or 5 inches in diameter, fitted with straps to go round the body. By

means of a brass tube from the top, it may be inflated with air from the lungs in a minute or two. The cloth is rendered impervious to the water by a cement of plastic gum. Mrs. Phoebe W. Seaman died at North Hempstead, L. I. on the 4th inst. by jumping from a window.

Nathaniel Cuzzons, belonging to New-York, a seaman on board the ship *Sirocco*, fell into the dock at Savannah, when intoxicated, and was drowned. On the evening of the 19th inst. a hack, in passing furiously along through Washington-street, ran over a little child named Eliza Gorman, at the corner of Beaver-lane, leaving her in such a mangled state, that death shortly after ended her miseries. A fire broke out in Philadelphia, on Monday morning, in a stable at the corner of Plum and Fourth streets, which, in spite of the exertions of the firemen and hose, destroyed eighteen houses, fourteen of which were built of wood, and all consumed.

The store of J. H. Lord, No. 50, S. Wharves, Philadelphia, was broken open on Saturday morning last, and about sixty dollars stolen from it. The thief was taken in about an hour afterwards, with thirty-nine dollars of the money in his possession. The ship *Henry IV.* in the short space of nine days, on her passage from Charleston to this port, fell in with and saved the crews and passengers of three wrecked vessels. Several sailors have lately made their appearance, and done considerable damage in the towns of Williamstown, New Ashford, Hancock and Lanesborough, Mass. A mechanic in this vicinity, says the *Northern Star*, has invented a machine for Seminars, which, by means of steam, not only warms the room, but flogs all the boys on a graduated scale, according to their offences. Mr. Hiram Whitney, of Wabash, Lewis co. was lately killed by the falling of a limb of a tree under which he lay asleep.

Mr. Bradford French, of Northville, Montgomery co. was also so badly wounded by a like accident, on the 12th, that he died in a few days. A coloured man, belonging to the sloop *Bright Plebeus*, of Huntington, Sullivan co. fell from the Pier, opposite Albany, on the 15th inst. and was drowned. A lad, named Samuel Donille, eleven years of age, fell into the lock at the Little basin, in Albany, on Wednesday last, and was drowned. A boat, with a fishing party of eight persons, on Lake Shoreham, Vt. capsized on the 31st ult. and two of the number were drowned. The barn of Mr. George McFarland, of Jackson, Washington co. was struck with lightning on Saturday week, and consumed, together with a span of horses and other property. On the same day the house of Mr. Tilton, Newburyport, Mass. was struck with lightning, and one of his children killed. Another child was burnt in the face, and an elderly lady's clothes were burnt. The *Quebec Gazette* denies the story of sixteen men being drowned on a raft near Three Rivers. The marvellous story of the *Sa Serpent* being seen upon a wreck, has been contradicted in the *Times*. That paper states that no such vessel as the *Quebec Trader* has sailed from Rhode-Island within the last ten years. Potter, the ventriloquist, has been fined 400 dollars by the authorities of Providence, for exhibiting his feats of skill without a license. A writer in the *Morning Courier* states, that 5,292 dogs passed and re-passed a window in Broadway, between the hours of 5 A. M. and half past seven P. M. Two carmen were fined ten dollars each, for overturning a hearse in Albany. They were running a race for amusement. The whale, mentioned in our last as being seen in the river at Portsmouth, has been taken. Some suppose it to be the *Sa Serpent*, that has astonished the natives for years past. In this city, there are forty-four fire-engines in good order; five hook and ladder trucks; upwards of eleven thousand feet of hose; and thirteen hundred and forty-eight firemen. A Fuel Savings Fund Society has been established in Philadelphia. About 11 o'clock on Monday evening, a fire broke out in a small frame building in Garden-street, opposite the Exchange Buildings, which was destroyed. The lower part of the house was occupied as a tavern. The City Inspector reports the death, of 71 persons during the week ending on Saturday, the 16th inst. viz: 25 men, 11 women, 15 boys, and 20 girls.

MARRIED.

In Troy, by the Rev. J. Steel, Mr. Stephen Myers, to Miss Harriet Johnson, both of Albany.

ALMANAC.

JUNE.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon's Phases.
22 Friday	4:23	7:32	1st Q.
23 Saturday	4:32	7:32	2nd Q.
24 Sunday	4:39	7:32	3rd Q.
25 Monday	4:32	7:27	4th Q.
26 Tuesday	4:38	7:17	5th Q.
27 Wednesday	4:33	7:37	6th Q.
28 Thursday	4:33	7:27	7th Q.

POETRY.

FROM THE LADIES' ALBUM.

"We halt not words wherewith to vent
The soul of agony,
When every pang of feeling blent,
Burns in the averted eye."

We met as youths will ever meet,
Ere their warm feelings die;
Or cold neglect, or dark deceit,
Have chilled love's beaming eye!
Like waves that meet in union,
Thus did our souls become as one!

And trusted that our lot would be,
Still on through future years,
To share each other's sympathy,
In sunshine or in tears.
Nor deem'd I then Time's changing wing
Could make thy love a worthless thing.

But where is now the happiness
Which I have felt with thee?
Thy eyes bright glance—the fond caress,
In thought still dear to me!
Gone!—yes!—and I am desolate,
Yet must not love—and cannot hate!

We parted—not as those should part;
Whoe'er knew love like this,
Which mingles mind, and soul, and heart,
In one bright dream of bliss!
Creating in this vale of sighs,
An amaranthine Paradise!

Nor yet as those should part who knelt
Unto one God in prayer;
And in that sweet communion felt
His blessed presence there!
For heavenly ties are firmer still
Than those of man's own earthly will.

Alas! alas! for us—that sin,
Like the fell Upas tree,
Should taint the spot where love hath been
Cherished in all its purity!
And sever those who could have died
Rather than part, for aught beside!

STANZAS.

BY R. H. WILDE.

My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die,
Yet on the rose's humble bed,
The sweetest dew of night are shed,
As if she wept such waste to see,
But none shall weep a tear for me.
My life is like the Autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray,
Its hold is frail, its date is brief,
Restless, and soon to pass away!
Yet e'er that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.
My life is like the prints, which feet
Have left on Tempe's desert strand;
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet, as if grieving to efface,
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud mourns the sea,
But none, alas! shall mourn for me.

CHARIETTES.

Nelson's Steersman.—When the baggage
of Lady Hamilton was landed at Palermo,
Lord Nelson's coxswain was very active in
conveying it to the ambassador's hotel. Lady
Hamilton observed this, and presented the
man a moidore, saying, "now, my friend,
what will you have to drink?" "Why, please
your honour, (said the coxswain) I am not
thirsty." But, (said her ladyship) Nelson's
steersman must drink with me, so what will
you take, a dram, a glass of grog, or a bowl
of punch?" "Why (said Jack) as I am to
drink with your ladyship's honour, it wouldn't
be good manners to be backward, so I'll take
the dram now, and will be drinking the glass
of grog, while your ladyship is mixing the
glass of punch."

An Irishman inquired at the Boston Post-
Office, if there were any letters for him—
"your name, sir," said the clerk. "That you
will find upon the letter," replied Pat.

"I live in Julia's eyes," said an affection-
ate dandy in Colman's hearing. "I don't
wonder at it!" (replied George) since I ob-
served she had a *stye* in them when I saw
her last!"

A Wife's Occupation.—"The wife's occu-
pation is to make her husband and herself
some clothes, to make blankets and couer-
lettes, to wash and wring, to wynowe all
manner of cornes, [grain] to make malte, to
make heye, to helpe the husband to fyll the
dounge cart, drive the ploughe, to loade heye,
corne, and suche other. To go to market, to
see butter, cheese, mylke, egges, chekyns,
heues, pygges, geese, and all manner of
cornees."—*Fletcher's*—1534.

Louis XI.—Oliver Naillard, a popular and
energetic preacher, of the reign of Louis XI,
attacked the vices of the court in his sermons,
and did not spare even the king himself, who
taking offence at it, sent the priest word,
that if he did not change his tone, he would
have him thrown into the Seine. "The
King," (replied Oliver), is the master to do
what he pleases; but tell him that I shall
reach Paradise by water, sooner than he will
with his post-horses." (The establishment of
travelling post was instituted by Louis XI.)
This bold answer at once amused and inti-
midated the King for he let the priest con-
tinue, to preach as he pleased, and what he
pleased.

A shopkeeper at Doncaster had by his
conduct obtained the name of 'the little ras-
cal.' Being asked why this appellation had
been given him, he replied, "to distinguish
me from the rest of my trade, who are all
great rascals."

As the two sexes in ancient Greece had
but little communication with each other, and
a lover was seldom therefore favoured with
an opportunity of making known his passion
to his mistress, he used to discover it by in-
scribing her name on the walls of his house,
on the barks of the trees, in public walks, or
in the leaves of books. It was customary also
for him to deck the doors of the house
where his fair one lived, with flowers and
garlands; to make libations before it, and to
sprinkle the entrance with the same liquor.
Garlands were of great use among the Greeks
in the affairs of love. When a man united
his garland, it was a declaration of having
been subdued by that passion; and where a
woman composed a garland, it was a tacit
confession of the same thing.

Pleasure is seldom found where it is sought.
Our brightest blazes of gladness are com-
monly kindled by unexpected sparks. The
flowers that scatter the sweetest odours in
the path of life, generally grow without cul-
ture, from seeds sown by chance.

Sir Benjamin Wrench was a celebrated
physician about a century ago, in Norfolk.—
His fee at that period was two guineas, a
proof of the estimation in which he was held.
On one occasion, having received but a sin-
gle guinea, he asked for a candle, it was
noonday and began to search the room: be-
ing asked what he was looking for, he said,
he "believed he had dropped a guinea."—
The patient took the hint, and completed the
usual sum.

Air of Ireland.—Lady Carteret, wife of the
Lord Lieut. of Ireland in Swift's time, said
to him one day, "The air in this country is
very good." Swift fell on his knees and said,
"For God's sake, Madam, don't say so in En-
gland—They'll most certainly tax it."

At a party in Philadelphia not long ago, was
a young lady from B—. In the course of the
evening, conversation became slack, and a pause
for a few moments became unavoidable. A gen-
tleman broke silence by observing, "awful pause."
The poor girl, who thought the observation was
meant for her, spoke up rather pettily: "Well, I
guess you would have *awful pause* too, if you
should wash and scrub as much as I do."—*Philad.
Album.*

Seasonable Indulgence.—In an advertise-
ment for a young gentleman who left his pa-
rents, it is stated, that "if master Jacky will
return to his disconsolate parents he shall no
more be put upon by his sister, and shall be
allowed to sweeten his own tea."

Bonaparte's Economy.—Napoleon, in the
zenith of his glory, had his stockings darned,
and even grafted. We have in our pos-
session his tailor's and bootmaker's bills: there
are charges for new cuffs and collars, and
for soleing and keeling his boots.—*Lon. pap.*

New Title.—Sebastian Zamet, a rich gen-
tleman in Paris, desired the notary, who drew
up his daughter's contract of marriage, to
style him "Lord of seventeen thousand
crouns."

On Extempore Prancing.—Dr. Fuller, a
witty divine, observes, that he would rather
entertain his people with wholesome cold
meat, which was laid on the table before,
than that which is hot from the spit, raw or
half-roasted.

A Travelling Accident.—A crooked gentle-
man, on his arrival at Bath, was asked by
another what place he had travelled from.
"I came straight from London," replied he.
"Did you so?" (said the other,) then you
have been terribly warped by the way."

Beauty.—Beauty, as the flowing blossom,
soon fades; but the divine excellency of the
mind, like the medical virtues of the plant,
remain in it, when all the charms are with-
ered.

NOTICE.

A DINNER will be prepared at No. 56,
Wall-street, on the First of July. Brethren de-
sirous of attending, would confer a particular fa-
vour, by sending in their names soon.
Tickets, \$2, can be had of the subscriber. No.
46 William-street RICHARD AUGUSTUS.
New-York, June 20, 1827. 16-16

UNION INN.

No. 35 Leonard-street, near Chapel-street.
C. BOYER returns his sincere thanks for
the very liberal encouragement which he has re-
ceived since the opening of the above Establish-
ment; and hopes to merit a continuance of the
same; by paying strict attention to the wishes and
comforts of his patrons.
New-York, June 14th, 1827.

NICHOLAS PIERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Col-
our, that his MEAD GARDEN, No. 13, Delan-
cy-street, was opened on the evening of the first
of June, for the accommodation of genteel and
respectable persons of colour.
No admittance for unprotected females.
New-York, June 1st, 1827. 13

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.
THE Subscriber respectfully returns his
sincere thanks to his friends and the public in
general, for their favor and patronage. He
informs them, that he continues to keep a large
assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE
WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both
new and second-hand, where customers will be
accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in hand-
some style. He also informs Families and private
Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for
sale, that they will meet with a good price, and
ready sale for their goods, by applying to
DANIEL PETERSON,
No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.

N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various
branches, and on the cheapest terms.

JAMES LAW,

FIRST RATE COAT DRESSER,
177 William-street, New-York,
CONTINUES to cleanse and dress Coats,
Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in
the neatest possible manner. He also makes, al-
ters and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their en-
tire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable
terms.
His mode of dressing clothes is by STEAM
SPONGING, which he has followed with much suc-
cess for several years past. All kinds of spots or
stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the
appearance of new; and this he engages to per-
form without any injury to the cloth, and at least
equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any
other city of the United States.
May 8. 9-3m

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."

UNITED STATES' SCOURING, AND
STEAM SPONGING,
JOHN H. SMITH,
No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Phi-
ladelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in ge-
neral, that he still continues at the above place
the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats,
Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of
the Dyers, having a composition for so doing,
which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave
their appearance equal to new. He restores
Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn
white, and will warrant them to wear three months
after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also,
Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest
manner and upon the shortest notice, on reason-
able terms. Being legally bred to the business,
and possessing a competent knowledge of Dress-
ing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging,
which is the only complete manner of effectually
removing the stain caused from grease, tar,
paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an
opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. constantly keeps on hand New and
Second handed Clothes of every description, which
he assures the public will be sold as low, if not
lower than at any other establishment in the Uni-
ted States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing
to purchase would find it much to their interest to
call as above, and examine for themselves.

IF The highest price given for Gentlemen's
clothes

IF TAILORING WORK carried on, and
Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons
put on; if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth,
Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.
April 20, 1827.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where
there is any convenient communication with the
street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presby-
terian Church. The location must be between
Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—
One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more,
by 75, would answer
Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 6, Varick-street.
New-York, March 20.

ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.

S. MOLLESTON & J. ROBINSON,
TAILORS and Clothes Dressers, respect-
fully announce, that they have entered into part-
nership, and have opened an establishment at No.
51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver st.)
where they respectfully solicit a continuance of
that patronage which they have heretofore en-
joyed, and when it will be their study to continue
to merit by punctuality and superior workman-
ship.
Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the
newest fashions.—Gentlemen and Ladies' Gar-
ments, Habits, and Mantles, dressed and repaired
with despatch, and in the best manner.
All orders thankfully received and punctually
attended to.
Mrs. MOLLESTON can accommodate from six
to eight Gentlemen Boarders.

B. F. HUGHES'S
SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes,
Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the
admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught
READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEO-
GRAPHY; with the use of
Maps and Globes, and
HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James
Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul,
Rev. William Miller.
New-York, March 14. 1

DISEASES CURED.

THE Piles. Dysentary, all kinds of Wounds,
and Bruises; also a remedy for the growing in of
the toe nails, for oppression of the lungs, felons,
fistulas, and the bite of a mad dog, if application
be made within twelve hours, by
SARAH GREEN, Indian Doctoress,
12 Collect-street.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to hi
coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent Land
at less than one half its value, provided they w
take measures to settle, or have it settled, by c
loured farmers. The land is in the state of New
York, within 70 miles of the city; its location
delightful, being on the banks of the Delawa
river, with an open navigation to the city of P
ladelphia. The canal leading from the Delawa
to the Hudson river passes through the tract,
opening a direct navigation to New-York city,
passage to either city may be made in one day
less. The land is of the best quality, and w
timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his bre
ren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500
1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will ta
the liberty to any, this land can be purchased f
5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though
has been selling for \$25. He also takes the libe
to observe that the purchase will be safe and a
vantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, for
ed by coloured families, would be conducive
much good: With this object in view he in-
vest 500 dollars in the purchase

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION"

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1827.

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From the New-York Observer.

AN APOLOGY FOR PHARAOH.

Having often heard Pharaoh censured for enslaving the Hebrews—having often heard the expressions, "Egyptian slavery," "Egyptian bondage," "Egyptian oppression," as well as "Egyptian darkness," used,—it came into my mind a few days since, to examine what kind of bondage the Hebrews were held in, and what excuses Pharaoh could have made to himself, for such a course towards that people. The result of my inquiry was rather surprising to myself; and led me to make some remarks on the case, under the above title.

Let me not, however, be misunderstood: I do not mean to justify the conduct of Pharaoh towards Israel. My apology is not absolute, but comparative. I object to the practice of representing the slavery of Israel as the hardest ever endured; and of Pharaoh as the most unjustifiable of all slave-holders. It is not correct. And the people of this country where slavery is tolerated, and especially slave-holders, would do well to borrow their proverbs respecting slavery and oppression, from a different quarter than ancient Egypt. If I am not mistaken, the two facts can be fully made out, from the Hebrew account of their bondage:—

1. That it was not as hard as several kinds of modern slavery.

2. That Pharaoh not only had more plausible, but better reasons for his course, than many modern slave-holders have. In proof of the first, we adduce the following facts:—

1. The Hebrews were allowed to live separate to themselves, and retain their own manners, customs and religion. Ex. ix. 26. They formed a community by themselves. Their slavery was rather political than personal. They were held as public, not as private property. The labor exacted from them was for the benefit of the state, rather than of individuals. Ex. i. 9—14.

2. They were not bought and sold, transferred from hand to hand, and removed from place to place, as caprice or profit might dictate. They formed family connexions as they pleased, which were not broken in upon. The education and management of their own children were left to themselves; and all the endearments of the domestic circle were untouched; the temporary attempt to destroy their male children excepted, which we will notice presently.

3. They remained where they were first settled, in the best part of the land of Egypt. Gen. xlvii. 4—11. Ex. ix. 26.

4. They not only were allowed to retain the property which they brought into Egypt, but greatly increased it during their stay.—Gen. xv. 14. Ex. xii. 38.

5. They lived well, by their own confession;—so much so, that they afterwards lamented the loss of their good living; and had like to have returned to slavery for the sake of it. Ex. xvi. 3. Num. xi. 4—6.

6. They were made to labour; but their great increase is against the notion that their labour was so very oppressive as some suppose. Ex. i. 9—14. Experience proves that oppressive labour, especially on the part of females, operates against a great increase. But the increase of the Hebrews, while in Egypt, is the greatest I know of.

7. It does not appear that they were shut out from any of the common modes of improvement and education. The various works performed, as spinning, weaving, and embroidery; in wood and iron; in gold, silver, and brass; even to the cutting and setting of diamonds, with many other things connected with the erecting of the Tabernacle, prove a very considerable knowledge of the ornamental, as well as useful arts. Ex. xxxv.—xxxix. chap. Num. vii. The direction to write parts of their law upon their door posts and on their gates, (Deut. xix. 10—20,) seems clearly to imply that the great mass of the people, if not all, could read and write. (The notice of writing the names of officers, (Num. xi. 26,) of writing the law on pillars, (Deut. xxvii. 8,) of describing the land in a book, (Joshua viii. 32,) of the king's writing out a copy of the law for his own use, (Deut. xvi. 18,) all agree with the opinion that reading and writing were common among that people.)

8. The attempt to destroy their male children, was the darkest feature in the case.—We shall have occasion to refer to this again, in noticing Pharaoh's excuses and reasons.

In this place I must notice, that the whole facts of the case favour the opinion that the number destroyed must have been very small. The attempt to effect it through the midwives totally failed. The attempt to drown them, appears to have lasted but a short time. It was not, we may infer, in operation at the birth of Aaron; as nothing is said about a difficulty in saving him. Moses was but three years younger. Ex. vii. 7. It was in force at his birth. Ex. ii. 2, 3. At three months old he was cast out, and immediately rescued and adopted by the daughter of Pharaoh. No other case is particularly mentioned. From Acts vii. 20, it seems probable some others were cast out. In all probability, the same sympathy which led Pharaoh's daughter to save and adopt Moses, led her to prevail on her father to abandon the cruel practice. We can indeed hardly conceive of her indulging the full tide of female and maternal kindness for the infant Moses, and not make an effort to save others from the watery grave from which she rescued him. That it was abandoned—that but few were destroyed—I think nearly certain, from the facts that there were 600,000 men contemporaries with Moses when they left Egypt, and that the number of Israelites immediately after leaving Egypt, (Ex. xii. 27,) compared with their number on entering Egypt, (Gen. xlvii. 27,) only about 215 years before, show that they doubled in less than every fifteen years—an unusual increase. The above statement, we think, proves that Egyptian slavery was much milder than has been often practised since, and is now practised by a good many who profess Christianity.

The following facts, drawn from the Hebrew records, will show, we think, that Pharaoh had what he probably thought good reasons for holding that people in bondage;—reasons which at least will bear comparison with what pass for good reasons now:—

1. The Hebrews were received into Egypt at a time of unexampled scarcity, when like to perish; and were, with their flocks and herds, supported free of cost, (Gen. xlv. 10, 11,) while the Egyptians who raised the grain laid up in store, (Gen. xli. 34, 35,) had to sell their flocks, herds, and even themselves, for food for their families. Gen. xlvii. 15—24. While the obligation of Pharaoh to Joseph for his foresight and ability, is fully admitted, it is thought that some bounds ought to be set to the returns made to him, and especially to his whole kindred. His being made Prime Minister, the cordial welcome given to his family in their distress,—giving them as a residence the best district in Egypt, (Gen. xlvii. 11, supporting them from the public stores for about six years, (what they carried to Canaan cost them nothing, as Joseph returned their money, Gen. xlii. 25; xlv. 1,)—and their prospect of a free trade with Egypt, with Joseph, Prime Minister there, might with some reason be thought a pretty liberal reward. Not many good deeds get better pay.

2. At the end of the famine, instead of returning to Canaan as might naturally have been expected, the Hebrews continued to occupy the land of Goshen. Joseph was unquestionably a man of first rate talents; but like most of his race, he never forgot that he was a Hebrew; and never lost an opportunity of advancing the interests of his own kindred. While Egypt owed much to him in many respects, various things were so managed, (perhaps accidentally,) that the Hebrews had decidedly the advantage, as to wealth, ease, and the means of improvement, over the Egyptians. The close of the famine found the Egyptians without money, flocks or herds or even personal freedom, (Gen. xlv. 12—26;) and under an engagement to give Pharaoh one fifth part of all their produce. On the other hand, the Hebrews were full-handed, had lost nothing; were in possession of the best part of Egypt, and had under their management the cattle of Pharaoh, (Gen. xlvii. 6; and as all the cattle of the Egyptians had come into Pharaoh's hands, the Hebrews no doubt received a good portion of Pharaoh's fifth, in pay for managing them for Pharaoh. They had full employment of the very kind they preferred; (Gen. xlv. 33, 34;) no marvel they preferred it. Joseph continued to direct the affairs of Egypt for about seventy years after the famine; and we may well suppose, that, with the advantages which the Hebrews enjoyed over the Egyptians, they

must, as to comfort and wealth and improvement have got a good deal beforehand. This may not have been much noticed at first; but it could not but excite notice at the time of Joseph's death, or soon afterwards. A king that ascended the throne after the death of Joseph, saw how things were going, and had as much zeal about the interests of his Egyptian kindred, as Joseph had for his Hebrew. The case was, however, one of peculiar difficulty. Things had gone on so long, that it was not easy to change; yet many things might naturally have led Pharaoh to think a change was necessary. Judging from the Hebrew records we think it likely that Pharaoh saw, or thought he did, that one of three or four things must take place. Either 1. He must expel the Hebrews; or 2. He must amalgamate them with the Egyptians, so as to form a promiscuous people; or 3. See his own people made slaves in their own country by the Hebrews; or, 4. Prevent that by making slaves of them.

To accomplish the first, might have been no easy matter. It would in all probability have led to war. The Hebrews would have most likely called in the aid of the Edomites or some other of their kin, and the ruin of Egypt might have followed; or, if effected, where could the Hebrews have gone? They had been out of Canaan one hundred years! There was little probability that the Canaanites would allow them to return. They would most likely have roved about on the borders of Egypt, and made inroads for plunder. As to blending them with the Egyptians, and forming them to the same manners and customs, and religion, this was more difficult than the other. Nothing is harder than to change the religion and habits and prejudices of a people. Israel had now been in Egypt above a hundred years. Joseph had married an Egyptian. Yet the original prejudices of both nations, as well as their religious principles, were nearly, if not fully, as much at variance as at the first. Gen. xliii. 32; Ex. viii. 26. Almost no intermarriage took place; and as to religion, the one was still an abomination to the other. To think of force, was idle. Their prejudices, religion, as well as their complexion, (the Egyptians were Africans, black; the Hebrews, from Mesopotamia, fair,) made the thing hopeless. To expect Pharaoh to sit down and contemplate a progress of things that tended directly, as he might naturally suppose to a struggle, and threatened the loss of his throne, and the slavery of his people, is to expect more than most will realize. The other alternative, Pharaoh might easily suppose, was to prevent this; by adopting a new policy towards that people. He might easily persuade himself, that it was but fair, that Israel should make some return for all they had received for above one hundred years. He may have thought he was justified in gradually employing the Hebrews in building cities and in field labour; while he raised the military character of the Egyptians, and made such preparations as would enable him to suppress any opposition to his plans.

(Remainder in our next.)

THE INTEMPERATE HUSBAND.

From Mr. Charles Sprague's Address, delivered before the Massachusetts Society for suppressing Intemperance.

The common calamities of life may be endured. Poverty, sickness, and even death may be met—but there is that which, while it brings all these with it, is worse than all these together. When the husband and father forgets the duties he once delighted to fulfil; and by slow degrees becomes the creature of intemperance; there enters into his house the sorrow that rends the spirit—that cannot be alleviated, that will not be comforted.

It is here, above all, where she, who has ventured every thing, feels that every thing is lost. Woman, silent suffering, devoted woman, here bends to her direst affliction. The measure of her woe is, in truth, full, whose husband is a drunkard. Who shall protect her, when he is her insult, her oppressor? What shall delight her, when she shrinks from the sight of his face, and trembles at the sound of his voice? The hearth is indeed dark, that he has made desolate.—There, through the dull midnight hour, her

griefs are whispered to herself; her bruised heart bleeds in secret. There, while the cruel author of her distress is drowned in distant revelry, she holds her solitary vigil, waiting, yet dreading his return, that will only wring from her by his unkindness, tears even more scalding than those she sheds over his transgression. To fling a deeper gloom across the present, memory turns back, and broods upon the past. Like the recollection of the sun-stricken pilgrim, of the cool spring that he drank at in the morning, the joys of other days come over her, as if only to mock her parched and weary spirit. She recalls the ardent lover, whose graces won her from the home of her infancy—the enraptured father, who bent with such delight over his new-born children—and she asks if this can really be him—this sunken being, who has now nothing for her but the sordid disgusting brutality—noting for those abashed and trembling children, but the sordid disgusting example! Can we wonder, that amid these agonizing moments, the tender cords of violated affection should snap asunder? that the scorned and deserted wife should confess, "there is no killing like that which kills the heart?" that though it would have been hard for her to kiss for the last time, the cold lips of her dead husband, and lay his body for ever in the dust, it is harder to behold him so debasing life, that even his death would be greeted in mercy? Had he died in the light of his goodness, bequeathing to his family the inheritance of an untarnished name, the example of virtues that should blossom for his sons and daughters from the tomb—though she would have wept bitterly indeed; the tears of grief would not have been the tears of shame. But to behold him fallen away from the station he once adorned, degraded from eminence to ignominy; at home, turning his dwelling to darkness, and its holy endearments to mockery abroad; thrust from the companionship of the worthy, a self-branded outlaw—this is the woe that the wife feels is more dreadful than death,—that she mourns over, as worse than widowhood!

THE INTEMPERATE FEMALE.

There is yet another picture behind, from the exhibition of which I would willingly be spared. I have ventured to point to those who daily force themselves before the world, but there is one whom the world does not know of—who hides herself from prying eyes, even in the innermost sanctuary of her domestic temple. Shall I dare to rend the veil that hangs between; and draw her forth?—the priestess dying amid her unholy rites—the sacrificer and the sacrifice? O, we compass sea and land; we brave danger and death, to snatch the poor victim of heathen superstition from the burning pile.—And it is well—but shall we not also save the lovely ones of our own household, from immolating on this foul altar, not only the perishing body, but all the worshipped graces of her sex—the glorious attributes of hallowed womanhood?

Imagination's gloomiest reverie never conceived a more revolting object, than that of a wife and mother, dwelling in her own person, the fairest work of her God, and setting at naught the holy engagements for which he created her. Her husband—who shall heighten his joys, and dissipate his cares, and alleviate his sorrows? She who has robbed him of all joy, who is the source of his deepest care, who lives his sharpest sorrow?—These are indeed the wife's delights.—But they are not her's. Her children, who shall watch over their budding virtues, and pluck up the young weeds of passion and vice? She, in whose own bosom every thing beautiful has withered, every thing virtuous rank? Who shall teach them to bend their little knees in devotion, and repeat their Saviour's prayer against "temptation"? She, who is herself temptation's fettered slave? These are truly the mother's labours—but they are not her's. Connubial love and maternal tenderness bloom no longer for her. A worm has gnawed into her heart, that dies only with its prey—the worm, Intemperance.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

TARDY—THE PIRATE.

This man, it appears, has at length been his own executioner, after having been many

years on our coast, and in our cities, planning and executing his black and hellish deeds with all the coolness of a demon, and after having been suffered by the mildness of our laws to escape the gallows, and repeat his murders, when in many other Christian countries he would long since have hung in gibbets, and not only have been a solemn warning to others, but, for any thing we know, his early execution would have saved hundreds of lives, and certainly the eight lives on board the brig *Crawford*.

There is very little doubt that this same Tardy was on board a schooner commanded by captain Latham, bound from New-York to Charleston, about the year 1813, and after poisoning the passengers, had the hardihood and address to have the deed charged to the cook, who had always before borne an excellent character, but who was arrested in Charleston on the schooner's arrival, was tried, and circumstances made to appear go against him, that he was condemned, and actually executed, persisting unto the last that he was an innocent man, and knew nothing of the crime for which he was to suffer. This poor fellow was a black man, and left a family at the eastward—all those who knew him where he belonged, believe in his innocence: yet he was swung into eternity by the management of the guilty Tardy, who had the advantage of a white face to sacrifice the black cook.

We next hear of Tardy on board the Boston packet schooner *Regulator*, then commanded by captain Presbury Norton. Tardy took passage at Boston for Philadelphia, under the title of Doctor Tardy, and, on the passage, poison was again resorted to. One evening, after supper, all in the cabin were taken violently sick, excepting Tardy, who had always declined using sugar from his first going on board, (that, no doubt, being part of his plan.) Tardy, acting as physician on the occasion, declared from the symptoms that they were poisoned, and all considered his being on board a fortunate circumstance as he was able to assist them, and actually administered medicines, which were taken freely. All began to recover, except a German gentleman passenger, who died, and was committed to the deep.

The morning after the captain and passengers were attacked, Tardy discovered arsenic in the sugar bowl mixed with the sugar, and immediately suggested his suspicions of the steward (another black man) and after arrival in this city, the consignees immediately had an examination into circumstances; but from their own and the captain's knowledge of the steward they doubted his guilt, and after a strict and close examination they left him at liberty. Tardy, however, persisted in his pretended belief of the steward's guilt, but said so much that he excited suspicions against himself, and afterwards increased them by a claim he made to have all the effects of the deceased German passenger, on the plea that the gentleman had verbally given them to him just before his decease, in consequence of his attention to him. The captain did not feel authorized to deliver them to Tardy, and applied to his consignees, who positively refused to have them given up to him, and were induced to set a spy over him, who ascertained that he went with his baggage to the Mansion House Hotel in Third-street, where he remained that night and then removed to an obscure house in North Water street above Vine street. Here he did not continue long before he began to lay another plan of piracy, to be executed on board one of the Richmond Packets, but a man in whom he had confided turned against him, and he was betrayed before the vessel sailed; and was then arrested and charged with the crime on board the *Regulator*, for which he was tried and condemned to serve seven years in Walnut street Prison at hard labour. There he was found to be very obstinate and refractory and constantly issuing threats of revenging himself when he should be released. He is said to have boasted among his comrades that he had sent more men into eternity than any convict who had ever been in our penitentiary. After his discharge he took passage in the brig *Francis*, for Savannah, but as he was about to embark he was recognized and immediate notice given her owner, who very prudently had him and his baggage put on shore. We next hear of Tardy in Charleston, (S. C.) where he took forcible possession of a pilot boat lying in the harbor, and with two blacks, was about to put to sea on a piratical expedition; but was discovered, pursued and brought back, and notwithstanding this act and information immediately sent to the Mayor of Charleston, of Tardy's character and former crimes, we now again hear of his most horrid and infernal deed on board the brig *Crawford*. How he obtained his liberty or escaped the death so often due to his crimes, let those who have charge of the public safety tell us.

Tardy was a Frenchman by birth, a man

of small size, dark complexion, about 54 years of age at his death; wore white on board the *schr. Regulator* and at the time he took passage in the brig *Francis* a blue frock coat and generally carried a small cane; had a genteel appearance and good address; spoke several languages, and was capable of forging any papers he might find necessary.

He was a cold blooded pirate, and has unquestionably been guilty of and accessory to as many murders as any villain on record.—The extent of his crimes was only known to himself; but sufficient is known by us to make us mourn over the depravity of human nature. When a man can in cool blood murder deliberately, and that while professing to aid a fellow being in agonies caused by himself (as in the case of the German passenger in the *Regulator*), or, after murdering, shift the punishment due to himself on an innocent negro, as in the case of Captain Latham, he is guilty of crimes too black to be believed, were not the evidence too positive to admit of doubt.

Let those who have in charge the revision of our criminal system reflect well how they will dispose of such characters, and those in authority be cautious how they extend their pardon to such infernal beings.

THE GHOST & CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

A TRUE STORY.

Mr. Samuel Fisher, the inventor of the golden snuff box, was acquainted with a widow lady of excellent character, who resided in Cork. This lady was inconsolable for the death of her husband; the day was spent by her in sighs and lamentations, and her pillow at night was moistened with the tears of sorrow. Her husband, her dead husband was the constant theme of her discourse, and she seemed to live for no other object but to recite his praises, and deplore his loss. One morning, her friend Fisher found her in a state of mental agitation, bordering on distraction. Her departed love, she said, had appeared to her in the night, and most prominently ordered her to enter the vault where his remains were deposited, and have the coffin opened. Mr. Fisher remonstrated with her on the absurdity of the idea; he said the intensity of her sorrow had impaired her intellect; that the phantom was the mere creature of her imagination; and begged at least to postpone to some future period her intended visit to the corpse of her husband. The lady acquiesced for that time in his request; but the two succeeding mornings the angry spirit of her spouse stood at her bedside, and with loud menaces repeated his command. Fisher, therefore, went to the sexton, and matters being arranged, the weeping widow and her friend attended in the dismal vault; the coffin was opened with much solemnity, and the faithful matron stooped down and kissed the clay-cool lips of her husband. Having reluctantly parted from the beloved corpse, she spent the remainder of the day in silent anguish. On the succeeding morning, Fisher (who intended to sail for England on that day) called to bid his afflicted friend adieu. The maid-servant told him that the lady had not arisen. "Tell her to get up," said Fisher. "I wish to give her a few words of consolation and advice before my departure." "Ah, sir," said the smiling girl, "it would be a pity to disturb the new married couple so early in the morning!" "What new married couple?" "My mistress, sir, was married last night." "Married! Impossible!" What the lady who adored her deceased husband, and who yesterday so fervently kissed the corpse! surely you jest!" "O, sir," said the maid; "my late master, poor man, on his death-bed made my mistress promise that she would never marry any man after his decease, till he and she should meet again; (which the good man no doubt thought would never happen till they met in heaven); and you know, my dear sir, you kindly introduced them to each other, face to face, yesterday. My mistress, sir, sends you her compliments and thanks, together with this bridecake to distribute among your friends."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.]

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
From the Scrap-Book of Africans.

H A Y T I.

No. V.

The events which occurred during the short reign of Dessalines—the division of the Island by Christophe and Petion—the tragical death of Christophe, and the lamented one of Petion—the union of the two governments under the energetic sway of Boyer—are events of too recent a date, and too well known, to be recorded more particularly.

The present Government of Hayti is decidedly Republican. It consists of a Presi-

dent, Senate and House of Deputies. The President is elected for life. Any citizen of the Republic, who has attained his thirty-fifth year, is eligible. Each president has a right to nominate his successor. This must be done in his own hand-writing, sealed and addressed to the Senate. It is then deposited in a box, locked with two different keys, one of which remains with him, and the other the senate; this box can never be opened till after the vacancy of the presidency. The senate can then reject, or admit the person proposed; but in cases of rejection, they must proceed within twenty-four hours to the election of a president; whose duties are, to command the sea and land forces—to appoint all civil and military officers—to make provision for all that relates to the internal and external security of the Republic—to conclude treaties of alliance or commerce with foreign powers, as well as, to declare war. He is allowed a salary of \$40,000 per annum.

The Senate is composed of twenty-four members, who are appointed by the House of Deputies for a term of nine years. Every citizen, thirty years of age, and not holding a commission in the army or navy of the Republic, is eligible. They can never be taken from the members of the house then on duty—cannot be re-elected, except after an interval of three years—have the right of sanctioning or rejecting all treaties of peace or commerce made by the president with foreign powers, as well as declarations of war—decree what sums ought to be appropriated to each part of the public services, from the budget presented by the secretary—have a right to assemble by proclamation a Supreme Court, and pronounce on accusations admitted by the Legislature, whether against its own members, or the president of Hayti, or any other public officers. They receive an annual compensation of sixteen hundred dollars.

The House of Deputies consists of three members from Port-au-Prince; two from the principal city of each department; and one from each county. It is their duty to enact laws and regulations—to form and maintain the army—to determine the value, weight and stamp of coin—to establish the standard of measures and weights—to lay public taxes, determine their nature, the mode, and the quota of collection; and, finally, to enact all necessary laws to enforce the execution of the powers limited and appointed by the constitution. Every citizen, who is a freeholder, and twenty-five years of age, may be chosen as a Representative for a term of five years.

The Judiciary is an independent branch of Government. They can be divested of nothing which the law assigns them, by any commission—cannot be removed, but for gross misconduct in their administration of the laws, legally proved; nor suspended, but by a well grounded accusation.

The Army of the Republic is divided into National Guards under pay, which amounted previously to the treaty with France, to 46,000; and the non embodied national guard, or militia. The latter are all uniformed, and train once every three months: they are not obliged to go out of the limits of the different parishes, except in cases of imminent danger; and, when so ordered, are under pay. Every citizen, who aspires to command, must rise from the ranks.

The cause of Education has always received firm support from the Executive of Hayti. Common Schools are established, and supported by government in the different towns: private Seminaries are also numerous, in all the larger cities—education is almost at every man's door, and nothing is wanting but a spirit of application. A Military Academy is established at Port-au-Prince, under able professors, and the immediate eye of the president. Besides the advantages of education, which Hayti offers, many of her distinguished citizens have enjoyed a liberal education in France and other parts of Europe: the consequences of which are, that in Hayti, where many expect nothing but ignorance, we find men skilled in the different arts and sciences, who would be an honour to any country. There are four printing presses at least on the island, from which two weekly papers, and one monthly magazine are issued at the Capitol, one at Cape Haytien, and one at St. Domingo city.

The Government is firmly established: the rights of citizen and foreigners are respected, and in no quarter of the globe are crimes less frequent. The police over the island is excellent; and so secure do the citizens consider themselves and property, that many never close their doors during the night. The recent negotiation of a loan upon as favorable terms as any of the old European powers, demonstrates that the great capitalists of Europe consider the government as permanently fixed. Facts thus far, all tend to prove that the present ruler of Hayti is a man of con-

siderable intellect and great energy. Under his administration, Hayti has nothing to fear from internal or external foes.

The Haytiens use the French language; their manners and domestic economy partake much of the same style. They are a brave and generous people; kind and hospitable to strangers, and polite in their daily intercourse with each other. The Philanthropic Society embraces all the chief officers of the Government and army, and the most distinguished citizens—its branches spread over the island. They are the *Howards* of Hayti.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

SERIOUS THOUGHTS.

"If ye love me, keep my commandments," is a Divine injunction. But, alas! how few are willing to be influenced by it. The precept, "as ye would men should do to you, do ye even so to them," is known to be neglected, abused and despised. More than half a century ago, the different States of this great Confederacy, combined in publishing that ever-memorable document (the Declaration of Independence) in which all men are declared to be born free and equal; and they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour, to support the principle. Yet, strange inconsistency, after the lapse of so many years of light and improvement, the very same Confederacy continue to hold more than a million and a half of their brethren in the most cruel bondage. And even the few, who have escaped the iron fetters, find their freedom to consist rather in name, than in reality: a prejudice at war, with acknowledged equality, and as unwise, as sinful, deprives them of the privileges of FREEMEN. Tell it not in America, publish it not in the streets of our cities, lest Mahomedan Turkey bring us into reproach, and make us a hissing and a by-word.

When such reflections lead us to contemplate the Eternal as a "jealous God, visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third, and fourth generation," we tremble for our country.

How long will this nation continue to sin against light and knowledge? How long will the sons of the Pilgrims, turn a deaf ear to the cries of oppressed humanity? And the creatures of God, who are but as grasshoppers in his sight; and whose duration is but as a moment, keep up distinctions, and indulge in prejudices, against their brethren, merely because God has made them of a darker hue? Shall the example and efforts of the Philanthropists ever go unheeded, and these dark features of our national policy, continue to render our Fourth of July, to all parties, a more fit day of mourning, than rejoicing! Americans, let us remember the dealings of God, to other nations: National sins, have always been followed by national calamities.

"Sin" in very deed, "is a REPROACH to any people."

CONSISTENCY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

The Day is fast approaching, when this great State will free itself, from the reproach of holding their fellow-men in bondage. This event is a matter of joy and thanksgiving, to the real friends of freedom, in all parts of the world. It affords a lively and convincing proof that the spirit of the age is hostile to the doctrine, that all men are not born free and equal; and, we trust, that this noble example of patriotism will be followed by those other states, whose annals are marked by the foul blot of slavery.

The present, is an age of improvement, of great and increasing improvement. The film that covered men's eyes, and blinded their vision, has disappeared before the light of truth. The attainment of knowledge is within the reach of the poor and simple, as well as the great and wealthy. And in this enlightened state of the world, slavery cannot continue. Its abettors may talk of the happy situation of slaves, of their comfort and contentment. We urge no reply to this. Their own hearts give the lie to what their tongues utter, for they believe not a word of what they say. They know full well, that so far from being satisfied and contented with their situation, the poor beings, in their despair, have often lighted the torch of conflagration, and drawn forth the dagger, to rid themselves of their oppressors. This is their contentment! Talk of the happiness of men in a state of thralldom! We would think, that slave-holders, seeing the ruinous effects of slavery; and counting the many sleepless nights they have passed, in momentary expectations of murder and insurrections, would be the first to abandon a system, fraught with such danger to their peace and happiness. But such is their infatuation, that though they have eyes they see not, though they have ears they hear not, and if they have

hearts they feel not, neither do they understand.

It is foreign from my purpose here to enter into a discussion of slavery. I would, merely, on the approach of the coming festival, give vent to the feelings of a heart, that feels deeply for those of his brethren, who are unrighteously debarred of man's dearest privileges.

We have occasion to rejoice, that so much has been done for the cause of freedom and justice. Prejudice and ignorance have been forced to retire from their strong hold, and yield up the dominion they have long exercised over the minds of men. Long conceived and deep-rooted opinions have been given up, for *magna est veritas, et prevalebit*. And it will prevail, though men in high places should lift up their voices against it, and the minister of the Gospel, forgetful of his calling, should urge the sacred Scriptures to sanction slavery, and its abominations.

Brethren of Africa!—Let us recollect what it is that we shall soon meet to commemorate. We have resolved, to return thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD, for his signal mercies in so disposing the hearts of men, to listen to the claims of justice, and restore the slave to freedom. It is a holy cause, and will carry with it the prayers of the good and pious. Let no act be done to sully the sacred character of the day. The eyes of the world are upon us, our enemies watch us narrowly, to catch each little failing. Let us show them, that we are men, as well as they—let us show them, we have hearts capable of feeling gratitude for those, who have spent their lives and their fortunes in the promotion of our welfare, which we shall best do, by abstaining from all riotous indulgence, from unbecoming mirth and extravagance.

LIBERTINUS.

* Truth is mighty and will prevail.
* Vide a Sermon published in Charleston, by the Rev. Dr. Furman, in which he undertakes to prove, that both slavery and the slave-trade are sanctioned by the Bible!—What will ministers grove next?

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The information published in your last number, that there are to be two celebrations of the abolition of slavery in this state, the one on the fourth of July, without any procession, and the other on the fifth, with a splendid procession, has awakened in my bosom, feelings of the deepest regret, and I have no doubt has excited the same, in the bosoms of all reflecting persons friendly to the African race. In an event so interesting and joyous to every one of African descent, why should we be divided? surely such a division is disgraceful. It can do no possible good, public nor private. It can promote the interest of no individual, but will injure our reputation and our interest as a people. Surrounded with enemies, we ought not to give them such an occasion of speaking reproachfully of us, but to unite as one man in every thing praiseworthy. So great and glorious an event ought to be celebrated, but it would be better not to celebrate it at all, than to be divided about it.

Nothing can be more evident than that the Fourth is the proper day to be observed. That is the day on which the blessing of freedom is to be received by us. Is it a reason, that we should not keep this day; that our white fellow-citizens will be celebrating on it, this delivery of the country from foreign bondage? To me it appears the very reverse. The event celebrated by the whites, is one in which we are interested, and have cause to rejoice, as well as they. Indeed many of our forefathers, honoured and shed their blood to produce it. And the event which we are specially called upon to celebrate, is one in which every white citizen, who has any regard to the honour, or welfare of his country, has cause to rejoice in as well as we. Why then should not the whole people, coloured and white, spend it as a day of rejoicing? But it is thought, by some, that if we have a procession on that day, we shall be in danger of being molested by vagabonds among the whites. Admitting this why cannot a procession be dispensed with? Can we not manifest the joy of our hearts and our gratitude to God, and our earthly benefactors without making a parade in the streets? of what use to us are processions? do they make us richer, wiser, or better? have they not rather a tendency to injure us, by exciting prejudice, and making the public believe we care for nothing so much as show? it is true, many white people are fond of such displays too. But not the more sensible part of them. Men of sense see their vanity, and only encourage them, because of their effect upon the minds of the ignorant multitude, who cannot be excited by nobler motives. Why then should we shew so little good sense, as to prefer laying aside the day which is the proper day to be celebrated, to laying aside a procession? But under the circumstances of the case, is this a proper way to express our gratitude? would it not be more pleasing in the sight of God, that we should appear humbly before him in this courts, to acknowledge his goodness in breaking our bonds; than that we should appear in all the pomp and pride possible? Would it not be more pleasing in the sight of those earthly benefactors, whose earnest and long continued exertions were the instrumental cause of bringing about this event? the writer well knows it would. They are generally plain men, (many of them members of the Society of Friends,) and they heartily disapprove of our making a street parade; not only because it is contrary to their practice, but because they know it is hurtful to us. The writer has heard the very man, who was most distinguished for zeal and activity, in obtaining the passage of the law, which frees all slaves in this state on the fourth of this month, disapprove it in the strongest possible terms. A procession, therefore, on that day, would be rather a manifestation of ingratitude than of gratitude. It would be saying to our friends; in the very act of receiving, this great blessing at their hands, we care more for show, than for your advice. It gives me sincere pleasure to learn, that most of the Societies of colour have refused to join in the contemplated procession; and it ought to be made public, that at the first general meeting held to make arrangements for the celebrating of this Jubilee, the majority were opposed to any such measure. I hope those who resolved upon it, will calmly re-consider the subject, and that a more matured examination of it, their regard for the interests of the colour, and their sense of gratitude towards their Heavenly father and earthly friends, will prevail with them, to give over the idea of parading the streets on the occasion, and to join with their brethren in celebrating the proper day in a proper manner.

We submit the paragraph to the judgment of the public.

Emancipation of Slaves.—“We have many reasons for regretting the grand coloured Jubilee, with which we are threatened on or about the day, which is now near at hand, giving freedom to a very large portion of those persons who have hitherto been termed slaves in this state; would to Heaven it might also confer upon them the blessings of property, industry, peace, and good behaviour! But this, judging from the daily scenes exhibited in New-York, is doubtless, out of the question.

The public have been informed through several sources, that the Africans in this city intend to celebrate the day of their emancipation by a splendid civic parade—

“Blue spirits and white,
Black spirits and gray.”

And, if no unfortunate consequences ensue to the order and well being of one of the “best governed cities under the sun,” we shall share in the common gratification appertaining to an event so memorable and momentous! That such will be the case, however, with us “demands a doubt” and with a judicious writer in one of our papers a few days since, we are more inclined to fear excess, extravagance, and riot of every sort, by way of evincing gratitude to Heaven and the state.

We should be amongst the last to object to the benefits expected by this part of our population from the legislative enactment, which is to break the shackles of some 12 or 15,000 individuals on a given day—say all who were born previous to July 4, 1793—not that the metropolis must expect to be favoured with the presence of a few at least; to the manifest increase of its criminal calendar, pauper list, and dandy register.

That an immediate accession to our population will be the consequence of this Jubilee nonsense, none can doubt, who have known for years, the anxiety of the Blacks in other parts of the state, to share in the privileges and enjoyments of their comrades in the city; and if, in addition to the vexations our citizens already find to be almost intolerable from their numbers and public habits, as raised and formed against ourselves, we are to see the evil increased in a ten-fold degree by an increase from the country, we ask in the name of common sense, where it will end? In no part of the Southern states where the condition of their slaves, so long misrepresented here for party purposes, but is so well understood there—a public festival of this sort would by no means be permitted; and we are really at a loss to know what results of any other than a pernicious nature can attend it here. But let it pass. If we are not yet to our satisfaction, run down, thrust from the side walks, smoked upon, trodden upon, and openly contemned and heard by these fashionable participants in the “rights of man”—why let us have a few thousands more from an unsophisticated and artless country life, to fill up the ranks of the *bon ton*, and dispute our possession of Broadway, Bowerly, and Park!

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 29.

“A Coloured Baltimorean,” and “A Free Coloured Virginian,” have been received, and shall appear in our next.

The following editorial paragraph, from the “Morning Chronicle,” we did not at first consider sufficiently respectable, to merit our notice. However, we have since concluded to make a passing remark upon the principle by which, we consider, its author to be actuated. We are no friends to public parades, and have long since entered our protest against them. Yet we hold, that our brethren (when they see proper) in common with the rest of the community, have a right to indulge in them; and the disposition in the inferior class of our editors, and newspaper writers, to indulge in low, mean, and vulgar abuse of their persons and characters on such occasions, is exceedingly base. Such conduct is calculated to do no manner of good, and is altogether unworthy, any individual who has any claims to the character of a gentleman.

The tendency of such little-minded efforts, is to excite hostile feelings, between the low class of the white population, and the people of colour; and should they be persisted in, may lead to consequences disgraceful to our city. While we hesitate not in saying, that we have coloured men who are a credit to society at large, and deserve to be ranked among our respectable citizens; we confess that Broadway, the Bowerly, &c. exhibit too great a mixture of white and coloured dandies, equally rude, and destitute of the courtesy and respect due to their superiors. The conduct of many of our people, we acknowledge is bad, yet it is not to be wondered at. What class of people, under the same circumstances, would have been any better? They are an injured people, and we think it beneath the character of a public Editor, to add insult to injury. We are sure that we speak the sentiment of the respectable part of our citizens, when we say that any one, who would attempt to create hostile feelings towards our community, or excite the lower class of the population to riotous conduct, is a public nuisance; an enemy to his country; and a leader of the rabble.

We wish not for natives from the South, to tell us what would be permitted there; we are not so ignorant. We are willing to receive counsel, given in a friendly manner, from persons whose motives in so doing, are pure and disinterested; but we ever feel doubtful of those who first ridicule, and then advise. By the by, we will remark, that to render counsel profitable, it should emanate from gentlemen, whose characters stand fair in the estimation of the North, as well as the South.

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Extract from the Minutes of a large and respectable Meeting of the People of Colour, held in the Mutual Relief-Hall, April 23d, 1827.

“Resolved, That the object of our celebrating the Fourth Day of July, being to express our gratitude for the benefits conferred on us by the honorable Legislature of the state of New-York, we will do no act that may have the least tendency to disorder; we shall therefore abstain from all processions in the public streets on that day.”

Resolved, Therefore, that the Committee of Arrangements do now, on this twenty-sixth day of June, enter their PROTEST, in behalf of the aforesaid Meeting; the Mutual Relief Society; the Ashbury and Presbyterian Churches; against any public Procession whatever in the streets on the fifth of July.

JOHN MARANDA, Chairman.
THOMAS L. JENNINGS, Sec'y.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
HENRY SCOTT,
WM. MILLER,
MOSES BLUE,
GEO. HOWARD,

Comm. of Arrangements.

Foreign News.

Awful Occurrences.—Uncertainty of Human Life.—In the short interval between Friday and Sunday last, not fewer than five persons met with sudden deaths, in Manchester. On Friday night, Mr. Thomas Caldwell, a respectable druggist, in Piccadilly, went to bed in apparent good health, and at eleven o'clock was found a corpse!—On Saturday morning, Mr. John Rogers, a tailor, residing in Chorlton-street, suddenly complained of a pain in his head, and immediately fell from the shop-board, on which he was sitting, and expired!—On Sunday night, Mr. Thomas Stoner, of Mason-street, retired to bed, and was soon afterwards found a corpse!—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Thomas Dickinson, residing in St. George's road, after having partaken of a hearty dinner, laid down on the bed, when his wife going up stairs to inform him of tea being ready, was inexpressibly shocked at finding him a corpse! He had previously enjoyed very excellent health. On Sunday, Ann Bradshaw, of Kenyedy-street, went to

church, but being taken ill, returned home, where she sat down and expired! Inquests were held on view of the bodies of all these persons, and the verdict of the jury in each case was, *Died by the visitation of God.*—*Manchester Herald.*

The income of the Church Missionary Society in the past year was not less than £43,088, being an increase of about £550 above that of the former year.

Summary.

The Infant School Society of Philadelphia has been completely organized, and nearly \$600 have been collected. *Cannot something be done by us?*

The steam-boat Superior, Capt. Sherman, on her passage to Buffalo, on the 15th inst. lost her way in a dense fog, and ran into the bay above the light-house, where she struck bottom, but was fortunately got off without damage. Mr. Edward Clark, a native of Lincolnshire, England, was drowned on Thursday the 14th inst. in the Basin at Albany.—Some of the principal physicians in Boston, have refused to perform professional duties on the Sabbath, in cases of an unimportant nature.—Five hundred loads of lumber, in waggons, passed through the village of Johnstown, on its way to the Canal, during the past week.—A meeting of journeymen housecarpenters has been held in Philadelphia, at which they resolved, to work but ten hours in the day in summer, and as long as they could see in winter.

J. Smith, alias Reed, was tried last week at New-Brunswick, for attempting to defraud one of the banks at that place with an altered check, convicted, and sentenced to five years in the state prison, and 250 dollars fine.—One of the passengers in the Trenton steam-boat jumped overboard on the 19th inst. in the Delaware, near the Bake-house—ho was pursued by the small boat and taken, although he swam from her with all his might.—A good Example.—It has been resolved, in one of the towns in Massachusetts, that spirituous liquors shall not be used in the celebration of the Anniversary of Independence.—A Massachusetts gentleman, in Boston, lately wrote that he had intended to send a fashionable hat to his daughter, but was afraid to venture it on the deck of the packet, and could not get it down the hatchway!—Several instances of small-pox have lately occurred in Albany and its vicinity.—The *Cherokee Indians* contemplate the establishment of a paper, for the purpose of circulating general intelligence among the members of their nation.—Six *Osage Indians*, four chiefs and two squaws, arrived at New-Orleans lately, on a travelling tour through Great-Britain.—A dog, which used to accompany his master, on an annual tour from Rochester, N. Y. to a town in Connecticut, has continued regularly to make the annual tour, alone, since the death of his master three years ago.—Southern Masonic Lodges appear to be much wrapped up with the Colonization Society. Objects of charity, we should think, are much nearer home; whom it becomes them to assist, if their funds will allow them to be so liberal.—At the last Annual Meeting of the Bible Society, Liverpool, England, a gentleman had his pockets picked of several sovereigns and some silver!—Great excitement existed in Preston, Eng. on account of the death of two persons—man and wife—named John and Mary Scott, who it was reported had been poisoned by Jane Scott, their own daughter!—A mad dog was killed on the morning of the 25th inst. in this city, in Water-street, between the Coffee-House and Old-Slip. He was very ferocious, and many gentlemen were in danger of being bitten.

The lady of Dr. Moore, of Hallowell, Upper Canada, presented her husband on the 28th ult. with three fine living children; two sons and one daughter.—A man by the name of Andrew Anderson, by birth a Swede, fell down in a fit on Staten-Island on the 24th inst. and died shortly after.—*Blessings of Slavery!*—James Fontaine, of Cumberland, Va. is said in the Richmond Whig, to have been murdered recently in his field by several of his slaves.—Robert Sanford, Esq. deputy sheriff of Winchester, Va. was last week killed by being thrown from his horse.—The People of Colour in Otsego county, have resolved to notice the glorious event of the ensuing Abolition of Slavery, by a public Celebration in Cooperstown, on the Fourth of July next. Mr. Hayden Waters, has been appointed to deliver the Oration; Henry Thomas and Thomas Mann, a Committee of Arrangements.—The Annual Festival of St. John's, was celebrated in this city, on Monday last, by the Boyer Lodge. The Address, by Mr. Hughes, was finely written, and eloquently delivered. Next week we shall endeavour to give a short extract from it.—Mr. Owen the reformer, has sold a report of his establishment at New-Harmony, and has gone to Europe.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst. by Rev. S. E. Cornish, Mr. Jeremiah Smith to Mrs. Mary Williams. On Wednesday evening last, by the same, Mr. William Johnson to Miss Sarah Green, both of this city.

ALMANAC.

	JULY.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
23 Friday	4 33	7 57	2 57	1st Q.
30 Saturday	4 23	7 57	2 57	1st Q.
1 Sunday	4 34	7 26	2 56	1st Q.
2 Monday	4 34	7 26	2 56	1st Q.
3 Tuesday	4 34	7 26	2 56	1st Q.
4 Wednesday	4 35	7 25	2 55	1st Q.
5 Thursday	4 36	7 25	2 55	1st Q.

POETRY.

THE HOMES OF ENGLAND.

A land of peace,
Where yellow fields unsown'd, and pastures green,
Matted with herds and flocks, who crop secure
Their native heritage, nor have ever known
A stranger's stall, smile gladly
See through its tufted alleys to Heaven's roof
The curling smoke of quiet dwellings rise.

JOANNA BAILLIE.

The stately Homes of England,
How beautiful they stand!
Amidst their tall ancestral trees,
O'er all the pleasant land!
The deer across the green sward bound,
Through shade and sunny gleam;
And the swan glides past them with the sound
Of some rejoicing stream.

The merry Homes of England!
Around their hearths by night,
What gladness looks of household love
Meet in the ruddy light!
There woman's voice flows forth in song,
Or childhood's tale is told;
Or lips move tunefully along
Some glorious page of old.

The blessed Homes of England!
How softly on their bowers,
Is laid the holy quietness
That breathes from Sabbath-hours!
Solemn, yet sweet, the church-bell's chime
Floats through their woods at morn;
All other sounds, in that still time,
Of breeze and leaf are born.

The Cottage-Homes of England!
By thousands, on her plains,
They are smiling o'er the silvery brooks,
And round the hamlet-fences,
Through glowing orchards forth they peep,
Each from its nook of leaves,
And farless there they lowly sleep,
As the bird beneath their eaves.

The free, fair Homes of England!
Long, long in hut and hall,
May hearts of native proof be rear'd,
To guard each hallowed wall!
And green for ever be the groves,
And bright the flowery sod,
Where first the child's glad spirit loves
Its Country and its God!

KINDRED HEARTS.

Oh! ask not, hope thou not too much
Of sympathy below;
Few are the hearts whence one same touch
Bids the sweet fountain flow;
Few—and by still conflicting powers
Forbidden here to meet—
Such ties would make this life of ours
Too fair for aught so fleet.

It may be that thy brother's eye
Sees not as thine, which turns
In such deep reverence to the sky,
Where the rich sunset burns:
It may be that the breath of spring,
Born amidst violets long,
A rapture o'er thy soul can bring,
A dream, to thy unknown.

The tune that speaks of other times—
A sorrowful delight!
The melody of distant climes,
The sound of wars by night;
The wind that, with so many a tone,
Some chord within can thrill,
These may have language all thine own,
To him a mystery still.

Yet scorn thou not for this, the true
And steadfast love of years;
The kindly, that from childhood grew,
The faithful to thy tears!
If there be one that o'er the dead
Hath in thy grief borne part,
And watched through sickness by thy bed—
Call his a kindred heart.

But for those bonds all perfect made,
Wherein bright spirits blend,
Like sister flowers of one sweet shade,
With the same breeze that blend,
For that full bliss of thought allied,
Never to mortals given—
Oh! lay thy lovely dreams aside,
Or lift them unto heaven.

VARIETIES.

Whimsical Interruption.—When Doct. Bradon was rector of Eltham, in Kent, the text he one day took to preach from, was "who art thou?" After reading the text, he made (as was his custom) a pause, for the congregation to reflect upon the words: when a gentleman in a military dress, who at the instant was marching very sedately up the middle aisle of the church, supposing it to be a question addressed to him, to the surprise of all present, replied, I am, sir, an officer of the seventeenth of foot, on a recruiting party here: and having brought my wife and family with me, I wish to be acquainted with the neighbouring clergy and gentry." This so deranged the divine and astonished the congregation, that though they attempted to lis-

ten with decorum, the discourse was not proceeded in without considerable difficulty.

In the year 1457, a proclamation was issued by Henry the Eighth, "that women should not meet together to babble and talk; and that all men should keep their wives in their houses."

Tale-bearing.—It is the custom in Turkey, by way of reproach, to black the front of those houses whose inhabitants are notorious for tale-bearing, propagating falsehoods, &c.—If that were the case with us; what a dismal figure some of our houses would make.

A barber, who was in the habit of stunning his customers' ears by the rapidity of his tongue, asking an individual one day, how he wished his beard to be cut. "Without saying a single word," replied he.

At the last assizes held at Versailles, a female, residing in the neighbourhood, was convicted of a petty theft. "Marianne," began the judge, in passing sentence, "you have been found guilty of stealing to the value of twenty sous." "Very good," interrupted the young lady, putting her hand with infinite nonchalance into her pocket, "here is a thirty-sous piece; be so obliging as to favor me with the change."

A vulgar tradition attributes the black line or cross, upon the shoulders of the ass, to the blow inflicted by Balaam; in allusion to which a witling, who had been irreverently sneering at the miracles, in the presence of Dr. Parr, said, triumphantly, "Well, Doctor, what say you to the story of Balaam's ass, and the cross upon its shoulders?" "Why, Sir," replied the Doctor, "I say, that if you had a little more of the cross, and a great deal less of the ass, it would be better for you."

The fashion of dividing shops now, in considerable thoroughfares, where rents are high, leads often to whimsical results. A house in the Camberwell road, parted in this way, presented a singular appearance a few weeks since; one side being occupied by an apothecary, and the other by an undertaker!

"This in a moment brings me to my end;
"But This assures me I can never die."

A coincidence almost as ridiculous was to be seen only a day or two ago, perhaps still in Fleet market. An undertaker who lets out the upper part of his dwelling just beyond the prison, stuck his bill "Lodgings to let," upon a coffin that stood in front of the shop-window.

The reason why some women do not wish to admire St. Paul's writings, I suppose, are these: His being, as is usually thought, a bachelor; his advising people not to marry in troublous times; his commanding wives to submit to their husbands; his not allowing women to speak in public; his unwillingness that they should broider their hair or wear trinkets; his charging the full upon Eve; his disregard of old wives' fables; and his saying that young widows became tatters and busy-bodies.

Full Measure.—A quaker alighting from the Bristol coach, on entering the inn, called for some beer, and observing the pint deficient in quantity, thus addressed the landlord: "Pray friend, how many bottles of beer do thou draw in a month?" "Ten, sir," replied boniface. "And thou wouldst like to draw eleven," rejoined Ebenezer! "Certainly," exclaimed the smiling landlord. "Then I will tell thee how friend," added the quaker—
"Full thy measures."

Hook being told of the marriage of a political opponent, exclaimed, "I am very glad to hear it." Then suddenly added, with a feeling of compassionate forgiveness, "yet I do not see why I should be; poor fellow, for he never did me much harm."

Freedom.—An eminent Dutchman as meagre in his person, as he was in his understanding; being one day in a bookseller's shop, took up a volume of Churchill's Poems, and by way of showing his taste, repeated with great affectation, the following line:

"Who rules ever freemen should himself be free."

When turning to Dr. Johnson, who was standing by, "what think you of that, sir," said he, "Rank nonsense," replied the doctor. "It is an assertion without proof," you might as well say:

"Who slays fat oxen, should himself be fat."

The bee and the butterfly are both busy bodies, but they are differently employed.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser says that a man on the east side of the river, waggishly intimates his "way of life" by the sign of "*Dying for a Living!*"

NOTICE.

A DINNER will be prepared at No. 50, Wall-street, on the Fifth of July: Brethren desirous of attending, would confer a particular favour, by sending in their names soon.
Tickets, \$2, (including Wine), can be had of the subscriber, No. 46 William-street.

RICHARD AUGUSTUS.

New-York, June 20, 1827. 16-16

UNION INN.

No. 35 Leonard-street, near Chapel-street.

C. BOYER returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since the opening of the above Establishment; and hopes to merit a continuance of the same; by paying strict attention to the wishes and comforts of his patrons.
New-York, June 14th, 1827.

NICHOLAS PIERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Colour, that his MEAD GARDEN, No. 13, Delancey-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of genteel and respectable persons of colour.

No admittance for unprotected females:
New-York, June 1st, 1827. 13

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,

No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

JAMES LAW,

FIRST RATE COAT DRESSER,
177 William-street, New-York.

CONTINUES to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the most perfect manner. He also makes alterations and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His mode of dressing clothes is by STEAM SPRINGING, which he has followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this he engages to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.

May 8. 9-3m

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."

UNITED STATES SCOURING AND STEAM SPONGING,
JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race), Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Suits, &c. to their original colour when worn white; and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be redressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stains caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second-hand Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes.

TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on; if requisites: He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.
April 20, 1827.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Race and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—One lot within the above bounds; 25 feet or more; by 75, would answer.
Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 6, Varick-street. New-York, March 30.

ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.

S. MOLLESTON & J. ROBINSON, TAILORS and Clothes Dressers, respectfully announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver-st.) where they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and which it will be their study to continue to merit by punctuality and superior workmanship. Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the newest fashions.—Gentlemen and Ladies' Garments, Habits, and Mantles, dressed and repaired with despatch, and in the best manner. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

MS. MOLLESTON can accommodate from six to eight Gentlemen Boarders.

B. F. HUGHES'S SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught
READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC;
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY; with the use of
Maps and Globes, and
HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller.
New-York, March 14. 1

DISEASES CURED.

THE Piles, Dysentery, all kinds of Wounds, and Bruises; also a remedy for the growing in of the toe nails, for oppression of the lungs, felons, fistulas, and the bite of a mad dog, if application be made within twelve hours, by

SARAH GREEN, Indian Doctor,
12 21 Colton-street.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city: its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. "The land is of the best quality, and well timbered."

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good: With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
Is published every Friday at No. 132 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$5 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st

insertion, 75cts.

"each repetition of do., 30 "

"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50 "

"each repetition of do., 25 "

Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for those persons who advertise by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth, Maine.
Mr. Reuben Ruby, Portland, Me.

David Walker, Boston.

Rev. Thomas Paul, do.

Mr. John Remond, Salem, Mass.

George C. Wiley, Providence, R. I.

Isaac Rodgers, New London, Conn.

Francis Webb, Philadelphia.

Stephen Smith, Columbia, Penn.

Messrs: R. Cooley & Chas. Hackett, Baltimore.

Mr. John W. Pratt, Washington, D. C.

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Rev. B. F. Hughes, Newark, N. J.

Mr. W. R. Gardner, Fort-Saunders, Hayti.

Mr. Austin Steward, Rochester.

Mr. Paul P. Williams, Flushing, L. I.

Mr. Leonard Scott, Trenton, N. J.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1837.

[VOL. I--NO. 17.]

AN APOLOGY FOR PHARAOH.

(Concluded.)

The conduct of Israel to the Schechemites, (Gen. xxxv. 25-27,) and their attempt to plunder the inhabitants of Gath, (I. Chron. vi. 20-23, might make him feel justified in providing against similar treatment. If this state of things, did not justify Pharaoh might think it came very near it. He still found them to increase; and more rapidly when leading the easy life of shepherds. Under a rehension of the scenes that might follow a great increase of their numbers, soured as they were by his change of policy towards them, he was wrought up to the cruel purpose of destroying their male children.

The thing was cruel,—but cruel were the fears that led to it. While it cannot be too strongly condemned, we ought in all reason to recollect, that the exposing of infants has been done by many nations. The polished Greeks and Romans, until Christianity put a stop to it, often exposed their own children. It is now done by Pagan nations of the East. Pharaoh was a Pagan, and his conduct toward the infants of Israel was not worse than others have observed towards their own. There is a tribe in Hindostan, who for ages have destroyed all their female children, and if I am rightly informed, do it now.

Moses, we doubt not, did what was right, and acted by divine direction: this need not, however, prevent us from reflecting how Pharaoh, a Pagan, would naturally view his conduct. Moses was saved from death by the daughter of Pharaoh—educated at court, and in the very best manner. Soon after he was grown, he was found interfering with the policy of the government towards the Hebrews. He fled, and remained abroad until the death of the king. But the new king was hardly seated on the throne, before Moses reappeared, and being joined by the leading men among the Hebrews, presented himself at Court, and demanded that Israel be let go three days' journey in the wilderness to sacrifice. The man, the time, the manner, as well as the demand, were all calculated to offend Pharaoh. It is not needful to go over what took place at the several interviews.—Pharaoh, pressed by the Plagues, tried to compound the matter. At one time he offered to let the men go, detaining the women and children as hostages for their return. He proposed that they should sacrifice and keep the feast in the land. While Moses readily complied with Pharaoh's request, to remove the plagues, he abated not one whit of his first demand. He rather rose than fell. He declared that they must take their families, their flocks and herds with them; that they would not leave one hoof behind. It did not admit of a doubt, that he had no intention to return to slavery. They were for being free. Might not Pharaoh have feared, that Moses had in view to keep them for awhile in the wilderness—provide them with arms, train them to military service—and then return to Egypt with his six hundred thousand slaves, transformed into warriors, breathing vengeance for their supposed wrongs? And may not a mistaken notion of his own safety have urged him to resist the demand?

Or admitting that Moses intended to lead them to Canaan, might not Pharaoh have really concluded that the scheme was little short of madness. To attempt with an army of slaves, without arms, without any experience in war, without provisions, to cross the desert, and attempt to dispossess the seven nations of Canaan, amounting to perhaps ten times their number—a warlike people, well armed, with a country filled with towers and cities "walled up to heaven!" was there ever such an attempt! A man in Moses' situation, raised in expectation of a throne, might be willing to attempt any thing, rather than live in obscurity. Ought Pharaoh to let a people under his authority, be led on such an errand? Might he not think it was his duty, in kindness to them, to keep them where they were,—give them enough to eat and wear and do? And might he not think that all their talk about being free, and complaining about their work, was produced by the intermeddling of Moses and Aaron? It really appears to me that he might happen to take up notions of that kind; and feel not a little provoked at Moses and Aaron, for spreading discontent among his slaves.

But there were still other difficulties. The Hebrews formed the great body of labourers in his kingdom. Moses insisted on taking them all off, on the same day. What a state of things this was calculated to produce in his kingdom! Would it not ruin it? And would it not ruin the Hebrews? They had been raised in slavery,—been unfit for self-government. He had found it necessary to employ overseers, and even call in the aid of the rod, to overcome their idle habits. For a people with such habits, to be turned free all at once! might not Pharaoh think it would ruin them?—that they could not govern themselves?—and think that kindness to them would forbid turning them loose as Moses demanded?

But we have no reason to think that Pharaoh was wholly without regard to the value of property. The Hebrews, as his labourers and artificers, were very valuable property. There were 600,000 labouring men, besides the women and children. From their doubling in less than fifteen years, there must have been a great many children. It will be a moderate calculation, to suppose the men above the age of twenty, formed one-fourth of the whole. There were then three millions in all. Estimate these at three hundred dollars a-piece, and it amounts to \$720,000,000, not to mention their cattle, and other property, which was very valuable. Now, is it to be wondered at, that Pharaoh felt reluctant to lose so much property? Nothing was said about buying their freedom. He was required to give all up,—not to bear a part of the loss and they the rest—He was to bear the whole! We can easily conceive how Pharaoh might have persuaded himself, that to lose so much property, and be deprived of all his labourers,—and have to set his own people to all the hard work in the city, and in the field, to which they were not accustomed, was really rather too much!

He might very possibly have thought, that if it was wrong at first to enslave the Hebrews, he was not to blame for it. That it was done long before he was born. That he found them in slavery, and held them as property. That the whole habits of the Egyptians was such now, that the evil of slavery was a necessary evil. That they could not do without it; and that it was hard to make him pay for the faults of his forefathers, and to give up what he had received as property by inheritance.

There is another point deserving notice. Natural and personal rights were not then as well understood as now. Perhaps few, if any, then maintained the doctrines, that personal liberty was an unalienable right, which no man has a right either to take or withhold from us, under the plea of a right of property. Less was given to Pharaoh, as to knowledge, and less was received.

As to the supposition that the miracles wrought, made Pharaoh altogether inexcusable in refusing to comply with the demand, I really admit it. But is it not equally true, that those Plagues, going to prove God's displeasure against Pharaoh and the Egyptians for enslaving Israel, go directly to prove the general truth, that all who enslave others, or hold them forcibly in slavery, do what is offensive to God? Pharaoh may have persuaded himself that Moses wrought his miracles by magic. Pharaoh was an ignorant Pagan. We believe God wrought the miracles; and the general truth is plain, God hates oppression.

To conclude my apology, which is much too long. I repeat that I fully believe that Pharaoh did wrong in enslaving Israel—in persevering in it. That however plausible his excuses, they availed not. The thing was wrong. He only added sin to sin, and made matters worse by his delay. The event proved that it would have been better to have given it up at any one time that could be named. For not only did they go out, but they spoiled the Egyptians; and the attempt to force them back, involved the whole military force, with Pharaoh at its head, in ruin. All this is admitted. Yet I say, Egyptian slavery was not as hard as some other cases of slavery;—and Pharaoh's excuses are, I think, better than what have satisfied, and now satisfy, many.

N. Y. Observer.]

INTERPRETER.

AFFECTING EXIT.

Our readers will recollect, that in the account of the pirate Tardy, published in our last, it was stated that he was instrumental in the death of the cook (a black man) of Capt. Latham's vessel. The unfortunate man was arrested in Charleston, on a charge of poisoning the passengers, tried, and found guilty, and sentence of death passed upon him.

The following extract, from Lient. F. Hall's Travels in the United States, presents a very affecting narrative of his trial and execution, which took place in Charleston in the spring of 1817.

We cannot conclude this article, without paying this feeble tribute to the memory of one who is no longer "a subject of praise or censure." We allude to William Crafts, Esq. the gentleman who acted as counsel for the unfortunate man.—The hand is powerless that was ever ready to protect the weak, and the voice is mute that once so powerfully declaimed against injustice. An accurate observer of human nature has remarked, that the good man do is interred with their bones, while their evil actions live after them. We hope such is not the fact. And as far as in us lies, we would make known to the world the benevolence of William Crafts.

We knew him well, for we had been taught to look upon him as the black man's friend. We recollect him always the same consistent advocate of the injured African. In the Charleston Bar, to which he was an ornament and an honour, he stood forth, and dared to plead for that portion of the community who can scarcely be said to enjoy the advantages of either law or gospel. What coloured inhabitant of Charleston is there, who cannot call to mind, innumerable instances of his humanity; who cannot recollect how often he has gratuitously tendered them his professional services? He needs no tomb of marble to record his virtues; and tell of his exertions in behalf of the oppressed. His memory is engraven on a monument more lasting than brass—the hearts of the coloured population of Charleston.

A man died on board a merchant ship apparently in consequence of poison mixed with the dinner served up to the ship's company. The cabin boy and cook were suspected, because they were, from their occupations, the only persons on board who did not partake of the mess, the effects of which began to appear as soon as it was tasted. As the offence was committed on the high seas, the cook, though a negro, became entitled to the benefit of a jury, and with the cabin boy was put on his trial. The boy, a fine looking lad, and wholly unabashed by his situation, was readily acquitted. The negro's turn was next.—He was a man of low stature, ill-shapen, and with a countenance singularly disgusting. The proofs against him were, first, that he was cook; so who else could have poisoned the mess? It was indeed overlooked, that two of the crew had absconded since the ship came into the port. Secondly, he had been heard to utter expressions of ill-humour before he went on board: that part of the evidence was indeed suppressed which went to explain these expressions. The real proof, however, was written in his skin, and in the uncouth lines of his countenance. He was found guilty.

"Mr. Crafts, junior, a gentleman of the Charleston bar, who from motives of humanity had undertaken his defence, did not think a man ought to die for his colour, albeit it was the custom of the country; and moved in consequence for a new trial, on the ground of partial and insufficient evidence; but the judge who had urged his condemnation with a vindictive earnestness, entrenched himself in forms, and found the law gave him no power in favor of mercy. He then forwarded a representation of the case to the President, through one of the senators of the state; but the senator ridiculed the idea of interesting himself for the life of a negro, who was therefore left to his cell and the hangman. In this situation he did not, however, forsake himself; and it was now, when prejudice and persecution had spent their last arrow on him, that he seemed to put on his

proper nature, to vindicate not only his innocence, but the moral equality of his race, and those mental energies which the white man's pride would deny to the shape of his head and the wooliness of his hair. Maintaining the most undeviating tranquility, he conversed with ease and cheerfulness, whenever his benevolent counsel, who continued his kind attentions to the last, visited his cell. I was present on one of these occasions, and observed his tone and manner, neither sullen nor desperate, but quiet and resigned, suggesting whatever occurred to him on the circumstances of his own case, with as much calmness as if he had been uninterested in the event; yet as if he deemed it a duty to omit none of the means placed within his reach for vindicating his innocence. He had constantly attended the exhortations of a Methodist preacher, who, for conscience sake, visited 'those who were in prison;' and, having thus strengthened his spirit with religion, on the morning of his execution, breakfasted, as usual, heartily; but before he was led out, he requested permission to address a few words of advice to the companions of his captivity. 'I have observed much in them,' he added, 'which requires to be amended, and the advice of a man in my situation may be respected.' A circle was accordingly formed in his cell, in the midst of which he seated himself, and addressed them at some length, with a sober and collected earnestness of manner, on the profligacy, which he had noted in their behaviour, while they had been fellow-prisoners; recommending to them the rules of conduct prescribed by that religion in which he now found his support and consolation.

Having ended his discourse, he was conducted to the scaffold, where having calmly surveyed the crowds collected to witness his fate, he requested leave to address them. Having obtained permission, he stepped firmly to the edge of the scaffold, and having commanded silence by his gestures, 'You are come,' said he; 'to be spectators of my sufferings; you are mistaken; there is not a person in this crowd but suffers more than I do. I am cheerful and contented, for I am innocent.' He then observed, that he truly forgave all those who had taken part in his condemnation, and believed that they had acted conscientiously from the evidence before them; and disclaimed all idea of imputing guilt to any one. He then turned to his counsel, who, with feelings which honoured humanity, had attended him to the scaffold; 'To you, Sir,' said he, 'I am indeed most grateful; had you been my son, you could not have acted by me more kindly;' and observing his tears, he continued; 'This, Sir, distresses me beyond any thing I have felt yet; I entreat you will feel no distress on my account: I am happy.' Then praying to Heaven to reward his benevolence, he took leave of him, and signified his readiness to die; but requested he might be excused from having his eyes and hands bandaged: wishing with an excusable pride, to give this final proof of his unshaken firmness: he, however, submitted, on this point, to the representations of the sheriff, and died without the quivering of a muscle.

William Crafts, mentioned in the preceding narrative, has been recently numbered with those that were and are not. His career though not long, appears to have been highly honourable. Though his political opinions were not popular, his acknowledged talents procured his repeated election to a seat in the General Assembly of his native state. In this situation, he rendered important services to his constituents. He was early distinguished for his love of letters, and laboured assiduously to diffuse among others, a similar taste. To use his own language, he felt that "knowledge was the life blood of republics;" that the eagle was the bird of light, as well as of liberty. In the legislature he always advocated every measure which had for its object the encouragement of scientific and literary institutions. And to his powerful eloquence, the poor of South Carolina are deeply indebted for the means of literary instruction.

[Of. Obs.]

THE STREAM OF LIFE.

The following beautiful passage is from a Sermon, preached by the late Bishop Heber, to his parishioners, a short time before his departure for India, in 1823:

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat, at first, glides down

the narrow channel, through the playful murmurings of the little brook, and the windings of its grassy border. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty.

"Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry which passes before us; we are excited by some short-lived success, or depressed and rendered miserable by some equally short-lived disappointment. But our energy and our dependence are both in vain. The stream bears us on, and our joys and our griefs alike are left behind us; we may be shipwrecked, but we cannot anchor; our voyage may be hastened, but it cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens on towards its home, till the roaring of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of his waves is beneath our keel, and the land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and the earth loses sight of us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants, and of our further voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and Eternal!

"And do we still take so much anxious thought for the future days, when the days which are gone by are so strangely and uniformly deceived us?—Can we still so set our hearts on the creatures of God, when we find by sad experience, that the Creator only is permanent? Or shall we not rather lay aside every weight and every sin which does most easily beset us, and think of ourselves henceforth as wayfaring persons only, who have no abiding inheritance but, in the hope of a better world, and to whom even that world would be worse than hopeless, if it were not for our Lord Jesus Christ, and the interest which we have obtained in his mercies!"

KNOWLEDGE AMONG LABOURERS.

"It is impossible (says Mr. London) to set limits to the knowledge which may be obtained by those who are destined even to the most severe and constant labour. The intelligence of the miners in Scotland and Sweden may be referred to as proofs. The miners at Leadhills have a regular library and reading society; and the works they make choice of are not only histories, voyages and travels, &c. but even works of taste, such as the British Classics, and the best novels and romances. The degree to which knowledge will prevail among any classes of labouring men will depend jointly on their own ambition; on the demand for, and on the opportunities for acquiring it. A dull, stupid person, with little native activity, will not desire to know more than what enables him to supply the ordinary wants of life. Where the workmen of any art are required to have a technical knowledge of any particular kind, they will be found invariably to possess it. Thus carpenters and masons require some knowledge of the mechanical principles of architecture, and working engineers of the strength of materials; and these kinds of knowledge are acquired by them without an hour's interruption of their daily labour; on the contrary the habit of evening study renders them more steady, sober and industrious than other workmen. If every cook could before he could obtain a first-rate place were required to read *Arcana Rediviva* in the original tongue, there would be no want of learned cooks; and if no gardener could obtain a first-rate situation who had not written a thesis in Greek, or who had not made the tour of Europe, there would be no wanting abundance of gardeners so qualified. A Caledonian, when he comes to the low country, soon acquires the English tongue, and if he has been taught Latin, thus knows three languages. The servants at the mans on some parts of the Continent, frequented by different nations, often acquire a moderate knowledge of three or four languages; and the barmaid at the hotel in which we lodged at Moscow, in 1854, could make herself intelligible in Swedish, Russian, Polish, German, French, Italian, and English."

Newspapers in Schools.—The subject of introducing newspapers into schools has heretofore been mentioned; and several teachers have adopted the system, with the most flattering success. The purchase of many books is in this way saved; and what is more important, something new is introduced to children every week. They are not confined to the monotonous method of reading one book through several times. They find in papers such a novel and useful instruction; they imbibe an early attachment for reading—become acquainted with the news of the day—the affairs of the nation—their minds are enlarged and invigorated—and they early become attached to our republican institutions.

Questions in geography and history, during such reading, should be proposed by the teacher, as the names of countries and places occur—thus exhibiting to his pupils the importance of being early acquainted with these studies.

This system accompanied with proper instructions, would give, we venture to predict, great impetus to our schools than almost any thing else that could be introduced.—*Saratoga Sen.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Messrs. Editors—

Being one of those coloured sons of the Union, whose degraded condition, has, of late, excited so much benevolent feeling and corresponding effort, among the good and wise of our country, and for the amelioration of whose condition, a considerable number of societies and plans have been, professedly, instituted and devised; it cannot but be expected, that gratitude to my benefactors, as well as a concern for my own happiness, would naturally excite me to a candid investigation of any proposition, that promises to elevate me to the dignity of a man. Being thus influenced, my attention has for some time been directed to the merits of that distinguished institution, denominated the African Colonization Society. This very popular society, it is said, is composed of the wisest and most philanthropic men in the country. Those, who thus eulogize the members of that institution, are, perhaps, more thoroughly and intimately acquainted with their views and motives than we are. We know little or nothing of them, but what we gather from their writings; and from these, we cannot but think, that, if they are the wisest, they are not, however, the most philanthropic, of our country.

For, in the first place, it appears very strange to me that those benevolent men should feel so much for the condition of the free coloured people, and, at the same time, cannot sympathize in the least degree, with those whose condition appeals so much louder to their humanity and benevolence.—Nor, is this all: we are apprized that some of the most distinguished of that society, are themselves, SLAVEHOLDERS! Now, how these men can desire so ardently, and labour so abundantly, for the exaltation of the free people, thousands of whom they have never seen, and feel so little concern for those who are held in bondage by themselves; whose degraded condition is directly under their observation, and, immediately within the sphere of their benevolence to ameliorate, is a philanthropy, I confess, unaccountable to me. Indeed, I have thought, that a philanthropic slaveholder is as great a solecism as a sober drunkard. If these gentlemen disavow being actuated by interested motives, and would have us to think favourably of them and their proceedings, they must commence their labour of love by striking at the root of the great and growing evil—they must commence by proclaiming deliverance to their own captives;—they must open (to the extent of their power and influence) the prison doors of those that are bound, and set at liberty those that are bruised. Until this shall have been done, or at least commenced, we shall continue to question the genuineness of their benevolence.

But there is another objectionable feature in the plan of this society, well calculated, as we think, to corroborate our suspicions of the motives of its founders. Its members hold out the anti-christian doctrine, that justice cannot be done to us while we remain in this land of civilization and gospel light. They say, we can never enjoy the unalienable rights of men in this "land of the free," and hence of the brave;—but if we desire the privileges of freemen, we must seek them elsewhere; not in Hayti, on account of its proximity to this country, but on the burning sands of Africa, where, say they, "being permanently fixed, a mighty ocean will forever intervene as a barrier between us and them." Now, permit me to ask, why this strong aversion to being united to us, even by soil and climate? Why this desire to be so remotely alienated from us? Is it to extend to us in the hour of danger, the friendly hand of assistance? Or rather is it not to get effectually and for ever rid of that heterogeneous, or supposed "dangerous element" in the general mass of the free blacks, who, it is said, "are a greater nuisance than even slaves themselves?" Thus the members of the African Colonization Society frequently speak; and, I think, we may learn from such, as well as many other observations of like import, what is the life-giving principle of the African Colonization system. We are, say they, "an inferior race," repugnant to their republican feelings," in short, "a nuisance." Not, indeed, that we have made ourselves so by our crimes,—no; but

we are a "nuisance," because the *Citizens* of all things, the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe has thought proper, in his infinite wisdom, to tincture us with a darker hue than that of our white brethren. Or, if you please, because the lot of our ancestors happened to be cast in the torrid zone, beneath the scorching beams of a vertical sun. This is our crime; and for this alone we are told that we can never be men, unless we abandon the land of our birth, "our veritable home," and people an uncongenial clime, the barbarous regions of Africa. O that men would learn that knowledge and virtue, not colour, constitute the sum of human dignity. With these we are white, without them black.

Again, were the members of that distinguished institution actuated by the motives so generally ascribed to them, why is it, permit me to ask, that they dread, or become offended at an investigation of the principles upon which the society is based? Why is it that they would have us yield, with implicit credulity, without the exercise of our own judgment, to whatever they propose for our happiness? Does not the dread of liberal enquiry, indicate something radically wrong in their principles? They should ever bear in mind, that if it is their prerogative to decide, it is ours to investigate. We are all interested. Some of the benevolent societies of our land, have proceeded on principles widely different from those which we have just noticed. They, so far from dreading, a liberal investigation of their views and motives, are making every possible effort to attract public attention. It would appear, that they are never so sanguine in their expectations of success, as when the public are disposed to scrutinize their pretensions. They do not dread, but court investigation. And what have they lost by this liberal procedure? Are they not daily increasing in number, respectability, and influence? So true it is, that "truth loses nothing by investigation." But after all that has been said for, and against the society, in question, we may safely affirm that if it be of God, it will, (unavailing all opposition) stand: if not, it will, (in despite of the power and high authority now combined to sustain it) fall.

Furthermore, how much benevolence has been displayed by that philanthropic society, in preparing any of the emigrants that have left the country, for usefulness in the colony, whither they have repaired? Would it not be more congenial with the professed object of that society to educate, pretty liberally, in this country, some portion of the emigrants, and thereby prepare them the more effectually to carry to the land of their forefathers, (to use the language of Mr. H. Clay) "the rich fruits of religion, civilization, law and liberty," than to send them away in all their acknowledged ignorance and depravity? Many good wishes have been expressed by the members of the African Colonization Society in behalf of poor, degraded Africa. They most pitifully deplore the ignorance, barbarity, and moral corruption that have for so many centuries maintained an unbroken sway over her unfortunate sons. But what have they done, or what are they doing to effectuate a destruction of this deplorable state of things among them? Their speeches will, in some sort, furnish an answer. They tell us that we, who are "of all classes of the population of this country, the most vicious; who, being contaminated ourselves, extend our vices to all around us; to the slaves and to the whites," are to be the pioneers of this great work of regeneration and reform. Fine materials indeed to accomplish so glorious a work! This is a phenomenon in the moral world, to which I beg leave to call the attention of the ministers of the gospel, on the Sabbath nearest the fourth of July. Thus, we have exposed our sentiments relative to the principles which we have thought govern the members of the African Colonization Society, generally. If we are wrong, we hope they will set us right. We are aware that many will say, that we have taken an uncharitable view of the subject; but be this as it may, we think differently. We would, however, beg those who may be inclined to think unfavourably of what we have advanced, before they pass judgment upon us, to fancy themselves for a moment in our situation; and take into consideration, all the propositions of that society relative to us, and, if they do not, after such an experiment, think, as we do, I am much mistaken. We now close these observations, by addressing the members of that society in the language of one of its members. "If any opinion differ from yours, it is well that you should be early apprized of it. You will, at all events, give me the credit, as I publicly proclaim them, of having honestly adopted them; and, having adopted them after mature deliberation, I shall independently adhere to them, as long as I believe them right."

A COLOURED BALTIMOREAN.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

The appearance of a paper from the North, edited by persons of our own colour, and devoted to the interests of our long oppressed and stigmatized race; cannot fail to awaken the liveliest joy and gratitude in every bosom, that is not callous to humanity and virtue. We, at the south, are peculiarly interested in its welfare, for we are those on whom its effects may operate most beneficially. By a calm and temperate discussion of the government, of its policy in relation to slavery, together with a feeling and earnest appeal to the southern slave-holders; you must, and cannot fail to produce a happy effect. No one deprecates violence more than I do, I well know the utility of such a course. We have many philanthropists here, who will not be deaf to the voice of reason and religion; and who will join with us in devising all proper and legal means to extirpate so great a curse as slavery. We are well aware of the difficulty of extirpating long and deep rooted prejudices. But time and perseverance, under the smiles of an approving Heaven, can effect wonders. Man of every complexion and nation under Heaven, is guided by the same impulses. Self interest must ever be the most powerful, therefore, to secure this feeling in our favour, we must endeavour to convince that free labour is most advantageous to a community; and consequently that so long as there is this distinction in our country, the one part must have an ascendancy over the other.

Instead of expending money in colonizing free people in Africa, who are free at home, and who if not satisfied here, have the world before them to go where they may think best; expend this same money, in liberating from bondage, such slaves as philanthropic owners might wish to liberate, but whose poverty may prevent from so generous an action. This would be paying the way for a general emancipation. It would be gradual, it is true, but at the same time more politic. For although as a man of colour, I am greatly interested on this subject, yet I am certain, many disadvantages would be experienced from a sudden and general emancipation; if indeed it was possible. I am sensible, I am only repeating the sentiments of others on this subject, but they are sentiments with which I was so much delighted, that I would fain repeat them a hundred times. We have seen them recently expressed both by a native writer, as well as a foreign one. The first piece to which I allude appeared last winter in the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, published at Baltimore, under the signature of "Veritas." It was in opposition to the Colonization Society, and so manifest was the sincerity that pervaded the whole, that it could not fail to arrest the attention of every one concerned. It was from the pen of John Andrews, Esq. of Richmond, Va.; a gentleman, whose name I give to the public for several reasons, and who, I must beg, will not be offended with me for so doing. First, because I consider that he deserves the thanks and gratitude of every coloured man in America—and secondly, to show, that notwithstanding evil prejudices, and living in Virginia, where it is thought by some, however erroneously, a liberal feeling towards our colour cannot exist; he fearlessly opposed the popular feeling, because he considered it unjust. He exposed to the coloured man the dangers and difficulties, and I may with truth add, the utility of the plan of African Colonization. He told his own white brethren of his best interest. The piece, if I mistake not, was republished in Philadelphia; where he has elicited much good feeling. I am told, towards him from both classes of the community. He writes with great moderation, nor is there to be found any thing to offend the most fastidious. The other piece I alluded to, is from the pen of a lady of distinction in Europe, Miss Wright, whose celebrity as a writer, no doubt, caused it to go the round of the newspapers, and consequently to be much more generally read.

What then shall those persons say, who have threatened you with a withdrawal of their patronage, merely on account of having expressed sentiments in concurrence with some of the South, and even in Europe? That cause must be wretched indeed, which shrinks from investigation, for truth loses nothing by enquiry. How comes it that the advocates of colonization, are so sensitive on the subject of having any thing said in opposition to them? That editors are to be found in the states where slavery exists, refusing even to give publication to any thing written against this colonization? We find no difficulty to solve the enquiry. It is because a few truths like these, may cause a doubt, at least, as to the expediency of going to Africa. What is to become of this colony, when it becomes sufficiently rich to tempt the rapacity of foreign governments? What to

protect it from piratical desperadoes? What are they to do, if having to contend, not only with external but internal foes? For to suppose that the natives will ever consider them in any other light than as intruders, and consequently as enemies, is as fanciful as false. It will be impossible for private societies in the United States to protect them, and can we rationally entertain a hope that the General Government will interpose, after what occurred last winter in Congress? We can fess our inability to see any thing cheering in the prospect of this society; and we deem it a christian duty to tell our coloured brethren so. And for this, are we to bring the Editors of this Paper into disfavour, with the colonisation advocates? We hope not, certainly it cannot happen with the liberal. We respect many of them, and believe their motives are pure, and that a zeal to spread the gospel light actuates them. But are they unacquainted with the fact that there are already in Africa, many hundred christians, (Abyssinians) who possess greater facilities to convert than our mission ries can possibly have. They have also dark complexions, as well as we, combined with a knowledge of their language. I am told, an Abyssinian bishop lately at Rome, laughed at the very idea of a few missionaries from the United States converting Africa. But pardon me for trespassing so long on your time, and allow me, before concluding, to say to you, that at least one coloured man in Virginia, feels his obligations to you, for your noble and generous endeavours to serve his, as well as your own injured race, with a deep regret, that more of his coloured brethren to the South, do not feel as does

A FREE COLOURED VIRGINIAN.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The Abolition of Domestic Slavery, in this state, was celebrated by a large and respectable body of our brethren, in this city, on the 4th inst. No public parade added to the confusion of the day; the arrangements for it, and the decorating of the house, shewed a highly commendable spirit in the Committee of Arrangements; and evinced their discriminating taste. The portraits of Jay, Clarkson and Thompson, which adorned the walls of the church, recalled to our minds, former times, when these philanthropists particularly exerted themselves in behalf of our oppressed race. The contemplation of the bust of Boyer, filled our hearts with gratitude to heaven, for having placed a portion of our brethren, in a situation so favourable for developing their powers of body and mind, and evidencing to the world, that all men are equal by nature. The banners of the several societies, placed in different parts of the house, bearing the words, *unity, charity, temperance, &c.* reminded us very forcibly of the daily need we have of all these, in our relations with the world. We are brethren by the ties of blood and misfortunes, and we can perceive no sufficient reasons, why matters of a trifling nature, should cause so much excitement and division among us.

The Oration, by Mr. Hamilton, was a plain and sensible piece of composition. It contained many important truths and lessons to our rising youths. Though we differ from Mr. H. in one or two of the positions assumed by him; on the whole, the performance was highly creditable.

Our gratification was much enhanced by perceiving among the spectators on the occasion, the respected individual, through whose unremitting exertions, the Abolition Bill was laid before the legislature, and finally passed.

Foreign News.

Bursting in of the Thames Tunnel.—The water broke into the Thames Tunnel, with irrepressible violence, on Friday night week, shortly before seven o'clock. At the moment that the water burst in, there were luckily no persons in the tunnel but the workmen. Great numbers of persons have been in the habit of visiting this work. The first indication of danger was a tremendous noise, and the rush of the water immediately followed.

The men employed escaped with difficulty. It is extremely gratifying, that on being mustered, as soon after the accident as possible, not one was found missing. The engineer who was below repairing one of the pumps, escaped with the greatest difficulty. Taking into consideration, say the reporters of this casualty, the vast body and impetuosity of the stream that poured into the tunnel, it is most surprising that not only no life was lost, but that even no injury was sustained by any one. About 160 men were engaged in the work when the alarm was raised that the river had broken in. At that time, the tunnel extended 580 feet under the Thames. From the time the water first broke in, till the tunnel and shaft were filled to the level of the river, twelve minutes elapsed.

Where the fissure occurred, is not quite two-thirds across the river, which, at this particular spot, is, at half-tide, about five fathoms in depth.

At low water, on Sunday afternoon, Messrs. Brunel, sen. and jun., descended in the diving bell a second time, and made a complete inspection of the aperture in the bed of the river, by means of which the tunnel has been inundated. On their being drawn up, they stated that the hole was perpendicular, and therefore much easier to be filled up than would otherwise have been the case. It has been ascertained, that a yard beyond the point to which the work has proceeded, a stratum of strong clay commences, and could the present difficulty be overcome, all doubts as to ultimate success would be done away with. It is calculated that all the water could be drawn out in seventy hours, should the leak be stopped.

Mr. Brunel's report to the directors on Monday, says:—“I have adopted means to remedy the evil, and remove the water: and feel confident that the work will, in a short time, be resumed, and proceed as usual.”

The means adopted for stopping the leak, is by throwing clay over the spot, as well loose as in bags.

Messrs. Brunel, on Monday morning, descended to ascertain whether certain bags of clay had been properly placed, which are designed to close the leak. On the bell being hoisted up, the engineer declared, that every thing had been done in the most proper manner, and ordered additional quantities of clay, in bags, to be lowered on the place where the aperture previously was.—“So sanguine is Mr. Brunel now (the papers say on Monday) that the evil will be remedied, that he has given orders, that the steam engine should this morning (Monday last) be got ready, in order that at low water, this evening (Monday), the pumping out of the water contained in the tunnel and shaft may be commenced.” [English paper.]

THAMES TUNNEL.—*Rotherhithe, Thursday morning.*—The public will be glad to learn that last evening the hole was considered as stopped by the engineer. Yesterday morning, when the tide rose, the level of the water in the shaft was two feet lower than that of the river, which shows that the aperture was materially reduced. In the evening, upon the top of the tide, there was a difference of nine feet.

The pumps will be set to work this evening, in order to clear the works; and it is expected that in the course of Saturday the tunnel itself will be accessible.

Nearly 1000 tons of clay, and clay in bags, have been thrown into the river, so as very nearly to raise the bed of the river to its usual level. The whole of to-day will be employed in the same work. The miners have perfect confidence, and look with impatience to re-entering the tunnel. Before the water is entirely out, some will descend, and enter the tunnel by means of a raft, in order carefully to inspect the state of the works, which will in all probability take place on Friday.

Mr. Brunel, it is said, now considers the leakage to be less than it was when they were at work, and less than it has been for some time back; which is satisfactory, inasmuch as it shows that the pumps are more than equal to the reduction of the water.

Domestic News.

Colonization.—On Wednesday evening last, arrived in this borough, sixty-five manumitted slaves, from Hanover County, Virginia. They were conducted by one of their late owners. The name of this modern Moses, is Granger, who brought these unfortunate people into Pennsylvania, because they refused to go to Africa, agreeably to the condition on which they were released from slavery by their owners. They intended to go to Columbia, in Lancaster County, but we understand but few had occasion to go there, most of them found places in and about

this borough. This numerous body being so easily disposed of, as soon as they stepped from the soil of a slave, on that of a free state, will probably point out this state to the Virginians, as the Liberia where they can, with less expense than in Africa, colonize their redundant coloured population, and we may expect those now arrived, are but the harbingers of others of these unfortunate people, who will prefer this state to the land of their fathers, for the future residence of themselves and posterity.

In the county of Hanover, from which these people have come, the black population in 1819, was 8943—the white population 6217. In 1820, the white population was 6130, and that of the blacks 9037, from which it appears that in the last ten years the white population sustained a diminution of 37, and that of the blacks gained an accession of 74. Considering that by a constant traffic to the south by desertion and emancipations, the number of the blacks is kept down, it is evident that the whites do not multiply near as fast as the coloured population, and that if the Virginians were obliged to confine the offspring of their slaves to their soil, a no distant day the coloured would not only outnumber but totally suppress the white population.—*Gazette.*

Hunting Men.—It is stated in a Savannah paper, as if it were an affair of ordinary occurrence, that a runaway negro had been apprehended and sent to jail, though “he did not surrender until he was considerably annoyed by the dogs that had been set upon him.” It is a fact that dogs are trained in some of the southern states, to hunt run-away slaves, and are kept by negro-hunters who are employed to catch any poor wretch who may escape from a brutal master. These dogs will take the track of a negro as readily as hounds will that of a deer, and will pull down their prey if they come up with it. The slave pursued by them is generally compelled to take to a tree, where he is watched by the dogs, till their masters come up.—*Nor. Star.*

A blind man diffusing light.—The Reverend Mr. Woodbridge, who is settled at Green River, New-York, 10 or 15 miles west of Stockbridge, lost his sight when at College, and has been totally blind for many years. Notwithstanding this afflictive privation, he is an able and useful preacher of the Gospel, and performs the various and important duties of a Christian Pastor to the acceptance and edification of his people. Thirty-three persons were added to his Church a few weeks since. He employs an amanuensis, and most of his sermons are written out.

Casualties.—James Penning, of Gorham, Ontario county, was instantaneously killed by the falling of some timbers, which he and some others were engaged in raising, last week.—Seth M. Michael was found dead in a lane in Canandaigua, about the same time—verdict, death by the visitation of God.—Mr. Prendergast's sawmill, in Jamestown, Chataque co. containing a gang of 18 saws, and two single saws for slabbing logs and sawing square timber, was consumed by fire on Saturday last.—Job King's tavern, about two miles south of Ithaca, on the Ithaca and Owego turnpike, was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. Nearly all the family were absent, and nothing of consequence was saved. The loss is said to be between three and four thousand dollars, and no insurance.—*Roch. Obs.*

The Rich Log.—In the parish of Stathland, in Shirlingshire, a singular story is told of a log of wood. About seventy years ago it is remembered as a prop to the end of a bench, in a school-house near the church. It was afterwards used by children, who amused themselves with carrying it to the top of an acclivity, whence it rolled to the bottom. It afterwards lay many years on the wall of the church-yard. At last it was appropriated by an old woman, a pauper, who lived in a hut by herself. For about twelve years she used it as a seat. After her death one of her neighbors was employed to wash the clothes that were found in her house; fuel being scarce it was laid on the fire to heat water for the operation; not igniting quickly the washerwoman took it off the fire, and proceeded to cleave it off; the first stroke it burst asunder, and the floor was covered with money. The coins consisted of crowns, half-crowns, and shillings, of Queen Elizabeth, James the First of England, and Charles the First; a few gold coins were also found. The total sum was supposed to be about 40l. sterling. The log was about a foot and a half square; it had been excavated through a small triangular opening cut out in one of its sides; after the treasure had been deposited, the hole had been neatly closed up with a piece of wood, fitted to the place, and fixed with wooden pegs. The woman, being alone, secured the money, wished to conceal it; but oh, the un-

certainty of riches! Her husband, a worthless fellow, got hold of it, and decamped with the whole, leaving her to support five children.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

Summary.

Henry Sides and Jonas Bradshaw recently killed a slave in North-Carolina, because he could not travel further on account of debility. They left him lying on the public highway!—Three-fourths of the learned dog Apollo, now exhibiting in this city, has been sold for \$1,000.—In Wilkes county, N. C. on the 10th ult. Parish Barlow murdered his wife. He was a drunkard.—In North-Carolina, a slave has been killed by one Clark, for taking the part of his master, during a quarrel between them.—The Saffinet Factory, in the town of Chatham, Columbia county, has been burnt to the ground, with all its machinery, stock on hand, and a large quantity of attornets.—Mrs. Lucia Wood, a foreigner, committed suicide lately at Brooklyn.—Dr. Ira Delano, of Chillicothe, Ohio, lately committed suicide by taking laudanum.—Mrs. Andrews, wife of Cyrus Andrews, of Chili, Monroe co. was instantly killed by the well-sweep falling on her while drawing water.—It is stated that there have been at least thirty cases of kidnapping in Philadelphia, in the last two or three years. Of these, four children and one woman have been restored, and it is hoped, that fifteen or twenty more may be recovered. The residue, it is feared, are doomed to slavery for life.—Ten Dollars counter-foet notes, of the Manhattan Bank of this city, are now in circulation.—A party, are engaged in raking the river and lake in the vicinity of Fort Niagara, for the body of Capt. Morgan. They are likely to make a profitable business of it, as several anchors have already been raised from a great depth.—*Jail to Let.*—As our county jailer informs us, that the prison is at present tenantless—we notify all thieves, pickpockets, rogues, rascals, and blackguards, and other *gens.*, that they can now be accommodated with lodgings.—*Idem.*—In roofing a new Flour-Mill, in Rochester, lately, five men fell from the scaffold, two of them lost their lives, another had his leg broken, and the others were severely bruised.—The civil authorities of Princeton, have passed an ordinance to prevent the violation of the Sabbath, in future, by driving stages, &c. through that borough on that day.—The first No. of a Spanish newspaper, called the *Redactor Espanol de Nueva-York*, has just been published in this city. The Editor is Don Juan Jose de Sesea.—A house at Athens, N. Y. was lately destroyed by fire, occasioned by an accident, the heating an oven, from which bread was taken the next morning in good condition.—An atrocious murder is supposed to have been committed at Chester, N. H. on the Londonderry turnpike. The dead body of a man was found floating in Massachusetts pond, with evident marks of violence upon it.—John Bishop and William Albent, were on the Sabbath of the 10th ult. drowned while bathing in a mill-pond, in Nottstown, Va.—A Mrs. Grant, of Frankfurt, Mo. an elderly insane woman, lately killed her husband who was asleep, with an axe.—There was a severe frost in New-Haven, on the night of the 2d ult. and wet clouds were in the open air through the night, were found frozen next morning.—*Caution.*—A young child in Southington, Conn. besought its mother for a penknife, and then begged to have it opened. The request was complied with. On stepping out of the room for a minute, the mother was recalled by a shriek. The child had fallen upon the knife, which penetrated its heart, and caused its instant death.—A fire broke out on Friday morning last, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, in the White Lead and Turpentine Manufactory of F. & R. West, which was destroyed, with one or two adjoining buildings. One of the firm was badly burnt at the commencement of the fire.—Simon Rouse was murdered in Lenox co. N. C. on the 25th May, by a Mr. Creech. Rouse is said to have assisted in carrying off the daughter of Creech, a few days previously, to get married to a Mr. Bender, contrary to her father's wishes.—The Court of Sessions was organized on Monday, The Recorder, in his charge, stated they would be called to act upon nearly one hundred bills; some of which were for murder, manslaughter, and passing counterfeit money; besides a variety of cases of grand and petit larceny.—Between sunrise and sunset on Wednesday last, three men and a boy made two hundred and sixteen Pails, at the Pail Factory, at Waterloo.—John B. Amdeie, who was condemned to death at Richmond, was then rescript by the President.—The young man, Hanford, said to have been murdered some time since, in Wilton, Conn. has been found in an almshouse, in Duxbury, Mass. in a deranged state of mind.—The accusation of a little sister, which imprisoned a mother and brother, for the alleged crime of murder, is false.—Nanna Bruma, a German, after stabbing his wife several times in a fit of jealousy, blew out his own brains, on the 15th ult. at Charleston, S. C.

MARRIED.—By the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. James Henderson to Miss Catharine Treadwell, both of this city.
By the same, Mr. Jean Green to Mrs. Margaret Bartle.

ALMANAC.

	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon's Phases.
JULY.			
6 Friday, . . .	4 36	7 24	☾
7 Saturday, . .	4 45	7 24	☾
8 Sunday, . . .	4 55	7 25	☾
9 Monday, . . .	4 35	7 25	☾
10 Tuesday, . .	4 35	7 25	☾
11 Wednesday, .	4 34	7 26	☾
12 Thursday, . .	4 34	7 26	☾

POETRY.

THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

Farewell mother!—tears are streaming
Down thy tender, pallid cheek!
In gems and roses gleaming,
On eternal sunshine dreaming,
Scarce this sad farewell may speak;
Farewell, mother! now I leave thee,
And thy love—unseparable—
One to cherish—who may grieve me;
One to trust—who may deceive me;
Farewell mother! fare thee well!

Farewell father!—thou art smiling,
Yet there's sadness on thy brow—
Mingled joy and languor—willing
All my heart, from that beguiling
Tenderness, to which I go—
Farewell father!—thou dost bless me,
Ere my lips thy name could tell;
He may wound—who should caress me,
Who should solace—who may oppress me:
Father! guardian! fare thee well!

Farewell sister!—thou art twining
Round me in affection deep,
Gazing on my garb so shining,
Wishing "joy"—but ne'er divining
Why a blessed bride should weep:
Farewell sister!—have we ever
Suffer'd wrath our breast to swell;
E'er gave looks or words that sever
Those who should be parted, never
Sister—dearest!—fare thee well!

Farewell brother!—thou art brushing
Gently off these tears of mine,
And the grief that fresh was gushing,
The most holy kiss is hushing,
Can I'er meet love like thine?
Farewell! brave and gentle brother,
Thou—more dear than words may tell—
Love me yet—although another
Claims *father!*—*father!*—*mother!*
All belov'd ones—fare ye well!

[Eng. Paper.]

THOUGHTS OF SADNESS.

How sad and forlorn
Is that heavy heart,
Where hope cannot waken,
Nor sorrow depart!
So sad and so lonely
No inmate is there,
Save one—and that only
Is chilling despair.

How sad is the slumber
Long sufferings bring,
Whose visions outnumber
The west whence they spring!
Unhast such repose is,
Its waking is near,
And the eyelid uncloses
Still wet with a tear.

But though sad 'tis to weep
O'er incurable woe,
Sad the dream-durbs sleep!
Yet far deeper than those
Is the pang of concealing
The woes of the mind
From hearts without feeling—
The gay, the unkind.

For sadder of any
Is he, of the sad,
Who must smile amongst many,
Where many are glad;
Who must join in the laughter,
When laughter goes round,
To plunge deeper after
In grief more profound.

Oh! such smiles like light shining
On ocean's cold wave,
Or the playful entwining
Of sweetest o'er a grave;
And such laugh sorrow spurning
At revelry's calls,
Like echoes returning
From lone empty halls.

VARIETIES.

A Mrs. Moll Harding kept the *natest* inn at Ballyroan, close to my father's house. I recollect to have heard a passenger (they are very scarce there) telling her, "that his sheets had not been aired." With great civility, Moll Harding begged his honour's pardon, and said, "They certainly were, and must have been well aired, for there was not a gentleman came to the house for the last fortnight that had not slept in them!"—Sir J. Barrington.

An affecting Preacher.—While a Dervis was preaching at Bagdat, one of the hearers seemed vastly affected. Proud of his power, the preacher asked how his discourse had touched him so much. "Oh! sir," replied the other, "it was not that; but your beard put me so much in mind of a goat I had lost that I could not help crying."

Sir Boyle Roche's perpetual bragging that Sir John Cave had given him his eldest daughter, afforded Currin an opportunity of replying, "Aye, Sir Boyle, and depend on it, if he had an older one still, he would have given her to you."—Sir J. Barrington.

A candidate for office in Vermont, who offered as evidence of his abilities to discharge its duties, that he had been "following the law for several years," was answered by a wag: "Yes; but at such a distance that you will never overtake it!"

Anecdote of Dr. Young.—As the doctor was walking in his garden, at Welwyn, in company with two ladies, one of whom he afterwards married, a servant came to tell him a gentleman wished to speak with him. "Tell him," says the doctor, "I am too happily engaged to change my situation." The ladies insisted that he should go, as his visitor was a man of rank, his patron and his friend. As persuasions, however, had no effect, one took him by the right arm, the other by the left, and led him to the garden gate, when, finding resistance was vain, he bowed, laid his hand on his heart, and in that expressive manner for which he was so remarkable, spoke the following lines:

Thus Adam look'd, when from the garden driven,
And thus disputed orders sent from heaven.
Like him I go; but yet to go am loth;
Like him I go—for angels drove us both.
Hard was his fate; but mine still more unkind:
His Eve went with him, but mine stays behind!

A celebrate wit made one of his happiest jokes when he heard that Bishop, who had been sent to Portsmouth, preparatory to transportation for life, had escaped. "Gad, Sir," said he, "he must have been an *Arch Bishop* to do that, and yet his dislike to the *See* is quite unaccountable."

Superstition of Sailors.—In London, last week, a Mr. Smith, at a meeting of the Bethel Union Society, in illustration of the ignorance of sailors in general, related several anecdotes. He produced a charm, which a poor sailor bought to cure the ague by wearing it on his breast. It contained these words: "When Jesus saw the cross on which he was to be crucified, he trembled." The Jew asked him whether he had got the ague? He said, "Whosoever shall bear the words of mine on his breast, shall never have ague no more." Mr. Smith next read several advertisements, from newspapers, about children's *culls* to be sold to seafaring men, many of whom believed, that if they had a *caul*, they should never be drowned. He also told of a priest at Calao, who came on board to sell charms to keep men from being shot. Sailors, Mr. Smith added, knew little or nothing about sectarianism. One of them heard the words "Calvinism" and "Arminianism," and asked a messmate what they meant? His messmate replied that they were French names for two ropes which came from the top-mast through the futtock-shrouds, and fastened below the fore-mast.

Hydrophobia.—A traveller from Greece has communicated to the French Academy a mode of treatment employed in Thrace, in cases of the bite of mad animals. It consists in making incisions under the tongue, at any period of the disease, and without any regard to the appearance of the ordinary pustules there. This remedy is regarded in Thrace, as so infallible, that no apprehensions of hydrophobia are entertained in that country.

Benefit of a Monosyllable.—At the Old Bailey, Thomas Aslett took the benefit of the following quibble, started from the Bench.—The prisoner was charged with stealing a letter from the Post Office containing a sovereign, while in the employment of that establishment as a letter carrier. The evidence clearly proved the theft charged in the indictment, and the prisoner was seen to take the property in the Post Office, and was secured. The Chief Justice was of opinion, that it required the property (according to the act of Parliament) should be taken from the Post Office, and not in the Post Office; and the prisoner was acquitted! Thus, had the prisoner but crossed the threshold, his death would have been inevitable. Nice distinctions!

Diogenes being asked, the biting of what beast was most dangerous? Answered, "If you mean wild beasts, 'tis the slanderer's; if tame ones, the flatterer's."

A Judge.—A grave magistrate was sitting at table between two young coxcombs, who

took it into their heads to attempt making him the butt of their ridicule. "Gentlemen," said the Judge, "I plainly perceive your design; but, to save unnecessary trouble, I must beg leave to give you a just idea of my character. Be it known to you, therefore, that I am not precisely a fool, nor altogether a knave, but as you see something between both."

A medical student being asked where he procured some skeletons, replied that he raised them.

UNION INN.

No. 35 Leonard-street, near Chapel-street.

C. BOYER returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since the opening of the above Establishment; and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by paying strict attention to the wishes and comforts of his patrons.
New-York, June 14th, 1827.

NICHOL S PIERSON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Colour, that his MEAD GARDEN, No 13, Delancey-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of genteel and respectable persons of colour.

No admittance for unprotected females.
New-York, June 1st, 1827. 13

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,
No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

JAMES LAW,

FIRST RATE COAT DRESSER,

177 William-street, New-York.

CONTINUES to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest possible manner. He also makes, alters and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

* His mode of dressing clothes is by STEAM SPOONGING, which he has followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this he engages to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.

May 8. 9-3m

"BEAUTY AND COMFORT."

UNITED STATES' SCOURING, AND

STEAM SPOONGING.

JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Senes, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Spousing, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stains caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second hand Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes.

TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.
April 20, 1827.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.
Inquiry of S. E. CORNISH, No. 6, Varick-street, New-York, March 20.

ECONOMY IS NOT FARSIMONY.

S. MOLLESTON & J. ROBINSON,

TAILORS and Clothes Dressers, respectfully

announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver-st.) where they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and which it will be their study to continue to merit by punctuality and superior workmanship.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the newest fashions.—Gentlemen and Ladies' Garments, Habits, and Mantles, dressed and repaired with despatch, and in the best manner.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Mr. S. MOLLESTON can accommodate from six to eight Gentlemen Boarders.

B. F. HUGHES' SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

In this school will be taught
READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
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HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller.
New-York, March 14. 1

DISEASES CURED.

THE Piles. Dysentery, all kinds of Wounds, and Bruises; also a remedy for the growing in of the toe nails, for oppression of the lungs, fistulas, and the bite of a mad dog, if application be made within twelve hours, by
SARAH GREEN, Indian Doctoress,
12 Collocott-street.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent Land, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION"

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1827.

[VOL. I--NO. 13.]

EUROPEAN COLONIES IN AMERICA.

[We recommend to the attentive perusal of our readers, the following extract from an interesting work, entitled "America, or a General Survey," &c. &c. By a citizen of the United States.]

The republic of Hayti, without belonging precisely to the class of European colonies in America, seems to hold its independence by a somewhat doubtful tenure, (the price that is to be given for it being not yet paid,) and may be considered with propriety in the same section. Notwithstanding the very questionable character of the late transaction with France, (which does, however, quite as little honour to that powerful kingdom as to its colony,) the example of Hayti has been upon the whole of a nature to encourage the expectations of the friends of humanity, in regard to the capacity of the black race, for self-government and the arts and habits of a civilized life. It would be difficult indeed to assign any sufficient ground for the supposition of an essential inferiority in this branch of the human family, or in fact of any real inequality among the varieties of the species indicated by their differences of colour, form, or physical structure. If (which may well be doubted) such a prejudice has ever prevailed among enlightened men, it is probably rare at present, and may be expected to become continually more and more so. There are no facts, as far at least as I am acquainted with the subject, which authorise the conclusion that any one of the several varieties of our race is either intellectually or morally superior or inferior to the rest, and there are certainly enough to attest the contrary.—Each great division of the species has had in its turn the advantage in civilization, that is in industry, wealth, and knowledge, and the power they confer; and during this period of conscious triumph, each had doubtless been inclined to regard itself as a favoured race, endowed by nature and Providence with an essential superiority over all the others.—But on reviewing the course of history, we find this accidental difference uniformly disappearing after a while, and the sceptre of civilization passing from the hands of the supposed superior race into those of some other, before inferior, which claims in its turn, for a while, a similar distinction. As respects the immediate question, it would seem from even a slight examination, that the blacks, (whether of African or Asiatic origin) have not only a fair right to be considered as naturally equal to men of any other colour, but are even not without some plausible pretensions to a claim of superiority. At the present day they are doubtless, as far as we have any knowledge of them, much inferior to the whites, and have been so for several centuries; but at more than one preceding period, they have been for a length of time at the head of civilization and political power, and must be regarded as the real authors of most of the arts and sciences which give us at present the advantage over them. While Greece and Rome were yet barbarous, we find the light of learning and improvement emanating from this, by supposition, degraded and accursed continent of Africa, out of the midst of this very woolly haired, flat nosed, thick lipped, coal black race, which some persons are tempted to station at a pretty low intermediate point between men and monkeys. It is to Egypt, if to any nation, that we must look as the real *antiqua mater* of the ancient and modern refinement of Europe.—The colonies that civilized Greece, the founders of Argos, Athens, Delphi, and so forth, came from Egypt, and for centuries afterwards their descendants constantly returned to Egypt as the source and centre of civilization. There it was that the generous and stirring spirits of those days, Pythagoras, Homer, Solon, Herodotus, Plato, and the rest, made their noble journeyings of intellectual and moral discovery, as ours now make them in England, France, Germany, and Italy.—The great lawgiver of the Jews was prepared for his divine mission by a course of instruction in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. But Egypt, as we know from Herodotus who travelled there, was peopled at that time by a black race with woolly hair; and the historian adds in the same passage, that these physical qualities were also proper to so many other nations, that they hardly formed a distinction. It appears in fact, that the whole

south of Asia and north of Africa were then possessed by a number of powerful, polished, and civilized communities of kindred origin, differing among themselves in some points of their outward conformation, but all black.—Ethiopia, a country of which the history is almost entirely shrouded in the night of ages and of which we know little or nothing, except that it must have been in its day a seat of high civilization and great power, probably the fountain of the improvement of Egypt and western Asia, was inhabited by blacks. It then comprehended the country on both sides of the Red Sea, whence the Ethiopians are said by Homer to be divided into two parts. The great Assyrian empires of Babylon and Nineveh, hardly less illustrious than Egypt in arts and arms, were founded by Ethiopian colonies, and peopled by blacks. Hence it was a doubtful question, at a time when the historical traditions of these countries had become a little obscure, whether the famous black Prince Memnon who served among the auxiliaries on the side of Troy, at the siege of that city by the Greeks, was a native of Babylon or Ethiopia proper, and he was claimed as a citizen in both these places. Strabo tells us that the whole of Assyria south of Mount Taurus, (including, besides Babylon and Nineveh, Phenicia, Tyre, and all Arabia,) was inhabited by blacks; but there seems to have been some mixture of whites among them, for the Jews fall within this region, and the Arabs of the present day, although dark, can hardly be called black. These, like the Medes and Persians, who were also white, were probably colonies of the white Syrians, described by the same author as dwelling beyond Mount Taurus, which had emigrated to the south. But Palestine or Canaan, before its conquest by the Jews, is represented in Scripture, as well as other histories, as peopled by blacks, and hence it follows that Tyre and her colony Carthage, the most industrious, wealthy, and polished states of their time, were of this colour. In these swarthy regions were first promulgated the three religions which have exercised the strongest influence on the fortunes of the world, two of which we receive as divine revelations; and, as far as human agency was concerned in it, we must look to Egypt as the original fountain of our faith, which, though developed and completed in the new Testament, reposes on the basis of the old. This consideration alone should suffice with Christians to rescue the black race and the continent they inhabit, from any suspicion of inferiority. It appears, in short, that this race, from the period immediately following the deluge down to the conquest of Assyria and Egypt by the Persians, and the fall of Carthage, enjoyed a decided preponderance throughout the whole ancient western world.

(To be Continued.)

HISTORY OF SLAVERY.

As maxims which have received the sanction of several successive generations, are frequently admitted with little examination; so practices which can be traced through every period of history, are sometimes considered as the necessary result of our physical or moral organization. It is probable that few opinions are long admitted, or extensively diffused, which have no analogy to truth; and that few practices become woven into the texture of society, unless closely allied with the wants or propensities of man. It is certain, however, that the institutions of society, and the maxims of government, are more dependent upon the characters of the people, than upon their intrinsic conformity to justice or to truth.

If the existence of an institution, through a long succession of ages, could be admitted as evidence of its justice or expediency, perhaps the slavery of the present day might find in the conduct of those who lived before us, some kind of justification. This, like every other institution of human society, must vary its shades, with the changing condition and character of the people; yet in this, as in many other cases, causes and effects are reciprocal. The characters of the people are, in a great measure, moulded by the maxims and institutions of society.—Among a barbarous people, practices spring up which could never originate in the midst of improved and enlightened communities; but which, when once established, are hard to

to eradicate, and often continue, the tares and brambles, of highly civilized society. To this cause may be traced the irreconcilable anomalies, with which the laws and usages of the most polished communities are so frequently marked; and which not only bear in their features the lineaments of their birth, but tend to perpetuate the barbarism in which they originated.

In studying the history of slavery, as it existed among the nations of antiquity, we must reflect that conditions essentially different, are often expressed by a common appellation—and that a definition drawn from the principles and practice of our own age and country, would seldom be correct if applied to the ages and nations under review.

In what period of the existence of our race, man first instituted a claim to the unrequited services of his fellow man, is not easily determined;—or whether personal slavery constituted a part of the violence with which the antediluvian world was filled.* Probably, personal servitude followed close in the steps of those mighty hunters, who in the primitive ages, deluged the earth with blood. The earliest trace of its existence, is associated with the first military enterprise which history has recorded. Gen. xiv. This, however, was evidently a national, rather than a personal bondage.

That a species of slavery existed during the patriarchal ages, is obvious from the history of Abraham, though unquestionably modified by the simplicity of the times. If we suppose the men servants and maid servants whom Abraham possessed, to have been slaves, bought from his neighbours, or the descendants of slaves, born in his own house, and held in servitude from hereditary right, we must admit that they were subject to a patriarchal, rather than a magisterial authority. Of these, the first that attracts our notice was Eleazar of Damascus, whom Abraham considered for a time as his heir, Gen. xv. 2, 3. If this Eleazar was, as generally supposed, the servant whom Abraham employed to procure a wife for his son, he must, in station and authority, have been subordinate to none but the master of the family.—Even Isaac himself, at the age of forty must have been subject to his direction. Gen. xxiv. 3, 6. That not only the eldest servant that ruled over all that he had, but his servants generally, were treated with a degree of confidence, to which the slavery of our day affords but few parallels, may be inferred from the slavery with which they pursued and defeated the plunderers of Sodom. That they were parties to the same covenant, and votaries to the same religion with their master, is also abundantly manifest. Gen. xvii. 26, 27.

We are expressly informed that Abraham's servants were born in his house or bought with money of the stranger, but by what means, or under what circumstances, they were rendered objects of sale, is left unexplained. That captivity in war was, in subsequent ages, the most prolific source of slavery, appears probable from the nature of the case, and this opinion is confirmed by the direct testimony of Herodotus and others. In the patriarchal times, when detached families migrated from place to place, as convenience or fancy might suggest, subject to no municipal regulations, and bound by no political ties, the authority of fathers and masters could not be strictly defined. In both it was probably the result of general consent, rather than specific regulation.—That the paternal authority was understood to extend to the life of the child, either in the punishment of crimes, or the exercise of arbitrary power, appears obvious, from the sentence passed upon Tamar by her father-in-law, (Gen. xxxviii. 24.) and the proposal of Reuben, to make the lives of his sons the forfeit, in case he should fail to fulfil his engagement. (xlii. 37.) The facility with which the sale of Joseph was effected, seems to authorise the conclusion that a traffic in the persons of men was not then new, and that little inquiry was made with regard to the authority of the sellers. The subsequent part of his history likewise demonstrates that the slavery of that day opposed no insuperable

barriers to the attainment of eminence and power. Even in the family of the master who bought him, he occupied, not a servile but a highly confidential station. Anterior to the time of Moses, when the institution of slavery was brought under specific regulations, the servant, whether purchased or domestic, appears as a part of the patriarchal household, equally with the sons an object of religious care, (Gen. xviii. 19; xxv. 2, 3.)

The servitude to which the descendants of Jacob were subjected during their residence in Egypt, however severe and degrading, must have been of a national, rather than a personal, character. The right of private property and the maintenance of their religion and laws, do not appear to have been further invaded by their Egyptian lords, than by the rigorous exactness of their unrequited labour. In what manner these burdens were imposed upon the Israelites is not clearly explained, though from their undisturbed possession of the most fruitful part of the land, and the numerous flocks and herds which they held, we may safely conclude that a large part of their labour must have been of the agricultural and pastoral kind, and probably applied to their own exclusive benefit. The servile labours were expressly, those which required the persons engaged in them to be separated from their families and farms; and hence we may conclude that a levy was made from among the Hebrew men, who were employed in the manufacture of bricks and the erection of the cities which Pharaoh required them to build. A levy or tribute of men, though probably much less severe, was afterwards made in the time of Solomon, when engaged in the magnificent structures which distinguished his reign. (1 Kings, v. 13, 14.) Here we may observe that these drafts of men from the Hebrew families, would naturally subject the women to a larger portion of the labour usually performed by the other sex, than would otherwise have fallen to their share, and hence their superior hardihood, and the consequent rapidity of national increase, may be naturally and satisfactorily explained in strict accordance with the text, the more they afflicted them, the more they multiplied and grew.

From this view of the subject, we should naturally conclude that the Egyptian bondage, though severely and justly reprobated by the sacred historian, was clear of most of those accompaniments which give to the personal slavery of subsequent ages its most repulsive character. The barbarous order for the destruction of the male children was not the exercise of a master's authority, but a political expedient adopted by an unprincipled tyrant, to keep down a population, which he considered as dangerous to the state.

The Mosaic institutions in relation to servants, though formed and promulgated during their journeying through the Arabian deserts, were obviously designed to apply to the Israelites when settled in the promised land; and therefore to that period of their history; and not to the time when the laws were promulgated, are we to look for their illustration.

How long this was attempted is left unnoticed, but the unparalleled increase of the people, and the great number of men able to bear arms, at the time of their egress from their Egyptian bondage, are conclusive testimonies that the order was of transient continuance or but very partially executed. Admitting the usual chronology, which is confirmed by Josephus, two hundred and fifteen years elapsed between the immigration of Jacob and the departure of his descendants. A duplication in fourteen years would in that time raise his progeny to about 2,294,000 persons. The number of men able to bear arms whom Moses led out of Egypt, exclusive of the tribe of Levi, was 603,550. Now in the state of Pennsylvania, 120, out of a population of 1,037,830, only 150,68 were males between 16 and 45, or not quite 94 in five. Allowing one in five to be included in the Israelitish enumeration, we shall have the whole population 3,017,750 individuals. This number is probably too low; for we may reflect that in a community where the increase was so rapid, there must have been an unusual proportion of children. It therefore appears that the duplication was effected in a time still less than fourteen years. This falls sensibly below the time which some political economists have admitted as the shortest possible period of duplication.

* Slavery, says the learned Horne, vol. III, p. 410, is of very remote antiquity. It existed before the flood. Gen. ix. 25. The passage, however, does not appear to me to sustain the con-

From the general character of the law of Moses, and the terms in which they are expressed, it is obvious that his object was not the establishment of a system of servitude, but the regulation and mitigation of a previously existing institution. And we must not forget that his regulations, on this subject, were to be observed in connexion with the other precepts of the law, and hence the authority of masters was designed to be exercised under a just sense of religious responsibility.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN.

The moral branches of Education can never be successfully taught without the aid of example. Example has, in a great measure, the same influence upon every part of education. Children do little, besides imitating others. Parents who read, will have reading children. Industrious parents will have industrious children. Lying parents will have lying children.

Every child should be taught to pay all his debts, and fulfil all his contracts, exactly in the manner, completely in the value, and punctually at the time. Every child should be discouraged from the propensity to make bargains, so early, so strongly, and so universally visible. He should be discouraged, also, from every wish to make what is called a good bargain; the common source of all cheating; and should be taught that he is bound to render an equivalent for what he receives. Every bargain disadvantageous to himself, he should scrupulously fulfil. Everything which he has borrowed he should be obliged to return, unimpaired, at the time; and every thing belonging to others which he has lost, he should bequeathed to replace.

The minds of children may easily be rendered kind by a wise calculation; and by the want of it, will easily become unfeeling and cruel. Children should be taught the first moment they are capable of being taught, a lively tenderness for the feelings, the sufferings and the happiness of all beings (serpents or reptiles not excepted) with whom they are conversant. Every child should be invariably instructed to exercise kindness towards animals, and to shun cruelty, even to an insect.

—Dwight's Theology.

THE TIME TO STUDY.

The silence of night is the friend of contemplation. Cicero was fond of night studies. Many other great men have found this indispensable to success in the paths of literature and science. Franklin often stole from his bed, in wakeful moments to record the suggestions of his mind. While the multitude sleep, and the sound of their occupations has ceased, and the streets are solitary, and there is no noise but that of the cricket within, or the murmuring of the winds, the pattering of the rain, or the howling of dogs without; then the soul is self-collected, and calmly examines the subjects that present themselves for reflection; then is the time for the man of study to trim his lamp and converse with the sages who have gone before him, or those of his own times, who have given to the world the fruits of their invention or experience; then is the time to converse with the Patriarchs and Apostles, whose works are metaphorically and happily styled "the fountains of living waters;" with the sages who have elicited the great truths of science, or of art; with those sacred and profane authors, whose works taken together, enlarge the understanding, and fortify the soul, to perform the duties and sustain the vicissitudes of life. The professed scholar, or the mere gentleman, who improves this portion of his time in the way we are speaking of, instead of snoring it off on his pillow, will soon find that it gives him a decided advantage in conversation over those who prefer unnecessary sleep to the cultivation of letters; besides the innate satisfaction that is the happy and unalloyed consequence of time well spent. These remarks are intended chiefly for the young, who have not yet formed their habits, and may therefore learn to steal from sleep, some of that precious time too much of which she now seizes upon from all classes. Old men cannot be expected to change their habits, though the experiment of getting rid of a bad habit for a good one, is always worth trying. Sometimes it may succeed, however old and inveterate the bad habit may have become. But let no youth fear or doubt his capacity to conquer any failing which has overtaken him: let him meet the enemy in earnest, and he will be sure to triumph. Trim the midnight lamp, then, ye sleeping youth, who nobly aim to do your duty to God and to your fellow-men. Heaven will crown your labours with success; and future times may hold you as the saviours of a sinking land.—*Antidote.*

"To the right a little, pull to the right, Ned," said my left hand neighbor, in a short ride upon a certain errand a few days ago.—I pulled to the right accordingly, without knowing for what purpose, but, casting my eye into the road on our left, I discovered a land tortoise making his way directly under the wheel of the gig, with that obstinate ignorance of danger which seems peculiar to some animals of the brute creation. But the pull to the right saved the poor fellow, and the wheel just past near enough to alarm him, without "hurting even a hair of his head," as my uncle Toby would say. We drove on at a smart pace, each of us no doubt, musing on the adventure—my friend perhaps congratulating himself with that secret and indecipherable pleasure which every man feels at the performance of a virtuous action, and I musing on the considerate humanity of his disposition, which seemed studious to avoid destroying even the meanest among God's infinity of creatures.

If all the world, thought I, were as deeply impressed with the absolute sin of wantonly destroying the lives of inoffensive animals, as my friend; and were equally cautious to prevent the unnecessary infliction of pain upon the silent and uncomplaining brute creation, needless would be the thousand laws to lessen it, and to what a gratifying extent would the miseries of the dumb be reduced. We should then see no more reports of trials for the brutal beating of horses over the mouth, and the long catalogue of similar barbarities. Hogarth would never have found incidents for his inimitable series of prints descriptive of the "Progress of Cruelty,"—beginning with cock-fighting, and proceeding through a regular ascent in crime to murder and the gallows finished the portrait of "Cruelty in Perfection." It seems to be forgotten—if it was ever known—

"That the poor beetle which we tread upon,
In corporal suffering feels a pang as great
As when a giant dies."

When my uncle Toby at last caught the fly which had been buzzing about his face for an hour, with that provoking perseverance peculiar to a fly—though he had fairly, and very naturally, raised the ire of my uncle, yet instead of crushing him to atoms at a grasp, remember what was the remark of the humane uncle Toby—Taking the fly to the window, he raised it and exclaimed, "There is room enough in the world for thee and me—Go poor devil, get thee gone!"—and the now liberated captive flew off, exulting in his wings, bearing, perhaps, (to adopt the idea of the same pathetic author,) up to heaven's chaucery, and delivering to the recording angel, the story of the good man's unsuspected mercy.—*Bucks Co. Patriot.*

GOV. TOMPKIN'S LETTER TO THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

"Gentlemen—In my last public communication to the Legislature, I had the honor to advert to the present happy condition of our country, and to intimate that the existing state of society, and the general disposition of mankind seemed propitious to the promotion of the interests of literature, religion, freedom and humanity.

"I will now take the liberty of submitting to the legislature, whether the dictates of humanity, the reputation of the state, and a just sense of gratitude to the Almighty, for the many favours he has conferred on us as a nation, do not demand that the reproach of slavery be expunged from our statute book.

"No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some tokens of providential agency.

"The same divine munificence which called forth this effusion of gratitude from the father of his country, twenty-seven years ago, has been equally, if not more conspicuous, in every subsequent stage of our advancement in prosperity and renown. What more acceptable can a grateful and enlightened people make to the heavenly Father, than so great a benefit, than an emancipating from bitter servitude, a vast portion of his creatures which still continued to be held in unjust and cruel bondage by civilized and independent freemen.

"I do therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend to the legislature, to establish some future day, not more remote than the 4th of July, 1827, on which slavery shall cease in this state. Before the arrival of that period most coloured persons born previous to the 4th of July, 1793, (and others are now free by the existing laws,) will have become of very little value to their owners, indeed many of them will, by that time, have become an expensive burden.

"To fix a day thus remote for general emancipation, will consequently impair in a very small degree, any private right, and will, at the same time, be consistent with the humanity and justice of a free and prosperous people.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, 13th Jan 1827.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

We take the liberty of publishing, (without the knowledge of the writer) the following very interesting letter, received from a gentleman of high and deserved standing in Albany; from whom we hope to hear frequently. We call the attention of our readers to the contents of the letter, as being highly important to our community. The writer has our thanks.

ALBANY, July 9, 1827.

DEAR SIR,

I have had the pleasure of receiving two numbers of "FREEDOM'S JOURNAL." I am much pleased with the design, and so far as I have seen, the execution of it.

No man since the Christian era, has engaged in a more important enterprise, than the one you have commenced. To restore to their proper place in the scale of beings a degraded, demoralising and suffering portion of the human race, is a work, which, if achieved, will command the admiration and applause of all benevolent beings, both in heaven and earth.

We have Foreign and Domestic Missionary Societies, Benevolent Societies, and Societies for the amelioration of the Jews; but we have not except in the city of New-York, any organized associations for the amelioration of the condition of the poor blacks.—Even our pious clergymen, in their exhortations and religious consolations, when they condescend to favour the coloured people with attentions, are always careful to represent them as an inferior race of beings. They exhort them to resignation, but are careful not to afford them any prospect of elevating their condition by their virtue and merit.—Such advice is more injurious than beneficial.

You have taken the true and correct ground. You give the coloured man to understand, that he ought not to undervalue himself, in consequence of his complexion. That he ought to acknowledge no superiority, but that of age, knowledge and virtue.

The accumulation of individual wealth by honest industry, frugality and good calculation, should be pressed upon the mind of the rising coloured generation. Good principles, a good education and wealth, will very soon break down the barriers between them and the white population. They should be cautioned against associating with the immoral part of the whites.

Societies ought to be formed, of Coloured People, in all the older counties in this state, in which premiums should be awarded to those who distinguish themselves most in the acquisition of knowledge, and habits of industry and economy. The total annihilation of slavery in the Union, depends much, very much, on the conduct of the coloured population of New-York. The situation of our African population in this state, and nation, has for several years past pressed with the most painful anxiety upon my mind. I rejoice, that the prospect begins to brighten.

I enclose you FIVE DOLLARS, and will thank you to send me the first fifteen numbers of your paper, and continue to send the paper weekly.

Allow me to request you to reflect, on the subject of the formation of County Societies, of coloured people, and a general State Society. The County Societies to report to the State Society. I am just at this time pressed with my business, which must be my apology for this hasty scribble.

Rev. Samuel E. Cornish.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

MEMBERS EDITORS—

I think you have hardly done justice, to Mr. HAMILTON'S Oration, delivered on the 4th inst. Without pretending to superiority of judgment, I cannot but think it merited a higher character, than that of a *plain, sensible piece of composition*. It indeed lacked a classical finish, and one or two positions assumed by him, might be objected to, but certainly few Orationists exhibit more mind. It was distinguished throughout for originality and beauty, and in some passages was truly sublime. It was peculiarly happy, in the tribute of respect and gratitude, which he paid to the founders of the Abolition Society in general, and to the memories of John Murray, Junr. and Robert Downe.

His reasoning upon the inconsistency of men holding slaves, and at the same time, declaring in the most solemn manner, that all men are born equal, and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, was masterly. I hope his oration will be published. It was listened to with so much interest, and has been spoken of in such strong terms of ap-

probation, that I am sure every one who hears it, would be glad to procure a copy. For myself, I was too much gratified to sit down quietly, and let the public suppose, (as I feared they would from your notice) that it was but an indifferent performance. It was indeed highly creditable to him, and to all the people of colour; and showed that if Mr. H. had had the benefit of a liberal education, he would have ranked among the first class of learned men.

I think also, that the musical performance of the day, deserve honourable notice.—The pieces were well adapted to the occasion and performed, (considering the deficiency of instruments) very finely. The young woman, who sung the solo, has a voice exceedingly clear and powerful. The sentiments of the piece as sung by her, thrilled through the hearts of the audience. I understand she is not yet 16 years of age. She should be encouraged to cultivate her talents. No doubt with suitable instructions, she would make a first rate vocalist.

A. DITOR.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL. WILKINSVILLE, (VA.)

A respectable number of the Coloured Inhabitants of Fredericksburgh, assembled in this village, on the 4th inst. in commemoration of the birth-day of Liberty in the State of New-York. The fourth of July, 1827, is a memorable epoch, and ought ever to be dear to the minds of the present, and succeeding descendants of the African race. Its return should be annually celebrated.—And amidst the festivities of the day, we should not forget to render thanks to Almighty God, for his great kindness towards us.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Isaac N. Cary. The company then sat down to an excellent dinner at which Mr. Edward D. Baptist, officiated as President, and Mr. Alexander Duncan, as Vice-President. Mr. Isaac N. Cary was then appointed Secretary. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank, with much cheering.

By Mr. Wm. Duncan. The coloured citizens of Fredericksburgh.—Their disinterested zeal in commemorating the final Abolition of Slavery in our State of New-York.

By Mr. Edward D. Baptist. May Virginia, and her slave states, show to the people of Colour on the 4th of July, 1828, that they have approved the principles which they have approved in the Legislature of New-York, on the 4th of July, 1827.

By Mr. James Wilkins. The Legislature of New-York.—Ensured for casting of the vote of the slave.

By Mr. Charles Davis. May the Anchor now cast for Freedom, by the State of New-York, sink deeply in the breasts of our Southern States.

By Mr. Alexander Duncan. The State of New-York.—May it long be remembered by the descendants of Africa.

By Mr. John Liverpool. The 4th of July 1827. By Mr. Elijah Rollings. Success to men, and freedom to slaves.

By Mr. I. N. Cary. Cornish & Russwurm, Editors of Freedom's Journal.—Justly entitled to the gratitude of their brethren: may they never want patronage to sustain them in advocating the cause of a much injured people.

The memory of Rufus King.
By Wm. Briscoe. Liberty, Freedom, and Equality.

Haile Columbia, happy land.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JULY 13.

I think it not amiss to inform our readers of the absence of my colleague, Mr. Russwurm, who is on a tour to the Eastern, and that they may pardon any deficiency in the present Number.

The Account of the Celebration in Baltimore, on the Fourth, came too late for insertion this week. It shall appear in our next.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

We should before this have noticed the Celebration of the Annual Festival of St. John's Day, by the BREXER LODGE, No. 1, City of New-York, but for the Secretary's delay in furnishing the Toasts. And as his avocations still prevent his complying with our requests, we proceed to inform our readers that, that intent, yet prosperous institution, met, in their Masonic-Room, on the morning of the 25th ult. and moved in to Zion Church, where a large and attentive audience were highly entertained by a very appropriate and eloquent address, from Rev. B. F. Hughes, and by excellent Music. After which, the Brotherhood partook of a elegant Dinner. We are not members of the fraternity, and therefore know nothing of their mysteries, yet from that very respectable institution, we anticipate the most happy result.

A large number of our brethren, who had deemed it proper to celebrate the final Abolition of Slavery in this State, by a public Procession, assembled on the morning of the 5th inst. in the vicinity of St. John's Park. The procession was joined by several Societies from Brooklyn, together with a number of newly liberated slaves. The several coloured bands in this city and Brooklyn, were employed upon the occasion. About noon, the whole Procession, under the command of Mr. Samuel Hardenburgh, marshal of the day, took up the line of march, and after passing through some of the principal streets, proceeded to Zion Church, where an oration was delivered by Mr. John Mitchell. Not having been present, we can say nothing of its merits. We cannot but express our satisfaction, at the great degree of order observed throughout the day. The procession was very large, numbering near two thousand, and notwithstanding the great concourse from the neighbouring places, the day passed off without disturbance.

PROPRIETY OF CONDUCT.

Of the many important subjects, which merit our consideration as reasonable beings, none deserves more notice than propriety of conduct. There is a portion of it, which becomes every station in life. What is proper for one, can never be for another, much below it. It may be judicious and economical, for the man of wealth to wear cloth ten or twelve dollars a yard, when it certainly would be improper, and inconsiderate, for one whose earnings might not amount to more than the same sum per month, to follow his example. There are many minor things of the like nature, which must force themselves to every man's mind, upon the least consideration of the subject.

We fear, that as much stress, has not been laid upon this subject, as it deserves. It is the only standard, by which, we poor short sighted mortals, can judge of the consistency, or inconsistency, of a man's conduct. As bad as the world is, if a man's outward conduct has been marked by the rules of propriety, economy and virtue; in the hour of adversity and trouble, he will always find friends, able and willing to assist him. So that if no other reward attended the practice of this virtue; (I must consider it one,) this alone would be some motive for action: with every one who has the public good of his brethren at heart; this must, however, be a minor consideration.

Riches may procure the man of wealth the gaze of the multitude; but propriety of conduct, befitting his station, their respect. Dress may serve the poor man, in place of his neighbour's wealth; but like the daw in the fable, he will find to his sorrow in the end, whenever troubles or calamities befall him, that his equals will be more ready to pluck his "borrowed feathers," and leave him exposed to the chilling blasts of winter; than, Samaritan-like, to shelter, clothe and feed him. This is human nature; and though it becomes us, to mourn over man's frailty generally, visible in our daily conversation with the world; still, there are many instances, in which sorrows and troubles, poverty and contempt, have been brought on by a total disregard of all the rules of propriety of conduct.

The world has a right to expect certain things from each of its members, which, every man in civilized society, must allow to be just and reasonable. No man is too insignificant not to perform his part. No part of the human frame is useless: no member of society should be so. The untutored savage in the midst of the wilderness, whose eyes have never beheld the dwellings of civilized man, as far as his ideas of "world" extend, is aware that there are certain duties which he owes to his tribe, and which he feels willing to perform. The great object of enquiry now from some may be, what are these imperative duties, upon which so much stress is laid? The performance of our duty, in whatever situation divine Providence in his wisdom may have placed us, with faithfulness and propriety; honouring those unto whom he

nour is due; living peaceably with all the world; doing justice to all men; and avoiding every thing, which, in our candid opinion, has the least tendency, to bring our body still lower in public estimation.

Many things, which, in our estimation, are mere trifles, appear not so, in the eyes of a prejudiced community. There can be no harm in smoking in the streets, so long as the laws permit it; in dressing to the very extent of our purses; in assuming as much as possible the manners of our superiors: there is no crime committed by doing either; but the great question is, are they becoming? do our true friends esteem us more highly, for putting on such airs, and being still every thing, but what we have a desire to be? No man of colour can be so foolish as to persuade himself or others, that he can have a favourable effect on the minds of our friends. That we are generally ignorant, is no excuse—we all know what is becoming, and what is not.

Placed as we are in society, propriety of conduct, never was more essential to any people than to us. Daily facts convince us, that we stand in daily need of it. Is a man of colour guilty of some indecorous conduct in the streets? Our whole body is considered as wanting in decorum; though the reflecting part are as much opposed to such proceedings, as the very men who pass judgment upon them. We know not why in judging of us, no distinction is ever made between the good and the bad—the virtuous and the vicious. Can we impute it to aught but prejudice? Degraded, and ignorant, and vicious, as our people may be generally; our most inveterate enemies cannot suppose that all are so, without a single exception. There are good and bad among all nations; and having our proportion of the latter, why should our virtuous be branded with contempt and ignominy for the misconduct of our guilty? Let them who pass sweeping judgment upon us, answer these reasonable queries. Let them show us, by what rule of justice and equity, they are guided in their decisions. We wish not to hide the faults of our brethren—but to correct them—to render our whole body more respectable—to be the channel of communication with such advice as may be given in a friendly manner—to be a "wall of fire" around them against the envenomed darts of pretended friends—to be champions in their defence against the attacks of open and mainly foes. Constituted as the present state of society is, with many who feel towards our whole body, the most violent prejudices; who are nearly as ignorant, and differing but little in aught but the fairness of their skins; it becomes our imperative duty to do nothing which shall have the least tendency to excite these prejudices; but rather to strive as much as we can, to allay them. Could we always see the certain consequences of our actions, we should need no rules. Our own sagacity would be a sufficient guide. Actions not criminally wrong, are not morally right. It becomes not persons in humble life, to walk as men who look not forward to the future; as men, who are not subject to all the infirmities of human nature; nor as men, upon whom the eyes of society are not fixed, with a determination to scrutinize the purest of their actions.

(To be Continued.)

Domestic News.

Cherokees.—The following is an extract of a letter, giving a brief account of a journey made through the country of the Cherokee Indians. "We saw several houses built of hewn stones, superior to any we had ever seen before. The people seemed to have more money than the whites in our settlements; they are better clothed. The women were weaving, the men cultivating corn, and raising beef and pork in abundance—butter and milk every where. "We were at an election of delegates among the Cherokees, to form a constitution. They were orderly, and well behaved. No whiskey was allowed."

The criminal code of South-Carolina has been blamed for some of its savage penalties. It is not

very long since slaves were executed by burning at the stake, for some capital crimes; and one of their papers states, that a man who was lately arrested for grand larceny, bears the fresh marks of branding, inflicted a short time ago for the same offence. Punishments may be severe, and yet tend to foster crimes. A strenuous effort was made at the last session of the legislature of that state, to effect some improvements in their penal code.

NEW-HAVEN.—On the 5th inst. the people of colour, in union with their brethren in N. York, celebrated the emancipation of their race from slavery, in that great and important state. A procession was formed, and public exercises were held in the African church in Temple st. at which Mr. N. S. Jocelyn, a philanthropist, warmly engaged in the cause, assisted—and a short and animated address was delivered by Mr. John Creed, a man of colour. Another person, who we do not know, officiated on the occasion, and exhibited a fictitious zeal without any substantial knowledge. Such a one does more injury to a good cause than a dozen sensible men can repair with twice the labour. He would be better engaged in some manual exercise, the fruits of which might be more advantageous to himself, and to the cause which he has unfortunately espoused.—*C. Herald.*

The Albany papers mention, that the fourth of July was celebrated by the Africans, of that county and the surrounding ones, by a large procession to the Second Baptist Church, an oration, &c. and that the proceedings were conducted with a degree of order and propriety highly creditable. It is gratifying to observe, that this class of inhabitants seem disposed to conduct with as much self-respect on an occasion of this kind; and that the public appear to regard them with so much good will and friendliness. The very becoming spirit which seems to prevail among the coloured people at this period of their history, promises well for the future; and, if it proves permanent, will raise their rank in society and materially promote their happiness and respectability.—*D. Ad.*

COOPERSTOWN.—Connected with the events of the Fourth, the celebration of the day by the Coloured People, as the one fixed upon by Statute for the abolition of Slavery in this State, ought not to pass unnoticed. They met, to the number of about sixty, and marched to the Presbyterian Meeting-House, with music and their banner flying, where an Address was delivered by Hayden Waters, stamped throughout with much good sense and correct observation of the character and habits of his coloured brethren. Curiosity had led rather a large assemblage of white citizens to be auditors of so novel a scene, and we venture to say, that not one of them left the church without having been gratified with the very appropriate matter furnished by the speaker. His advice, if practised, would prove a blessing to the African race, as it inculcated the necessity of sobriety, honesty and industry, together with a proper regard to the education of their children. Every thing was conducted decently, and in order.—*Fr. Journal.*

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Chili, Captain Jenkins, 34 days from Liverpool, and the ship Friends, Capt. Warnack, 34 days from Greenock, arrived on Friday evening; the former brought a London paper of the 29th, and the latter one of the 2d of June.

Public confidence was increasing in the new administration, and the funds have advanced in consequence.

It was rumoured that the King of England, had written to the Duke of Wellington, requesting him to resume the command of the army, which he had declined.

A speedy and powerful intervention in favour of the Greeks was about to take place, so say the French papers.

The annulment of the marriage of E. G. Wakefield to Miss Turner, was before the house of lords on the 29th. Miss T. was examined, and gave her evidence in a distinct and unembarrassed manner. Other witnesses were examined, when Mr. Wakefield addressed the house, and requested a postponement on the ground that he was not prepared, which was not granted, and the evidence was ordered to be printed, and the bill was committed for the next day.

Great sensation was produced in London, on the 29th, in consequence of intelligence from New-York of the misunderstanding between the Brazilian and the United States Governments, and that Mr. Raguet had demanded his passports.

The captain of the ship Fame, arrived at Liverpool, May 12, from the coast of Africa, and reported that the slave trade was carrying on very briskly, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of British and other vessels to suppress it. His M. S. Esk, recently captured a Spanish schooner, with 450 slaves on board, whom she landed at Sierra Leone.—The frigate Maidstone was in pursuit of a Spanish schooner, of 113 tons, with a cargo of slaves.

Summary.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning last, at 3 o'clock, at Brooklyn, near the Navy Yard, and destroyed four or five wooden buildings.—A young woman, standing on the edge of South-st. wharf, Philadelphia, awaiting the approach of a friend, was so much startled by the explosion of a cracker, which a mischievous boy threw at her feet, that she fell into the river and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.—*Miles.* A Choctaw Indian, lately shot himself at Natchitoches. He is said to have been a good warrior, but had become intemperate.—Five lads in a sail boat in the Delaware, near Philadelphia, were overtaken by the gust in the afternoon of the 4th inst.; three out of the five were drowned.—A man was killed at Wilmington on the 4th inst. by the firing of a cannon, and another lost his arm.—*A travelling fact.*—The New-York Statesman says, there is a gentleman living in this city, who is in Albany every day in the week, and at home every day but one. The other day he met his brother, who lives in Philadelphia, 12 1/2 hours after the one leaving his house on the Delaware, and the other leaving Albany.—*All the convicts in the State of Rhode Island have petitioned the Legislature for liberation from confinement; these petitions have been received and referred.*—A Virginia paper calculates, that there are 188,000 useless dogs in that state, which consume provisions sufficient to support as many hogs, which would be worth at \$5 each, \$940,000.—Margaret Dix, an Irish woman was murdered in Boston on Monday week, by another woman.—They were disputing about a pint of rum.—Isaac Desha, the murderer of Baker, has been pardoned by his father, Governor Desha. This is Kentucky justice.—The body of a female, holding an infant in her arms, was found in the Delaware on Saturday. They were supposed to be lost from one of the boats on the afternoon of the fourth.—Two young women were recently burned to death from the explosion of a cask of whiskey, from which they were drawing—the fire was communicated from a candle.—A nest of runaway slaves was discovered at the fork of the Alabama and Tombecbe rivers, by a party from Mobile county. Three were shot after a very severe contest, several were taken prisoners and others escaped. They had two cabins and were about to build a Fort.—A woman was committed to prison, charged with having stabbed her husband in a fit of jealousy.—At 12 o'clock on Saturday, the roof of the Fulton Market took fire, and was slightly injured.—Mr. Henry Miller was killed by lightning in Farmington, Conn.—A destructive hurricane occurred in Vincennes, Indiana, in June last. Houses, fences, trees, every thing were laid prostrate.—The trial of the three pirates, accomplices of Tardy, have commenced at Richmond before Chief Justice Marshall.—The towns in the vicinity of New-Haven were visited with a severe hail storm, on the afternoon of the 5th inst. The stones were large and did much damage to trees, grain, and window glasses.—The corner stone of a new meeting house, and the Tremont Theatre was laid in Boston on the 4th inst.—The examination of the Choctaw Academy, at the Blue Springs, Ky. takes place on the 18th and 19th of this month. About 100 boys from the tribes of the Choctaws, Creeks, &c. are at this Academy, some of whom have made considerable progress.—Ann Tracy was run over by a cart in Baltimore. She lived three hours after the accident.—The meeting-house in Athol, Mass. was burnt to the ground on the night of Monday week last, supposed to have been set on fire by some incendiary villain.—A monument has been erected in Boston to the parents of Benjamin Franklin. It is a pyramid twenty-five feet high.—The American Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford contains 130 pupils.—*Great Turtle.*—A turtle weighing nearly five hundred pounds was found to contain 300 eggs, each being about the size of a common hen's egg.—Two brothers named Van Allen murdered a man on Sunday last in Schenectady. The deed was committed in a house of ill fame, and it is said, was caused by a quarrel about a girl who lives there.—Two well dressed females from Chili, were yesterday convicted of stealing goods from Mr. Sexton's store. One of them has a family, and is reputedly connected in Rochester.

DED.

In Charleston, in June last, Mrs. Ann Brown, wife of Mr. Malcolm Brown.

In this city, on the 8th inst. Mr. Job Patience, aged 49.

ALMANAC.

JULY.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's PHASES.
13 Friday, . . .	4 39	7 21	1st Quarter
14 Saturday . .	4 40	7 23	2nd Quarter
15 Sunday . . .	4 41	7 19	3rd Quarter
16 Monday . . .	4 42	7 19	4th Quarter
17 Tuesday . . .	4 43	7 18	5th Quarter
18 Wednesday . .	4 44	7 17	6th Quarter
19 Thursday . . .	4 45	7 16	7th Quarter

Sickness.—Sickness is a sort of early old age; it teaches us a diffidence in our earthly state, and inspires us with the thoughts of a future, better than a thousand volumes of philosophers and divines. It gives so warning a concussion to those props of our vanity, our strength, and youth, that we think of fortifying ourselves within when there is little dependence on our outworks.—*Esop.*

POETRY.

THE GIPSY GIRL'S PROPHECY.

Illustration of an Engraving, by Eaton.

BY WILLIAM G. SIMMS, JUN.

Come, cross my hand with the silver white,
Fair youth, and I will bring,
From the future's realm of hidden night
The unknown, secret thing.

He cross'd her hand, and her dark black eye
Was fix'd upon his own,
And in her face was a majesty,
And in every look, a tone.

"Fond hopes," she said, and her brow grew sad—
"Vain dreams now fill thine eye;
And thy heart is lit with many a glad,
Rich thought of ecstasy."

I mark a changing streak of red
Upon thy cheek, that now
Even as I speak the words, has fled
To crimson o'er thy brow.

So deep, that it will be
Some time, ere Age has well effaced
That mark of pain from thee.
I see, the curling lip of pride—

I view the eye of scorn;
I see, hopes, known to none beside,
All desolate; forlorn!

And in my spirit's prophecy—
I tell thee, Youth, beware,
For thy Hope shall bring no Joy to thee,
And thy Joy shall wake but Care!"

"Nay, Sybil, speak not things so dark,
But, from thy skill, pour forth
The hidden evil, with a mark
From which, my feet may stray."

"Twere all in vain, to tell thee when
Thy passion's might will rise;
As well define, the varying shen
Of summer's evening skies!

But, there's a light within a bow'r—
And there's a barque at sea—
From one thou wilt bear a blushing frow'r,
Which one will wander from thee.
And thou wilt wander, sad and wild—
The lights of reason gone,
More helpless than the outcast child—
More desolate and lone.

And thou wilt call, and none will hear;
Though oftentimes, around
Like voice that's fled, will fill thine ear,
And thou wilt gaze around;

Yet even *thy* wild abstracted eye,
That sees what cannot be,
Will fail, though much it may espy,
That single thing to see.

Again—a power is fair and bright—
But one, more lovely still,
Within that bower shall trim her light,
Till morning's wind grows chill;

A barque is waiting on the sea,
Its idly flapping sail
Seems, for its stay, reproaching thee,
And tempts the fresh'n'g gale.

The morning dawns, and thou art gone,
The slave of passion then;
But thou'll return—alone, alone!
And we—shall meet again."

THE YOUNG INDIAN'S SONG.

I'll lie to the westward, my own native home,
On the breast of the dark rolling river;
My light bark shall dance o'er its waters in foam,
With the force that a strong arm can give her.

I'll lie to the west, to the land of my birth,
And revisit the scenes of my childhood;
I will roam through the glades where my young
arrow first,

Drank the blood of the deer in the wild wood.
I will rush to the arms of my dear Indian girl,
As she comes on the path-way to meet me;
I'll deck her dark locks with the bright shining
pearl,

And her young heart shall throb as she greets me!
I have been to the white world, and found that her
men

Were as pale in their hearts as their faces;
Then welcome ye forests! I never again
Will abandon my home for their places!

Great Spirit, look down on thy red son in love,
Speed my bark o'er the wide lake before me!
And the smoke of my incense shall curl above
The rude altar I raise to adore Thee!"

VARIETIES.

Hamilton's Travels in Colombia.—I was amused (says Col. H.) by a story told me by an English officer in the service of Colombia of one his soldiers, who was an Irishman:—Paddy, walking one day through the streets of Caracacas, chanced to see a dollar on the ground; he kicked it one side with much contempt, exclaiming, with an oath, "I came to the Americans for gold: I'll not tarnish my fingers with silver coin."

"The ladies of Bogota are adorned with emeralds of a peculiarly fine green, and without flaws, which is very rare in those stones, and makes them very valuable. These emeralds are all from the mines of Mousa, where some of the largest in the world have been found, and are now in the possession of the

king of Spain. He has one of so large a size that his majesty uses it as a paper-presser. I was told, that the cure of Mousa had a waistcoat with small emerald buttons, the greater part of which had been found in the crops of fowls and turkeys, picked up by them in their rambles to digest their food."

Henry III. of France, would amuse himself by traversing his capital, with a basket, hanging by a girdle from his neck, out of which peeped the head of half a dozen puppies. And De Thou assures us, that the king annually expended above twelve thousand pounds in the single article of little dogs, besides the sums consumed on monkeys, parrots and other animals. At Eprenon's nuptials he danced in public, while at his waist hung a large chaplet of ivory skulls. In 1537, he frequented public entertainments in female attire, his doublet open, his bosom bare, with a necklace of pearls, and three little capes, as they were then worn by the ladies of the court.

Col. Bodens, who was very fat, being accosted by a man to whom he owed money, with a how do ye do? "Pretty well, thank you; you find I hold my own." "Yes," replied the other, "and mine too, to my sorrow."

Gibbon, the Historian.—It is said of this celebrated man, that when he made love to mademoiselle Curchod, and went down on his knee, she was obliged to ring the bell for the footman to help him up again. It was certainly a chivalrous step for him to take, and more particularly so, as he was very fat. He could not well do more for her, or get into a worse scrape. It was the "knee plus ultra."

A Bull.—A gentleman enquired of an Irish peasant, who it was that lived in a certain house, pointing towards it. "Johnny O'Brien," replied the peasant, "but he does not live there now, for he is dead." "How long has he been dead?" quoth the gentleman. "If he lived till next Monday, he would be dead a fortnight, God rest his soul," was the reply.

Locks and keys were not known in the time of Homer. Bandles were secured with ropes intricately combined; and hence the famous gordian knot. Shoes and stockings were not early known among them. nor buttons, saddles, nor stirrups. Plutarch states that Gracchus caused stones to be erected along the highways, for the convenience of mounting a horse; for at that time stirrups were unknown at Rome.

Tenacity of Life in Fish.—The two following instances of tenacity of life in the shark are recorded by the French traveller, M. L. de Freycinet. A fish of this species, about ten feet long, and from which the head and entrails had been removed, was left upon the deck of a vessel apparently dead. In about ten minutes, the sailors, who were preparing to wash the deck, seized the fish by the tail to drag it forward, when the creature made such violent efforts, as almost to overthrow the persons around it. In the other instance, the animal had been completely eviscerated more than two hours, but sprung up several times upon the deck, when a sailor laid hold of its tail, designing to cut it off with a knife, a hatchet was necessarily had recourse to for the operation.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

Anecdote of Sir Richard Jebb.—Sir Richard being called to see a patient who fancied himself very ill, told him ingeniously what he thought, and declined prescribing, thinking it unnecessary. "Now you are here," said the patient, "I shall be obliged to you, Sir Richard, if you will tell me how I must live, what I must eat, and what I may not." "My directions as to that point," replied Sir Richard, "will be few and simple. You must not eat the poker, shovel or tongs, for they are hard of digestion; nor the bellows, because they are windy; but any thing else you please."

D'Ancoart.—It is the custom to retire from majesty backwards; that is, not to turn the back on royalty. D'Ancoart, a French comedian, after speaking with Lewis XIV. upon some affairs, and walking backward to the top of a flight of stairs, which he did not perceive, the king held him by the arm, and said to him, "Have a care, D'Ancoart; you are going to fall."

A little girl hearing it said that she was born on the King's birth day, took no notice of it at the time, but in a day or two after asked her father if she and the King were twins.

Daniel Dancer.—Daniel Dancer, the miser who possessed an annual income of £3000, after wearing his old hat thirteen years, was prevailed upon to purchase a more decent one from a Jew for a shilling, which instead of wearing as he intended, sold it to a servant for eighteen pence, and was highly gratified by clearing sixpence by the transaction.

UNION HOTEL.

No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine,

OPENED BY

CHARLES SHORT,

For the purpose of accommodating PEOPLE OF COLOUR, Strangers and Citizens, with BOARDING AND LODGING.

By the Day, Week, Month, or longer. He is furnished with every thing to enable him to keep a House of the first-rate kind ever opened in the City of Philadelphia; and will spare no pains to merit the public patronage.

July 25, 1827 18-3m

NICHOLAS PIERSON.

RESPECTFULLY inform the People of Colour, that his MEAD GAR DEN, No 13, Delancey-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of genteel and respectable persons of colour.

No admittance for unprotected females.

New-York, June 1st, 1827. 13

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-handed, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-handed Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,

No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.

N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

JAMES LAW,

FIRST RATE COAT DRESSER,

177 William-street, New-York,

CONTINUES to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest possible manner. He also makes, alters and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His mode of dressing clothes is by STEAM and saxe, which he has followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this he engages to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.

May 8. 9-3m

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."

UNITED STATES' SCOURING, AND

STEAM SPONGING.

JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stains caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second-handed Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low as if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves

The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes

TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on, if requested. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.

April 20, 1827.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—Only lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer

Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 6, Varick-street. New-York, March 20.

ECONOMY IS NOT FASHION.

S. MOLLSTON & J. ROBINSON.

TAILORS and Clothes Dressers, respectfully announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver-st.) where they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and which it will be their study to continue to merit by punctuality and superior workmanship.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the newest fashions.—Gentlemen and Ladies' Garments, Habits, and Mantles, dressed and repaired with despatch, and in the best manner.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

17 Mrs. MOLLSTON can accommodate from six to eight Gentlemen Boarders.

B. F. HUGHES' SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils:

IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller. New-York, March 14. 1

DISEASES CURED.

THE Piles. Dysentary, all kinds of Wounds, and Bruises; also a remedy for the growing in of the toe nails, for oppression of the lungs, felons, fistulas, and the bite of a mad dog, if application be made within twelve hours, by

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THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good: With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20. N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, Is published every Friday at No. 153 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS a year, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1827.

[VOL. I--NO. 19.]

EUROPEAN COLONIES IN AMERICA.

(Continued.)

It is true, that after thus leading the march of civilization for about two thousand years in succession, maturing the profound and solid wisdom of Egypt, founding the splendid but transitory fabric of Greek refinement, and assisting at the first communication of our holy faith; after inventing and carrying to a high degree of perfection, almost all the arts and sciences of which we are now so proud; after covering the banks of the Ganges, the Euphrates, and the Nile with miracles of power and skill, which have not only never been surpassed or equalled, but of which at present we can hardly conceive the possibility; after modelling their civil and political institutions with such a masterly insight into human nature, as to fix through them, probably for ever, the stamp of their peculiar genius on the social organization of the world; after effecting all this, it is true that they finally began to fall before the rising greatness of their own accomplished and vigorous pupils, and have been, with the exception (if we choose to rank the Arabs among them) of one later period of passing triumph, (which lasted, however, for six or seven centuries,) during which they adorned the close of their high career with the wild and brilliant glory of the Saracen ascendancy, and produced a third religion, which, however inferior to the others, is the purest, next to them, that has yet been published,—have been I say, with this exception, declining ever since, until they sunk at last below the level of the whites, where they have remained, as far as we have any knowledge of their condition, for several centuries past.—This inferiority is likely enough to continue, and it is, perhaps as improbable (though not more so) that the black race will ever revive the wonders of Egypt and Babylon, as that Greece will rear Epaminondas again, or the bees of Hymettus cluster in our time, on the infant lips of another Plato. Nations and races like individuals, have their day, and seldom have a second. The blacks had a long and glorious one; and after what they have been and done, it argues not so much a mistaken theory as sheer ignorance of the most notorious historical facts, to pretend that they are naturally inferior to the whites. It would seem, indeed, as I have hinted before, that if any race have a right to claim a sort of pre-eminence over others, on the fair and honourable ground of talents displayed, and benefits conferred, it is precisely the very one, which we take upon us, in the pride of a temporary superiority, to stamp with the brand of essential degradation. It is hardly necessary to add, that while the blacks were the leading race in civilization and political power, there was no prejudice among the whites against their colour. We find on the contrary, that the early Greeks regarded them as a superior variety of the species, not only in intellectual and moral qualities, but in outward appearance. "The Ethiopians," says Herodotus, "surpass all other men in longevity, stature, and personal beauty." The high estimation in which they were held for wisdom and virtue, is strikingly shown by the mythological fable current among the ancient Greeks, and repeatedly alluded to by Homer, which represented the Gods as going annually in a body to make a long visit to the Ethiopians. Their absence upon this excursion is the reason given by Thetis to her son Achilles, in the first book of the Iliad, for not laying his complaints at once before the highest authority. "Jupiter," she tells him, "set off yesterday attended by all the Gods, on a journey towards the ocean, to feast with the excellent Ethiopians, and is not expected back at Olympus till the twelfth day." This was an honour which does not appear to have been bestowed upon any other nation. The epithet *barbarous*, which was frequently applied by the Greeks to foreigners in general, and which in our modern languages has an offensive signification, does not appear to have been used by them as a term of reproach. It may possibly have acquired that character at a later period, when the Greeks were really superior to all their neighbours; but the word seems to have been in the first instance a proper name, borrowed from some foreign, probably African dialect. It is still retained as the name of the North of Africa and its inhabitants, and may have been common

at this remote period to the whole black race.*

Notwithstanding the present general inferiority of the Africans, we find even now, that the high intellectual spirit that once flashed out so finely in their sunburnt climates is not yet wholly quenched. Major Denham, in his late volume of travels, has presented us with several specimens of contemporary African poetry, which are hardly inferior to the sweet and lofty strains of the ancient Monarch Minstrel. The dirge of the Fezzanians in honour of their chief Boo-Khaloom will bear a comparison with the lamentation of David over Saul and Jonathan. "Give him songs! give him music! what words can equal his praise? His heart was as large as the desert! The overflowings of his coffers were like streams from the udder of the camel, bringing health and refreshment to all about him. An extempore love song, of which the major has inserted a translation, unites the tenderness and purity of the Canticles with something of the delicacy of imagery that distinguishes the poetry of Moore. The triumphal ode of the Sheikh of Bornou, written by himself, upon his return from a victorious expedition against the Begharmies, is still more remarkable, and may fairly be considered as poetry of the first order. If such a thing were to be produced by one of the reigning sovereigns of Europe at the present day, we should not hear the last of it for twenty years. All these are the productions of Arabs, who seem to have had from the beginning a more poetical spirit than the other kindred races; though anciently inferior to some of them in most branches of arts and science.—Of the actual state of the negro nations that inhabit the interior of Africa, we knew little or nothing, until the late travels of Major Denham; excepting that we civilized Christians had purchased and made slaves of a considerable number of persons "belonging to them, and that these persons thus kidnapped and reduced to slavery, appeared to us who did not understand their languages, and could not of course converse with them, as a degraded and stupid race of men, incapable of writing epic poems, commanding armies, enlarging the limits of science, or superintending the government of a country. It is needless to add, that this reasoning proved the stupidity and degradation of those who thought it satisfactory, and not of the Africans." Major Denham and his enterprising companions have finally given us a glimpse of a part of the interior of this great continent. What new discoveries may be made in the Chad to the Cape of Good Hope, and which includes the ancient Ethiopia, once the most civilized part of Africa, we shall see hereafter. If it shall appear, as it probably will, that none of the black nations are now on a level with the civilisation of Europe, the fact will of course prove nothing against their ancient attainments, or natural capacity for improvement. In stating these considerations in favour of what seems to be a just and humane view of this question, I would not be understood to intimate the opinion that the blacks are destined to recover, in America,

* *Barbary* is a proper name for the north of Africa; and *Barbar* or *Barbar* for one of the distinct races that inhabit it, and are scattered thinly over its whole extent, from its eastern to its western extremity. It is conjectured by some competent judges, that they composed the original population of this region before its conquest by the Saracens. (See *Quarterly Review* for March, 1826, p. 620.) In the curious geographical memoir by the Sultan of Bello, inserted in the travels of Major Denham's travels, it is stated that the *Barbar* formerly reigned in Syria. It would thus seem that at some remote period this name was common to the whole or a great part of the population of the southwest of Asia and north of Africa, which included nearly all the foreign nations known to the Greeks. The period indicated, is also the one in which the Greeks habitually employed the same term, to express foreign nations in general. A coincidence of this kind could not well be accidental, and there is, therefore, little doubt that the Greek word *Barbaros* is no other than the proper name *Barbar*. The etymology of this word has considerably engaged the attention of the learned. (See *North American Review*, Vol. IV. p. 155.) As the explanation given above appears not only satisfactory but somewhat obvious, it is rather singular that it should not have been offered before.

the moral or political superiority over the whites, which they once maintained in the world, or even to rival them in the arts of life. Their relative position is too unfavourable. The most that can reasonably be expected of them is, that when thrown by circumstances into the form of independent nations, they will show themselves capable of self-government, and of profiting by the lessons and example of their neighbours.

HISTORY OF SLAVERY.

(Continued.)

Though a careless perusal of the Israelitish history, might induce a belief that the ancient inhabitants of Palestine were wholly exterminated, a careful examination leads to a different conclusion. That they were generally subdued, their national polity destroyed, and their land divided among their Israelitish conquerors, appears evident; but that the people, in great numbers, remained, is equally certain. (Judges chap. i, ii, iii.) The utter destruction, frequently mentioned, appears to have applied, rather to the fortresses and armies, than to the people at large. Thus Saul stated to Samuel that he had utterly destroyed the Amalekites, yet we afterwards find the Amalekites burning Ziklag. The slaughter made by David among these invaders, suggests the idea, that their number was very considerable. We meet with them again in the days of Hezekiah. (1 Chron. iv. 43.) The land of Canaan being, in the time of Joshua, divided among the descendants of Jacob, and the several allotments rendered unalienable in the families to which they were assigned, the holders were considered as the proper inhabitants of the land, and the remnant of the former possessors were denominated *strangers*. Thus, 1 Chron. xxii. 2, David collected all the strangers that were in the land, and set masons to hew wrought stones to build the house of God; and Solomon, (1 Kings ix. 20, 21) levied a tribute of bond-servants upon the descendants of the ancient inhabitants, and again, (2 Chron. ii. 17, 18,) he is said to have numbered the strangers, and found them to be 153,600; to whom he assigned their respective services in the preparations for the temple. These passages in the history of Solomon, probably refer to the same transaction, and express the number, not of the strangers within the land, but of the men included in the levy and engaged in his service. The young man who brought word of the death of Saul, announced himself to David as the son of a stranger, an Amalekite! These strangers being incapable of holding any part of the land, would naturally apply to become generally inhabitants of cities. Those cities being mostly walled, the strangers residing within them were termed, *strangers within the gates*. The strangers were early subjected to tribute, (Judg. i. 28, 30, 33,) but not to personal slavery. The Gibeonites, who obtained by artifice a treaty with Joshua, are, by some, supposed to have been enslaved as a punishment for their deceit; but the narrative does not support the conclusion. The sentence, "Now of you shall be freed from being bondmen,* and hewers of wood and drawers of water for the house of my God;" indicates a servitude of a much less degrading character, than what is implied by modern slavery. It is added, that "Joshua made them *tax* day hewers of wood and drawers of water for the congregation, and for the altar of the Lord;" and yet we immediately afterwards find the Gibeonites attacked in their own city, by the neighbouring tribes, and successfully applying to Joshua for protection from the impending destruction. It may be asked, what was the meaning of the declaration above recited? Plainly this, they were deprived of their political independence, and were required to furnish such quota of men for the services above mentioned, as their Hebrew rulers might demand.† But to conclude that

* It may be observed that the Hebrew word *Neped*, here translated bondmen, is the same that is applied in other places to denote subjects; as who is so faithful among all thy servants; as David, which is the king's son-in-law. It is even applied to Moses the servant of the Lord.

† This construction is confirmed by the Hebrew reading of the text. The word translated *freed* signifies cut off or separate; none of you shall

the persons thus employed were compelled to render their services without remuneration, would be unwarranted, since such a procedure would be incompatible with the precepts of the Mosaic law, to which no doubt Joshua at least strictly adhered. "Thou shalt neither vex a stranger or oppress him." The cause of the *stranger*, the fatherless and the widow, is frequently urged upon the Hebrew nation by the most impressive of appeals, a recurrence to their own bitter experience.

Among the Israelites, servants are frequently spoken of under different appellations. Those of hired servants and purchased servants. As the former were unquestionably free, in the modern sense of the word, no other notice of them will be taken, than just to observe, that though they might not be treated with the rigour of a purchased servant, they appear to have been less esteemed, and excluded from the privileges of the purchased class. They were not allowed to participate in the paschal supper, though the purchased were. (Exod. xii. 44, 45 Lev. xxii. 10, 11.)

Purchased servitude among the Israelites, was either voluntary, like hired service, or by judicial sentence, as a punishment for crimes.

Voluntary sale appears to have been sometimes resorted to as a refuge from poverty and distress. Thus, (Lev. xxv. 47.) If a stranger or a sojourner wax rich by thee, and thy brother that dwelleth by him, wax poor, and sell himself unto the stranger or sojourner by thee, &c. Sales by parental authority are recognized, in Exodus xxi. 7. If a man sell his daughter to be a bondmaid, &c. The servitude in this case, appears, according to Jewish construction, to have been of a very limited duration, as boys were to be free at thirteen and girls at twelve, beyond which period the authority of the father did not extend.

Sales appear to have been sometimes made in consequence of insolvency, to satisfy the claims of their own or father's creditors.—This would appear to be referred to in the passage, Lev. xxv. 39. If thy brother that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and sold unto thee; thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant. And 2 Kings iv. 1, My husband is dead, and the creditor is come to take my two sons to be bond men. And after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, some of them complained that they were compelled to reduce their sons and daughters into bondage because of their debts; and other men having their lands and vineyards, it was not in their power to redeem them. Neh. v. 5.

Persons convicted of the theft, were, by the Mosaic law, required not only to make restitution of the articles purloined, but restore them in some cases five-fold. Thus if an ox or sheep was stolen, and killed or sold, five oxen were to be repaid for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep (Ex. xxii. 1.) If found in his hand the restitution was two-fold. But in case he had not property to pay the forfeiture, he was sentenced to be sold for the theft.

Another source of servitude was war; but this appears rather as a favour than a punishment; for when the male inhabitants of a city were destroyed in war, the Hebrew victors were permitted, if not enjoined, to take the females into their families as handmaids. The conquerors were thus constituted their legal protectors, and required to treat them with the humanity, so strongly and frequently enjoined by the Mosaic precepts.

Children, at the time of whose birth, their mothers were in a state of bondage, were partakers of their lot; that is the children remained in the service of the master, till they attained the ages of thirteen or twelve, according to the sex, at which time, the mother and children were free. Thus the master was required to provide for his handmaids and their children, till they attained an age deemed adequate to their own support.

A source of slavery, which both among the ancients and moderns, has been extremely prolific, was, among the Hebrews, severely proscribed. He that stole a man and sold him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death. Exod. xxi. 16. And again, if a man be found stealing any of his

he legally cut off or removed from that class out of whom those offices shall be supplied.

brethren, of the children of Israel, and maketh merchandise of him, or selleth him; then that thief shall die, and thou shalt put away evil from among you. Deut. xxiv. 7.

These laws are explained by the Mishnic doctors, in such a sense, as to give the prohibition its utmost effect. Thus brethren of the children of Israel, according to them, means Israelites, or Jewish proselytes of every age, or either sex. And making merchandise, and selling, signifies using a man against his will as if lawfully purchased; even though the service exacted should be of the most trivial character, and during a very short time. Not only the *stranger* but the *holder* of a person stolen, was punishable with death.

PERSIAN MODE OF TAMING A SHREW.

Sadik Beg was of good family, handsome in person, and possessed of both sense and courage; but he was poor, having no property but his sword and his horse, with which he served as a gentleman retainer of a nabob. The latter satisfied of the purity of Sadik's descent, and entertaining a respect for his character, determined to make him the husband of his daughter Hooseinee, who, though beautiful as her name implied, was remarkable for her haughty manner and ungovernable temper. Giving a husband of the condition of Sadik Beg to a lady of Hooseinee's rank was according to usage in such unequal matches, like giving her a slave, and as she heard a good report of his personal qualities she offered no objections to the marriage, which was celebrated soon after it was proposed, and apartments were assigned to the happy couple in the nabob's palace. Some of Sadik Beg's friends rejoiced in his good fortune; as they saw, in the connexion he had formed, a sure prospect of his advancement. Others mourned the fate of so fine and promising a young man, now condemned to bear through life all the humours of a proud and capricious woman; but one of his friends, a little man called Merdek, who was completely henpecked, was particularly rejoiced, and quite chuckled at the thought of seeing another in the same condition with himself. About a month after the nuptials, Merdek met his friend and with joy wished him joy of his marriage. "Most sincerely do I congratulate you, Sadik," said he, "on this happy event." "Thank you, my good fellow, I am very happy indeed, and rendered more so by the joy I perceive it gives my friends." "Do you really mean to say you are happy?" said Merdek with a smile. "I really am so," replied Sadik. "Nonsense!" said his friend, "do we not all know to what a tempest your are united? and her temper and high rank combine must no doubt make her a sweet companion." Here he burst into a loud laugh, and the little man actually started with a feeling of superiority over the bridegroom. Sadik, who knew his situation and feelings, was amused instead of being angry. "My friend," said he, "I quite understand the grounds of your apprehensions for my happiness. Before I was married, I had heard the same reports as you have done of my beloved bride's disposition; but I am happy to say I have found it quite otherwise; she is a most docile and obedient wife." "But how has this miraculous change been wrought?" "Why," said Sadik, "I believe I have some merit in effecting it but you shall hear. After the ceremonies of our nuptials were over, I went in my military dress, and with my sword by my side, to the apartment Hooseinee. She was sitting in a most dignified posture to receive me, and her looks were any thing but inviting.

As I entered the room, a beautiful cat, evidently a great favorite, came purring up to me. I deliberately drew my sword, struck its head off, taking that in one hand and the body in the other, threw them out of the window. I then very unconcernedly turned to the lady, who appeared in some alarm; she, however, made no observations, but was in every way kind and submissive, and has continued so ever since." "Thank you, my dear fellow," said little Merdek, with a significant shake of the head, a word to the wise; and away he capered, obviously quite rejoiced. It was near evening when this conversation took place; soon after, when the dark cloud of night had enveloped the bright radiance of day, Merdek entered the chamber of his spouse, with something of a martial swagger armed with a scimitar. The unsuspecting cat came forward as usual to welcome the husband of her mistress, but in an instant her head was divided from her body, by a blow from the hand which had so often caressed her. Merdek having proceeded so far courageously, stopped to take up the severed members of the cat, before he could effect this a blow upon the side of the head from his incensed lady laid him sprawling on the floor. The tattle and scandal of the day spreads from zennah to zennah with surprising rapidity, and the wife of

Merdek saw in a moment whose example it was that he imitated. "Take that," said she, as she gave him another cuff; "take that you paltry wretch; you should," she added, laughing him to scorn, "have killed the cat on the wedding day."—Sketches of Persia.

Extract from an ORATION, delivered in Albany, before the Municipal Authorities, July 4th, 1827. By SALEM DUTCHER, Jr. Esq.

Fellow-Citizens—We are called on in a more especial manner to celebrate this day as the dawn of a new era in our state. By the provisions of a law enacted in the year 1817, during the administration of the patriotic and lamented Tompkins, slavery is this day banished from our borders. It is but common justice in this place to remark, that this law, together with that passed in 1790, for "the gradual abolition of slavery," were in a great measure the results of the philanthropic efforts of the Manumission Society, in the city of New-York, of which Joseph Curtis, Thomas Eddy, Cadwallader D. Colden, and the late venerable Matthew Clarkson, Robert Downe and John Murray, Jun. of that city, were the most conspicuous and useful members. To the exertions of these enlightened public benefactors in the cause of humanity are mainly to be ascribed the successful endeavors of that society for the emancipation of the slave population of this state. Liberty by this law is proclaimed to the captive, and to the bondman freedom. In future ages this day will be no less celebrated in the history of this state, than it now is memorable in the annals of the nation. It is an event of no ordinary moment; its effects will be great, and will continue to be felt until the slave trade is abolished, and not one of the sons of Africa shall wear the fetters of a bondman. That unwholy traffic in human flesh is the foulest blot on the character of civilized man, and tarnishes the brightness of our nation's glory. Who could behold a poor untaught African, smarting under the lash of a cruel task-master, suffering all the indignities and deprivations his nature can endure, sold in public market, like beasts of the field, and not feel his heart revolt at the spectacle? Who could behold the aged father, who had been torn from the land of his birth in the days of his prime, bowed to the ground by the servitude of a life; driven in the same herd with his wife and his children, hundreds of miles on foot, manacled with galling iron, exposed to the summer's sun and the winter's blast, with no other shelter than the canopy of heaven, without feeling his heart's blood freeze with horror? Yet, fellow citizens, such spectacles are daily to be seen, even in this land of freedom; such oppression is exercised in a country where liberty is every man's birthright and his boast. But I speak not of the corporal sufferance of this subject race, as the only bitter cup of their bondage. The chain of slavery, however light, however attenuated by the kindness of indulgent masters, is still the most galling burden man can bear. The light of knowledge has begun to shed its refulgent beams on this benighted race, christianity has been preached in their hearing, and the thick mists of ignorance and error, in which they have been enveloped, are vanishing forever before the day-spring from on high. The Negro mind, long supposed to be incapable of expansion, has given evidence of powers no less capacious and tractable than those of the white man. As their moral condition has become more and more developed. It is a fact worthy of general knowledge, as a landmark of their advancement, that a public newspaper is established in New-York, and conducted with ability and success by editors, the descendants of African parents. There are at this time six public schools in the same city, for the instruction of black children, five of which are creditably conducted by teachers of the same color, all under the especial patronage of the Manumission society. In our own city the benevolence of philanthropic men has been no less active than in the metropolis. We have likewise an African free school, conducted by intelligent teachers, and an African church under the preaching of an African pastor, distinguished for his intelligence and private virtues. Who then shall place bounds to the expansion of the Negro's mind? Who shall say that their sable race shall not yet sit even in this country under the shadow of their own vine and fig tree, with none to make them afraid, listening to the poetry of their own bards, no less bewitching than that which Homer sung? Who shall say that the free negro shall not yet vie with the white man in all the ennobling attributes of his nature? Who shall say that discoveries in the sciences, and philosophy, shall not be made by African scholars, less brilliant and enduring than those which immortalized the names of Newton and of Bacon, of Franklin and of Fulton. There can be no barrier to the march of mind. Blessed by a kind and impartial Providence, the descendant of

the man who this day inhales the first breath of freedom, may become the future historian of this age. How will the eloquence of his pen delight to dwell on the magnanimity, the beneficence and the patriotism of those who proclaimed to his ancestor, that the bonds which had galled him were sundered forever; that he was a freeman entitled to all the privileges which the constitution vouchsafes to the freeborn citizen.

Perhaps no event during the reign of Elizabeth of England, reflects greater lustre on her character than the abolition of feudalism throughout her realm; although circumstances obliged her to make the release of the bondman a source of revenue to the crown. What honor then, what lustre of renown shall be theirs, who effected this glorious emancipation? With true magnanimity liberty was freely given, without money, and without price. Slavery, with all its horrors, its cruelties and its degradation this day recedes in this state by a legislative breath its perpetual enthusiasm. Soon may the blest period arrive, when the patriot, from one end of this vast continent to the other, standing on the fields of his nation's honor, may proclaim to the world with all the truth of glorious reality, that slavery in this country is extinct forever, that every man that sets his foot upon our soil or breathes our air is free, in the words of Curran, that "No matter in what language his doom may have been pronounced; no matter what complexion incommunicable with freedom, an Indian or an African sun may have burnt upon him; no matter in what disastrous battle his liberties may have been cloven down; no matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted upon the altar of slavery, the first moment he touches this sacred soil of freedom, the altar and the god sink together in the dust, his soul walks abroad in her own majesty, his body swells beyond the measure of his chains, which burst from around him, and he stands redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, by the irresistible genius of Universal Emancipation."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

INDEPENDENCE OF MIND.

Independence of mind, what is it? It has so many different significations, as is applied in so many different ways, that it would puzzle even a greater philologist than Noah Webster, Jun. esq. L. L. D. to settle its true meaning. It is, say some, the faculty of accommodating one's self to any situation whatever—to change with every change of wind, in short to wear a coat of any, and every colour, blue, black or London brown. If this be the meaning of the phrase, it must be acknowledged there is no want of examples for its illustration. We may look around us, and above us, below us, and beside us, and we shall find enough, in all conscience. Open the historic volume, read, I care not, what age, and lo! the host of independent minds starts up to view. I might, if I chose, mention a long list of independent Greek and Roman worthies. But I do abominate this eternal ringing upon Greece and Rome. Old England has produced many such fellows. There is, the Lord Chancellor Bacon, the pride and boast of English philosophy what independent feelings he possessed, when he sighed that delectable confession of bribery and corruption, which has been handed down to posterity, "dam'd to everlasting fame." To descend to more modern times, there is Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureate to George the fourth, by the grace of God! King of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith! But let another speak of him, not I.

"He has written praises of a regicide, He has written praises of all kings whatever, He has written for republics far and wide, And then against them, bitter than ever."

Again, Independence of mind is said to consist, in acting in defiance of the precepts of morality and religion, because men fear their reputation will suffer in the estimation of a certain portion of mankind vulgarly called the honourable. With such folks, the duellist is the most independent man on earth. He may trample under foot the laws of God and man—and all to show his independence! Time would fail, were I to mention all the variety of significations applicable to this phrase. Some seem to think, it is to act differently from every body else, and affect a marked singularity of character. Instance the hero of Rookwood, the descendant of the famed Pocahontas, the Ishmaelite of politics, whose hand is against every man and almost every man's hand against him. There is another meaning given to the phrase, very different from any I have yet mentioned. By a man of independence is understood what Horace calls the "justum et tenacem propositum virum." One who is unshaken by prejudice, undaunted by the frowns or favours of the multitude. There is a feeling of pleasure, perhaps I might say of awe, inspired in contemplating

such a character. The world is so full of all that is mean and selfish, it has so little that is great and magnanimous, that the man of truly independent mind, presents an object, wherein the eye that has been wearied, by observing the follies and frailties of human nature, might rest awhile in calm delight. A character of this description, will always command respect, will always be regarded with veneration. The sycophant may bend and bow to further his interested views, and the weak-minded man, destitute of moral courage, may tremble at the uplifted finger of the powers that be. A man of independent spirit, marches on the even tenor of his way.—Truth, equity, and justice are his guides. The charms of pleasure cannot entice him from the path of rectitude; the love of power that "last infirmity of noble minds" cannot turn him from the honest purpose of his soul. This quality was possessed in an eminent degree, by the first Earl of Chatham. That illustrious statesman, in all his measures acted with the sole view of the public good. He was not to be intimidated. He scorned from his heart the man who stood in fear of thrones and dominions, principalities and powers. A portion of his lofty spirit was inherited by his son William Pitt "the pilot that weathered the storm," or as John Randolph has it, the pilot that did not weather the storm. I am no admirer of Mr. Pitt. He was too good of power. Still there was about him a spice of his old father's mighty genius, a mind unshaken by difficulties the most pressing, firm in its conscious integrity, that is well calculated to strike us with admiration. It is this which has invested the otherwise unenviable character of Mr. Pitt, with a degree of moral grandeur. Observe his situation when first appointed prime minister of England. The whole British Parliament were opposed to him, his measures were immediately voted down. It was a critical moment for the minister—for the parliament—for the king.—What did he? Firm and determined not to suffer parliament to interfere, with the rightful prerogatives of the crown, he withstood the overwhelming majorities of the commons, He dissolved parliament and appealed to the English people. The appeal was successful and the next parliament went hand in hand with the minister. This was a victory indeed. It was one of those moments in which the spirit of the departed Chatham seemed to glow with all its fervor in the bosom of the living son. It was the triumph of an independent soul. NED.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

BALTIMORE, 4th July, 1827.

A Dinner was given by the Members of FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY, in commemoration of the Abolition of Slavery in the State of New-York. The dinner was prepared at the house of Mr. James P. Walker, in a handsome style. After the cloth was removed, the following Toasts were drank—Mr. James Deaver, presiding as President

1. The Day we celebrate in memory of the Abolition of Slavery in the State of New-York—May the example be followed by every state in the Union.
2. John Jay, one of the surviving advocates of the abolition of Slavery in the State of New-York—May he long be remembered as the friend of our colour.
3. The "Freedom's Journal"—May its fame spread through this great Continent, and may it continue to advocate the cause of the sons and daughters of Africa.
4. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are born free and equal," has been resounded from one end of the Union to the other by white Americans—May they speedily learn to practice what they so loudly proclaim.
5. Give us our rights, and our motto shall be also, "Our Country right or wrong."
6. Our departed friend Eliza Tyson, the African's Philanthropist.
7. The members of Friendship Society—May they be distinguished for their integrity, love of harmony, and anxiety for improvement.
8. Our emancipated Brethren of New-York—May they become useful and honourable citizens.
9. The Genius of Universal Emancipation—Its course is good and just; may it rise superior to all opposition.
10. The President of the day—May he continue to be distinguished by his moral conduct.

When this was drank, he rose and made a short and appropriate address, and offered up a sentiment, the following: "May justice as well as law be a guide to the Judge of Baltimore city court.—Woolfolk improved."

11. Emancipation without emigration, but equal rights on the spot; this is republicanism.

Coincidence.—Two ships sailed from Hampton Roads on the 4th of April, for Liverpool; they fell in together 20 days after sailing, and both arrived at Liverpool on the same day—where they loaded and both sailed again on the 20th of May. On the homeward passage their two Captains frequently dined together, and both arrived at Norfolk on the 30th ult.

NEW YORK, JULY 20.

MASONIC ORATION

PROPRIETY OF CONDUCT.
(Concluded.)

Domestic Violence

SHOCKING OUTRAGE

Proctor, E. C.

通則

MARRIED

1990

HYMN FOR ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.

STANZAN.

THE HONEST MAN.

VARIETES.

Irishman was accosted on
 first by a brother Hibernal
 "Get you are going to be

reptiles, having lately come in contact, and both feeling the demands of appetite, the first assailant began on the tail of the other with such vigor, that he soon made his antagonist look about, when, believing in the doctrine of retaliation, began to pay him in his own coin, and thus they began mutual to swallow each other, until not a vestige of either was to be seen.

Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange' streets. —
One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more
by 75 — would answer.

Rev. H. F. Hughes, Newark, N. J.
Mr. W. R. Gardner, Portland, Me.
Mr. Austin Steward, Rochester, N. Y.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1827. [VOL. I--NO. 20.]

EUROPEAN COLONIES IN AMERICA. (Concluded.)

It has sometimes been thought, that the vicinity of one or more independent black states would be dangerous to the internal tranquility of our country; but the experience of more than twenty years in the case of the republic of Hayti, affords a practical refutation of this opinion. There are even some positive advantages attending this circumstance, of no small consequence. A flourishing and prosperous community of this description, would naturally attract from amongst us the free blacks who are found in the slave-holding states to be troublesome members of society, and who would thus obtain abroad an open and inviting field of action. A natural drain of this kind would remove these persons from our territory much more rapidly and effectually than the laborious and expensive efforts of the Colonization Society, which, however well meant, can hardly produce any important results, counteracted as they are by all the motives that ordinarily affect the human mind. The society invites the free blacks to quit a country where they are comfortably situated, and emigrate to another, where they are to encounter great hardships, with no certain prospects for the future. It is obvious that this must be from first to last a forced proceeding; and the least difficulty about it, (though this is not a small one,) is, that the society is under the necessity of defraying all the expenses of this unnatural emigration. In the other case, the emigration, being voluntary and spontaneous, would of course be executed at the expense of the emigrants; and being the effect of powerful motives operating in the ordinary way, might be expected to be rapid and extensive. How far the above-mentioned society is likely to accomplish the farther object of removing the slave population itself from our soil, is with me a still more doubtful question, than that of its success with the free blacks. When we consider the natural increase that takes place among the slaves, amounting to not less than thirty or forty thousand a year, and that the society has not yet made arrangements for transporting annually to Africa more than three or four hundred persons, it is easy at least to see, that their arrangements must be very much extended before they will even begin to approach the accomplishment of their purpose. Add to this, that a moderate and regular emigration has in general little or no tendency to diminish the population of a country; and the case will be found to be still more desperate. Finally it may be questioned whether we ought to wish to remove from amongst us, if we could do it peaceably and easy, so large a portion of the working class. The political condition of the blacks is certainly far from being what we could wish it; but such as they are, they are nevertheless industrious and useful labourers, and the southern states would, I apprehend, suffer not a little from the loss of them. The expulsion of the Moors from Spain, and of the Protestants from France, for reasons not unlike those which are now urged for the removal of the blacks, have been commonly considered as among the most impolitic measures that ever were adopted, and a similar result obtained by a special operation *ad hoc* on the minds of the blacks, would be just as impolitic, though somewhat less violent and odious. It is needless, however, to argue against the impolicy of a scheme, of which the accomplishment is obviously and physically impossible. Our duty, as respects the blacks, appears to be in the first place, to make them as happy as we can in their present condition, and then to employ such means as may be most expedient for raising them by a slow and gradual process to a higher one. Of these means, one of the most important is to discourage in every possible way, the idea that any thing can be effected immediately and at once; and the Colonization Society, however respectable from the high character of its members and the purity of their intentions, produces thus far a great positive evil, inasmuch as it keeps up in the public mind an impression, that the situation of the slaves can be violently and suddenly altered for the better, by this expedient of emigration. This opinion engenders a morbid and mistaken sentiment in regard to the whole subject. Mr. King's proposition in the senate is liable to the same objection. In this as in every other project

for political improvement, we must assume and build upon the existing state of things. Improve the character of the blacks, and emancipation will come in due time without an effort; whereas, by a premature zeal for formal emancipation, you destroy the possibility of improvement, and thereby defeat your own object. The society may perhaps effect some good by founding a colony on the coast of Africa, although even in this particular its efforts are liable to the same objection which is made habitually with so much justice to those of our missionary institutions, that they employ upon a distant and uncertain object, a part of the time, funds, and good will of the public, for the whole of which there is an ample occupation at home. While therefore, we express our sincere admiration of the honest zeal and generous philanthropy of the members of this body, we may be allowed to wish that these most estimable qualities may receive a different direction, and be devoted to some of the numerous objects of great and undoubted utility which our country offers in such abundance.

HISTORY OF SLAVERY.

(Continued.)

The most important feature of the Mosaic law, in relation to slavery, was its *limited duration*. No sanction is afforded by any precept of that law, to perpetual and hereditary servitude.

To set this subject in its proper light, I shall cite a part of the law, which bears most directly on this subject.

If thy brother that dwelleth by thee be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee; thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond servant, and as a sojourner shall he be with thee, and shall serve thee unto the year of jubilee; and then shall he depart from thee, both he and his children with him, and shall return unto his own family, and unto the possession of his fathers shall he return: They shall not be sold as bondmen. Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you, of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids. Moreover of the children of the strangers that sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, and they shall be your possession. And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession, they shall be your bondmen forever: but over your brethren the children of Israel, ye shall not rule over one another with rigour. And if a sojourner or a stranger wax rich by thee, and thy brother that dwelleth by him wax poor, and sell himself unto the stranger or sojourner: After he is sold he may be redeemed again, one of his brethren may redeem him: or, if he be able he may redeem himself. He shall reckon with him that bought him, from the year that he was sold unto him, unto the year of jubilee; and the price of his sale shall be according to the number of years, according to the time of an hired servant shall he be with him. As a yearly hired servant shall he be with him; and the other shall not rule with rigour over him in thy sight. And if he be not redeemed in these years, then shall he go out in the year of jubilee; both he and his children with him. Levit. xxv. 39-54.

These passages, to be properly understood must be taken in connexion with other parts of the law. In the first place we must observe, that these precepts are rather prohibitory than authoritative; that they serve to limit rather than to support the authority of masters over their purchased servants. No obligation to purchase a brother, or permit his sale to a stranger, can be implied. A sale is supposed to have occurred, and to that contingency the rule is adapted.

In the second place, the expression *forever* is frequently used in a limited sense. Thus, Joshua is said to have made Ai an heap forever; and it was said there should not be an old man in Eli's house forever; also Jonah declares, "the earth with her bars was about me forever." When Moses designed to establish a permanent ordinance, he usually added *throughout your generations*. If in this case a permission only was given, and a limit implied which the text does not clearly define; let us look for an explanation to other positive precepts of the law: Ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty through-

out all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man to his possession, and ye shall return every man to his family. (Levit. xxv. 10.) But in the case of an Hebrew servant, we have a still narrower limit, for in this case the service is limited to six years; and in the sabbatical year, the Hebrew servant was not only to go out free, but to be liberally supplied from the flock, the floor and the wine press of the master. (Deut. xv. 12, 13; Ex. xxi. 2.) If the servant brought a wife with him, she also was to be free in the sabbatical year. If he had been married, during his servitude, to a servant of his master who was not entitled to her liberty in the sabbatical year, the marriage gave her no title to her freedom. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that under a mild administration, with the privileges frequently enjoyed, the servant should sometimes prefer a continuance with the family in which he had been settled. Hence the provision, that upon such declaration being solemnly made, his ear should be bored,* in the presence of the judges, and his privilege of freedom in the sabbatical year be withheld. Still the general law, of liberty in the year of jubilee, would reach the bored servant in common with the other branches of his family. (Josephus Ant. Book iv. ch. 8, sect 28.) It therefore appears, that the servants of their brethren, including proselytes as well as Hebrews, were to be treated rather as freemen than as slaves, and at furthest to be free in the year of jubilee; that such of them as should be sold to the strangers residing among them, were redeemable at any time between the time of sale and the year of jubilee. But that the strangers, whom the Israelites should purchase, were liable to be held, without the privilege of redemption, until the jubilee year.

It may be fairly inferred, not only from the unqualified injunction to proclaim a general emancipation in the year of jubilee, but from the text in relation to the heathen bondmen, that perpetual and hereditary bondage was not designed to be tolerated. For no intimation is here given of any right except what should be procured by purchase; those whom they should buy, not those whose parents had been bought, were to be held as a possession. Had an hereditary slavery been intended, the general precept must have been modified, and no doubt, the usual expression, *throughout your generations*, or some other equivalent phrase, have been appended to the grant. The term *forever* may be construed as indicative of the perpetuity of the practice, or that of such they should continue to buy, during their own national existence; but not that the servitude should be perpetuated in the person or descendants of the individual purchased. [African Obs.]

*The practice of boring the ears of servants was not peculiar to the Israelites. I was an ancient custom in the east. To this Juvenal refers, when he makes a freedman say,

Though born a slave, ('twere bootless to deny What these bored ears betray to every eye.)

An expression of Cicero is also noticed, in which he tells a Libyan who pretended he did not hear him, it was because his ears were not sufficiently bored. The meaning, if meaning it had, would seem to indicate that the ears were to be always open or attentive to the directions of the master.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.]

Our readers who are acquainted with the character of the late lamented, RUSSEL PARROT of Philadelphia, and with his deep concern for his brethren of colour, will readily account for our publishing this effort of his; in defence of their character, and rights:

FROM THE UNION.

A correspondent under the signature of Paul, who seems completely animated with the spirit that filled Saul when he went to persecute the poor Christians, is desirous of knowing "A Man of Colour's reasons for believing that the interest which the slave states have taken in that fetus of their own begotting, colonization was engendered in impurity. It shall not be my province to enter into the propriety or merits of a "Man of Colour's" production; this is avowedly the land of liberty, and here I know every man

can give publicity to his sentiments, holding himself amenable to the laws. I think the article is superfluous, as it is a mere recapitulation of what we have unitedly said; but honest zeal, no doubt, prompted his individual protest.

The long continuance of our wrongs, the shocking features that have characterised them, have become so familiar to some minds, naturally callous, and dead to sensibility, that they have brought themselves to believe that we have no rights to maintain in society, no interest apart from their cupidity, and that as at first our ancestors were torn from their native land, for the gratification of avarice, that we, their descendants, may, with equal justice, be expatriated for expediency; that those virtuous men, whose system Franklin originated and Rush perfected, and which has ranked among its supporters all that is truly good or great in this country, are the dupes of mistaken humanity, and the factious aspirers after mischief. I thank my God that they are not to be driven from the true interest of this country by declamatory libels; but will combat with this monstrous infatuation, until the safety and happiness of these states are placed upon a secure basis.

With an overgrown black population, the frightful amount of which is studiously concealed, groaning under a cruel despotism, gradually advancing towards improvement, in spite of municipal regulation, and feverishly alive to a sense of those rights which God bestowed on them, in common on all mankind, the free black population have become a source of uneasiness to those who are determined to adhere to a ruinous system, to deface over the whole western part of this continent, the baleful influence of slavery, a system which the united voice of reason and policy have proven to be inconsistent with the spirit of every free government. To prove my assertion, I refer to the laws of Virginia, which prevents any inhabitant from manumitting a slave; of the Carolina's, which subjects any assemblage of coloured people, either for religious or mental instruction, to be dispersed by flagellation, and the minister or instructor, punished at the common whipping post; and to top the climax of the inconsistency of these vociferators of liberty, that recent act of Georgia, which, among a dreadful catalogue of wrongs, forbids, under pain of fine, imprisonment, and disgraceful stripes, any white or black teaching a person of colour to read or write. If we search through the wide extended range of creation, we cannot find that its parallel, superstition, and Gothic darkness, would have started at a measure like this, as too base even for their gloomy policy.

The man who can look at this long chain of barbarous laws, connected with whatever is bad in the ancient colonial policy, must be blind indeed, if he cannot see that the effort which is now making, and which originated with the slave-holding interest, to locate the free blacks in Africa, is to completely and effectually perpetuate slavery in the southern section of this country.

The people of colour have ever been the victims of misrepresentation—it was maintained, and in many a laborious treatise too, in justification of stealing them from Africa, that they were only a species, but a remove from the brute, with all the bad propensities of man, without one of his good qualities—that it was mercy to rescue them from massacre, to which in their native land they were exposed—their moral and intellectual worth develops themselves in opposition to every effort; they dissipate by force the wilful errors that avarice would propagate, and prove in spite of prejudice, that though the God of Nature diversified the complexion of the human family, created this man white, that brown, and the other black; the heart, the centre of the affections and moral excellence, he formed alike: we have only to look at our ancestors, ignorant and cruel, selling and murdering one another; and the whites, educated and mercenary, stimulating them to these acts of barbarity, and entailing upon a guiltless posterity the agony of slavery.

Driven from the ground of necessity of species, they have entrenched themselves behind the subterfuge of expediency, they lament the existence of this monstrous evil, (for an evil is at length admitted to be,) then it was England that was the cause

brethren, of the children of Israel, and make them merchants of him, or sell him, then that thief shall die, and thou shalt put away evil from among you. Deut. xxiv. 7.

These laws are explained by the Mishnic doctors, in such a sense, as to give the prohibition its utmost effect. Thus brethren of the children of Israel, according to them, means Israelites, or Jewish proselytes of every age or either sex. And making merchandise, and selling, signifies using a man against his will as if lawfully purchased; even though the service exacted should be of the most trivial character, and during a very short time. Not only the *stealer* but the *holder* of a person stolen, was punishable with death.

PERSIAN MODE OF TAMING A SHREW.

Sadik Beg was of good family, handsome in person, and possessed of both sense and courage; but he was poor, having no property but his sword and his horse, with which he served as a gentleman retainer of a nabob. The latter satisfied of the purity of Sadik's descent, and entertaining a respect for his character, determined to make him the husband of his daughter Hooseine, who, though beautiful as her name implied, was remarkable for her haughty manner and ungovernable temper. Giving a husband of the condition of Sadik Beg to a lady of Hooseine's rank was according to usage in such unequal matches, like giving her a slave, and as she heard a good report of his personal qualities she offered no objections to the marriage, which was celebrated soon after it was proposed, and apartments were assigned to the happy couple in the nabob's palace. Some of Sadik Beg's friends rejoiced in his good fortune; as they saw, in the connexion he had formed, a sure prospect of his advancement. Others mourned the fate of so fine and promising a young man, now condemned to bear through life all the humours of a proud and capricious woman; but one of his friends, a little man called Merdek, who was completely unheeded, was particularly rejoiced, and quite chuckled at the thought of seeing another in the same condition with himself. About a month after the nuptials, Merdek met his friend with joy wished him joy of his marriage. "Most sincerely do I congratulate you, Sadik," said he, "on this happy event?" "Thank you, my good fellow, I am very happy indeed, and rendered more so by the joy I perceive it gives my friends." "Do you really mean to say you are happy?" said Merdek with a smile. "I really am so," replied Sadik. "Nonsense!" said his friend, "do we not all know to what a termagant you are united? and her temper and high rank combined must not doubt make her a sweet companion?" Here he burst in to a loud laugh, and the little man actually strutted with a feeling of superiority over the bridegroom. Sadik, who knew his situation and feelings, was amused instead of being angry. "My friend," said he, "I quite understand the grounds of your apprehensions for my happiness. Before I was married, I had heard the same reports as you have done of my beloved bride's disposition; but I am happy to say I have found it quite otherwise; she is most docile and obedient wife." "But how has this miraculous change been wrought?" "Why," said Sadik, "I believe I have some merit in effecting it but you shall hear. After the ceremonies of our nuptials were over, I went in my military dress, and with my sword by my side, to the apartment Hooseine. She was sitting in a most dignified posture to receive me, and her looks were any thing but inviting.

As I entered the room, a beautiful cat, evidently a great favorite, came purring up to me. I deliberately drew my sword, struck its head off, taking that in one hand and the body in the other, threw them out of the window. I then very unconcernedly turned to the lady, who appeared in some alarm; she, however, made no observations, but in every way kind and submissive, and has continued so ever since." "Thank you, my dear fellow," said little Merdek, with a significant shake of the head, a word to the wise; and away he capered, obviously quite rejoiced. It was near evening when this conversation took place; soon after, when the dark cloud of night had enveloped the bright radiance of day, Merdek entered the chamber of his spouse, with something of a martial swagger armed with a scimitar. The unsuspecting cat came forward as usual to welcome the husband of her mistress, but in an instant her head was divided from her body, by a blow from the hand which had so often caressed her. Merdek having proceeded so far courageously, stopped to take up the severed members of the cat, before he could effect this a blow upon the side of the head from his incensed lady laid him sprawling on the floor. The tattle and scandal of the day spreads from zennah to zennah with surprising rapidity, and the wife of

Merdek saw in a moment whose example it was that he imitated. "Take that," said she, as she gave him another cuff, "take that you paltry wretch; you should," she added, laughing him to scorn, "have killed the cat on the wedding day."—Sketches of Persia.

Extract from an ORATION, delivered in Albany, before the Municipal Authorities, July 4th, 1827. By SALEM DUTCHER, JR. Esq.

Fellow Citizens—We are called on in a more especial manner to celebrate this day as the dawn of a new era in our state. By the provisions of a law enacted in the year 1814, during the administration of the patriotic and lamented Tompkins, slavery is this day banished from our borders. It is but common justice in this place to remark, that this law, together with that passed in 1799, for the gradual abolition of slavery, were in a great measure the results of the philanthropic efforts of the Manumission Society, in the city of New-York, of which Joseph Curtis, Thomas Eddy, Cadwallader D. Colden, and the late venerable Matthew Clarkson, Robert Bowne and John Murray, Jun. of that city, were the most conspicuous and useful members. To the exertions of these enlightened public benefactors in the cause of humanity are mainly to be ascribed the successful endeavors of that society for the melioration of the slave population of this state. Liberty by this law is proclaimed to the captive, and to the bondman freedom. In future ages this day will be no less celebrated in the history of this state, than it is now memorable in the annals of the nation. It is an event of no ordinary moment; its effects will be great, and will continue to be felt until the slave trade is abolished, and not one of the sons of Africa shall wear the fetters of a bondman. That unholy traffic in human flesh is the foulest blot on the character of civilized man, and tarnishes the brightness of our nation's glory. Who could behold a poor untutored African, smarting under the lash of a cruel task-master, suffering all the indignities and deprivations his nature can endure, sold in public market, like beasts of the field, and not feel his heart revolt at the spectacle? Who could behold the aged father, who had been torn from the land of his birth in the days of his prime, bowed to the ground by the servitude of a life; driven in the same herd with his wife and his children, hundreds of miles on foot, manacled with galling iron, exposed to the summer's sun and the winter's blast, with no other shelter than the canopy of heaven, without feeling his heart's blood freeze with horror? Yet, fellow citizens, such spectacles are daily to be seen, even in this land of freedom; such oppression is exercised in a country where liberty is every man's birthright and his boast. But I speak not of the corporal sufferance of this abject race, as the only bitter cup of their bondage. The chain of slavery, however light, however attenuated by the kindness of indulgent masters, is still the most galling burden man can bear. The light of knowledge has begun to shed its refulgent beams on this benighted race, christianity has been preached in their hearing, and the thick mists of ignorance and error, in which they have been enveloped, are vanishing forever before the day-spring from on high. The Negro mind, long supposed to be incapable of expansion, has given evidence of powers no less capacious and tractable than those of the white man. As their moral condition has been improved, their intellectual powers have become more and more developed. It is a fact worthy of general knowledge, as a landmark of their advancement, that a public newspaper is established in New-York, and conducted with much ability and success by editors, the descendants of African parents. There are at this time six public schools in the same city, for the instruction of black children, five of which are creditably conducted by teachers of the same color, all under the especial patronage of the Manumission society. In our own city, the benevolence of philanthropic men has been no less active than in the metropolis. We have likewise an African free school, conducted by intelligent teachers, and an African church under the preaching of an African pastor, distinguished for his intelligence and private virtues. Who then shall place bounds to the expansion of the Negro's mind? Who shall say that their sable race shall not yet sit even in this country under the shadow of their own vine and fig tree, with none to make them afraid, listening to the poetry of their own bards, no less bewitching than that which Homer sung? Who shall say that the free negro shall not yet vie with the white man in all the ennobling attributes of his nature? Who shall say that discoveries in the sciences and philosophy, shall not be made by African scholars, no less brilliant and enduring than those which immortalise the names of Newton and of Bacon, of Franklin and of Fulton. There can be no barrier to the march of mind. Blessed by a kind and impartial Providence, the descendant of

the man who this day inhales the first breath of freedom, may become the future historian of this age. How will the eloquence of his pen delight to dwell on the magnanimity, the benevolence and the patriotism of those who proclaimed to his ancestor, that the bonds which had galled him were sundered forever; which he was a freeman entitled to all the privileges which the constitution vouchsafes to the freeborn citizen.

Perhaps no event during the reign of Elizabeth of England, reflects greater lustre on her character than the abolition of feudalism throughout her realm; although circumstances obliged her to make the release of the bondman a source of revenue to the crown. What honor then, what lustre of renown shall be theirs, who effected this glorious emancipation? With true magnanimity liberty was freely given, without money, and without price. Slavery, with all its horrors, its cruelties and its degradation this day receives in this state by a legislative breath its perpetual euthanasia. Soon may the blest perpetual arrive, when the patriot, from one end of this vast continent to the other, standing on the fields of his nation's honor, may proclaim to the world with all the truth of glorious reality, that slavery in this country is extinct forever, that every man that sets his foot upon our soil or breathes our air is free, in the words of Curran, that "No matter in what language his doom may have been pronounced; no matter what complexion incompatible with freedom, an Indian or an African sin may have burnt upon him; no matter in what disastrous battle his liberties may have been cloven down; no matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted upon the altar of slavery, the first moment he touches this sacred soil of freedom, the altar and the god sink together in the dust, his soul walks abroad in her own majesty, his body swells beyond the measure of his chains, which burst from around him, and he stands redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, by the irresistible genius of Universal Emancipation."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

INDEPENDENCE OF MIND.

Independence of mind, what is it? It has so many different significations, is applied in so many different ways, that it would puzzle even a greater philologist than Noah Webster, Jun. esq. LL. D. to settle its true meaning. It is, say some, the faculty of accommodating one's self to any situation whatever—to change with every change of wind, in short to wear a coat of any, and every colour, blue, black or London brown. If this be the meaning of the phrase, it must be acknowledged there is no want of examples for its illustration. We may look around us, and above us, below us, and beside us, and we shall find enough, in all conscience. Open the historic volume, read, I care not, what age, and lo! the host of independent minds starts up to view. I might, if I chose, mention a long list of independent Greek and Roman worthies. But I do abominate this eternal ringing upon Greece and Rome. Old England has produced many such fellows. There is, the Lord Chancellor Bacon, the pride and boast of English philosophy what independent feelings he possessed, when he signed that detestable confession of bribery and corruption, which has been handed down to posterity, I dares not to everlasting fame.—To descend to more modern times, there is Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureate to George the fourth, by the grace of God! King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith! But let another speak of him, not I.

"He has written praises of a regicide, He has written praises of all kings whatever, He has written for republics far and wide, And then against them, bitter than ever.

Again, Independence of mind is said to consist, in acting in defiance of the precepts of morality and religion, because men fear their reputation will suffer in the estimation of a certain portion of mankind vulgarly styled honourable. With such folks, the duellist is the most independent man on earth. He may trample under foot the laws of God and man—and all to show his independence! Time would fail, were I to mention all the variety of significance applicable to this phrase. Some seem to think; it is to act differently from every body else, and affect a marked singularity of character. Instance the hero of Kosonko, the descendant of the far famed Pocahontas, the Ishmaelite of politics, whose hand is against every man and almost every man's hand against him. There is another meaning given to the phrase, very different from any I have yet mentioned. By a man of independence is understood what Horace calls the "justum et tenacem propositi virum." One who is influenced by prejudice, undaunted by the frowns or favours of the multitude. There is a feeling of pleasure, perhaps I might say of awe, inspired in contemplating

such a character. "The world is so full of all that is mean and selfish, it has so little that is great and magnanimous, that the man of truly independent mind, presents an object, whereon the eye that has been wearied, by observing the follies and frailties of human nature, might rest awhile in calm delight. A character of this description, will always command respect, will always be regarded with veneration. The sycophant may bend and bow to further his interested views, and the weak-minded man, destitute of moral courage, may tremble at the uplifted finger of the powers that be. A man of independent spirit, marches on the even tenor of his way.—Truth, equity, and justice are his guides. The charms of pleasure cannot entice him from the path of rectitude: the love of power that "last infirmity of noble minds" cannot turn him from the honest purpose of his soul. This quality was possessed in an eminent degree by the first Earl of Chatham. That illustrious statesman, in all his measures acted with the sole view of the public good. He was not to be intimidated. He scorned from his heart the man who stood in fear of thrones and dominions, principalities and powers. A portion of his lofty spirit was inherited by his son William Pitt "the pilot that weathered the storm," or as John Randolph has it, the pilot that did not weather the storm. I am no admirer of Mr. Pitt. He was too fond of power. Still there was about him a spice of his old father's mighty genius, a mind unsubdued by difficulties, the most pressing, firm in its conscious integrity, that is well calculated to strike us with admiration. It is this which has invested the otherwise unenviable character of Mr. Pitt, with a degree of moral grandeur. Observe his situation when first appointed prime minister of England. The whole British Parliament were opposed to him, his measures were immediately voted down. It was a critical moment for the minister—for the parliament—for the king.—What did he? Firm and determined not to suffer parliament to interfere, with the rightful prerogatives of the crown, he withstood the overwhelming majorities of the commons, He dissolved parliament and appealed to the English people. The appeal was successful and the next parliament went hand in hand with the minister. This was a victory indeed. It was one of those moments in which the spirit of the departed Chatham seemed to glow with all its fervor in the bosom of the living soul. It was the triumph of an independent soul.

NED.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

BALTIMORE, 4th July, 1827.

A DINNER was given by the Members of the FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY, in commemoration of the Abolition of Slavery in the State of New-York. The dinner was prepared at the house of Mr. James P. Walker, in a handsome style. After the cloth was removed, the following Toasts were drank—Mr. James Deaver, presiding as President.

1. The Day we celebrate in memory of the Abolition of Slavery in the State of New-York—May the example be followed by every state in the Union.

2. John Jay, one of the surviving advocates of the abolition of Slavery in the State of New-York—May he long be remembered as the friend of our colour.

3. The "Freedom's Journal"—May its fame spread through this great Continent, and may it continue to advocate the cause of the sons and daughters of Africa.

4. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are born free and equal," has been resounded from one end of the Union to the other by white Americans—May they speedily learn to practice what they so loudly proclaim.

5. Give us our rights, and our motto shall be also, "Our Country right or wrong."

6. Our departed friend Elisha Tyson, the African Philanthropist.

7. The members of Friendship Society—May they be distinguished for their integrity, love of harmony, and anxiety for improvement.

8. Our emancipated Brethren of New-York—May they become useful and honourable citizens.

9. The Genius of Universal Emancipation—Its course is good and just, may it rise superior to all opposition.

10. The President of the day—May he continue to be distinguished by his moral conduct.

When this was drank, he rose and made a short and appropriate address, and offered as a sentiment, the following,

"May justice as well as law be a guide to the Judge of Baltimore city court.—Woolfolk improved.

11. Emancipation without emigration, but equal rights on the spot; this is republicanism.

Coincidence.—Two ships sailed from Hampton Roads on the 4th of April, for Liverpool; they fell in together 80 days after sailing, and both arrived at Liverpool on the same day—where they landed and both sailed again on the 20th of May. On their homeward passage their two Captains frequently dined together, and both arrived at Norfolk on the 30th ult.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JULY 20.

I think it not amiss to inform our readers of the absence of my colleague, Mr. Russell, who is on a tour to the Eastward, that they may pardon any deficiency in the present Number.

MASONIC ORATION

The Oration of the Rev. BENJAMIN F. HUGHES, before the Boys' Lodge of New-York, which we mentioned in our last, has since been published in a very neat pamphlet form of 16 pages; it possesses more than ordinary merit, and would not suffer in comparison with any thing we have seen on the same subject and occasion. We speak of it as a literary production, being ignorant of its masonic merits, and in justice to Mr. Hughes, would observe that he has been a member of that fraternity but little more than a year.—It affords us pleasure to read this Oration as the production of one of our brethren. The writings of Mr. Hughes, generally, exhibit a depth and accuracy of thought, an aptitude of language and a beauty of style, very creditable to his industry and attainments.—We make the following Extract from the Oration, and recommend our brethren and friends generally, to procure a copy.—Mr. Hughes is a member of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, possessing the disposition and qualifications for extensive usefulness among his brethren of colour, and we must say (though we can hardly do it without reproach to the denomination to which he belongs) is obliged to leave the ministry, and pursue secular employment for the support of himself and family.

"Masons should also be men of temperate habits, and this is a primary lesson in the vocabulary of the order. It is imagined by many that excess and intemperance are twin sisters; that masons are generally intemperate, and that it was reserved for them to represent the drunken Feast of Bacchus. Is this assertion founded in truth, and still Masonry obtain the patronage of the best hearts that ever graced the earth? Let the fairest flowers of society, let the brightest ornaments of the church, let them tell. So far from demoralizing the mind, or defacing in any way the image of Heaven from the soul, we are taught to direct our minds and consciences of the sufferings of life, under the assurance that in thus doing, we shall render our bodies living stones of an eternal Temple. The vulgar hero so often raised against Masonry, is conceived in ignorance and propagated in malice; for it is incumbent upon us to lay due restraints upon our affections and passions, to resist the allurements of vice, to regulate our actions by the square and to keep them within the joints of the compass, and avoid all excess, live within that regimen so conducive to health, to prosperity and respectability, that by our conduct, the Fraternity be not brought into disrepute, for 'He that hath no rule over his own spirit, is like a city that is broken down and without walls.'"

PROPRIETY OF CONDUCT.

(Concluded.)

Though it is our duty to assist to the utmost our fellow-men in distress; when a greater portion of it has been brought on through their imprudence, by a neglect of those maxims and rules of conduct, so necessary for every one to follow; when from our previous knowledge of the objects of compassion, we know positively that all might have been avoided by a more judicious line of conduct; our hearts feel but half that pity which distress ever elicits from the sympathetic bosom; and our hands give but half what they otherwise would. Many are the blessings arising from propriety of conduct: in the decline of life the approbation of self, and the good wishes of friends. How pleasing to be able to recall to memory past times, with perfect satisfaction to ourselves; to know that our conduct has ever been considered by the world, not only as creditable and honourable to us, but to our whole community.

It is really astonishing, that we should waste so much time upon the frivolous amusements of the hour; but upon subjects which require cool consideration, our eyes should be closed, and our minds prejudiced against the most disinterested attempts to improve our condition, and to render us more respectable to the world at large.

What few remarks we have hitherto made,

have always been for the public good; but how disheartened have we been, to hear our motives questioned by some who are apparently leading men, among certain classes of our brethren. It becomes us not to tell our brethren what should or should not be done on particular days in the year, in a dictatorial manner; but none will say, that we have not the right of expressing our individual views upon such subjects of moment, as we may from time to time deem profitable to comment upon; and upon such also, as we know the judicious part of our community expect us to say something.

So fixed is our determination to strive for a better state of things, that nothing shall ever hinder us, from laying before our readers whatever we conceive, can have the least tendency to bring about a period of rational thinking—rational amusement—and a spirit of rational improvement. If the Creator, has in his wisdom, endowed us with a rational nature, it must ever be pleasing to him, to see us make a rational use of it—to see reason guide all our actions—and to see us act up to the excellency of our rational nature.

GROG-SHOPS.—None but the attentive observer knows the injury a certain class of these multiplied nuisances, are doing to community. And while we are bold in saying, however advanced many of our brethren may be in degradation and crime, yet in point of temperance they have the advantage of the white population, still we are often pained by the unseemly spectacle, of five or six coloured men, drinking and carousing in grogshops. We do sincerely hope that the respectable part of our brethren, will studiously avoid taking their (falsely termed) refreshments, in these ruinous places, and by all the means in their power, reprobate the practice in others. We say it from conviction, and without prejudice, that association with dissipated whites, and the allurements of the grogshop, are more ruinous to the lower class of our colour, than any other vice.

Domestic News.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

It appears, that, on the 17th ultimo, George Bland, being in a state of intoxication at the house of John Cassidy, on Tobesauky, Bibb county, (Georgia,) about nine miles from Macon, abused and beat Mrs. Rebecca Cassidy, in the presence of her husband. To him she called for protection, but the drunken monster, instead of granting his wife that aid which every man would offer to a decent female in any condition, and to the worst of women in Mrs. Cassidy's delicate health, leaped upon her likewise, and the two brutes seemed emulous to see which could inflict the heaviest blows, with sticks, stones, &c. She suffered severely from her bruises and prognostics of a premature delivery until the 5th inst. when her murdered infant was ushered into the world to be the silent herald of its own fate. The frontal bones with their cartilages rent were buried in the brains, the hipbone was dislocated, one of the legs and the two arms were broken, and most of the muscles so bruised as to have more the resemblance of putrid filly than of organized matter. This part of the horrible transaction is attributed to Bland's beating the mother over the abdomen with a horn. A Coroner's inquest was convened, and, on the award, the two savages were, on Friday last, committed to the jail of Bibb county. It is believed, that Mrs. Cassidy cannot live.—*Macon Messenger*, June 11.

Sudden Exit.—Mr. James Kearney, (currier), was drowned in the Passaic river on Saturday evening last, whether he went for bathing. He was in company with others, who rode down the river to a place called the Dam, where it is esteemed safe for bathing. Without the least alarm, he was on a sudden missing by the company, who soon found him dead, in water not more than breast deep. It is probable he was seized with a fit, and thus strangled in the water without a struggle or a groan. He has left a dependent widow and a family of small children, to mourn the loss of a husband, father and friend.

The coloured people in one of the principal towns, in the state of New-York, (we forget which,) while rejoicing in their freedom on the late anniversary, seem not to have forgotten that a part of their race are still in bondage, and instead of firing as many guns as there are states in the Union, fired only the number of those that acknowledged the African's right, as well as the white man's, to breathe the air of liberty.—*New Haven Chron.*

Water Spout.—A water spout fell on Mary's Church, Bungay, Suffolk, during afternoon divine service, and the church-yard was so filled with water, it ran into the choir, which, in a few minutes was upwards of a foot in depth. The agitation became so alarmed that they ran out of their pews into the aisles, and in a bustle many were thrown down in the water. At two hundred yards distance scarcely a drop of rain was perceptible.

A Pickpocket.—On Sunday night, a passenger on board the steam-boat Congress, when near this city had a package of bills, consisting of 275 dollars, taken from the pocket of his coat, while it was lying on a settee, from which he had just risen. B. (the exertions of the captain the robber was detected, and the money, all except 35 dollars, was recovered. The villain is in jail, and has confessed his guilt.—*Ab. Adv.*

Blackberry Syrup.—The present being not only a seasonable time to prepare this valuable medicine, but to recommend its usefulness, particularly among children afflicted with bowel complaints, a feeding mother affords the following receipt:—Take the fruit before very ripe, extract the juice, and to each quart add one pound of white sugar, skim and boil it about half an hour, when cool enough to bottle, add a small tea spoon full of brandy. From one to four table spoonfuls may be taken frequently, as age and circumstances may require.

Stage Accident.—On Monday, the 9th inst the mail stage from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, was upset in descending a hill about a mile west of St. Stewart, and one lady so severely injured as to be unable to proceed on her journey. All the rest of the passengers were slightly hurt. There were three ladies and four gentlemen in the stage.

The Devil Outwitted.—A poor woman in Montreal received a bible from the British agent in that city. A Roman priest, hearing of the circumstance made a visit, intending to deprive her of the precious gift. He offered her five dollars for the Bible—she declined taking it. He then offered her ten, and afterwards fifteen dollars she still declining, he left her. The next day he returned and offered her twenty five dollars. She accepted the offer, and with the money purchased twenty-five Bibles, which she distributed among her destitute neighbours, under such conditions, that the priest could not obtain them.

Foreign News.

Desperate Pirate.—The following is an extract of a letter from the officer now stationed in the Persian Gulf, to Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Keir Grant, of the Crescent, in Bath. It is dated.

January 15, 1827.

"You will doubtless, recollect Ramak bin Janber, the most notorious pirate in the Gulf whom we saw at Busire. His place was called Daman, he was constantly quarrelling with some one, and kept the whole Gulf unsettled. The people of Bahrain having sent a fleet to blockade Daman, Ramak got into a well equipped vessel, and went all around the Gulf to try to interest some of the tribe in his behalf, but not being able to find any friends he returned, and having communicated with his son, the garrison, ran along side of the vessel in which the Sanack of Bahrain's nephew was. They fought desperately for some time, when the Bahrain chief drew off to his fleet, to get reinforcements of men. He then told the rest of his vessels to keep him and not interfere, as Ramak and he would fight it out. They again grappled, and fought for some time. Ramak finding that his men were falling fast, told them there was no hope of success, and that he was about to blow them all up. Maimed from hurts in a former fight, (you will recollect that he lost three inches of the bone, and yet retained his arm), and blind as he was led to the magazine, with a lighted torch—fired it, and the whole vessel was blown to atoms, not a distinguishing remnant being left of Ramak. The Bahrain vessels blew up likewise, but several of its crew were saved. The official report estimates the number killed at not less than two hundred.

Capt. Parry.—Letters have been received at the Admiralty, announcing the arrival of the Hecla, on the 19th April, at Hammerfest, in Norwegian Lapland, after a delightful passage of 35 days. The Reindeer for tracking the boats to a certain distance over the ice were expected down from Alten in a few days when Capt. Parry would proceed direct to the northernmost part of Spitzbergen, where he hoped to arrive in the middle of May.

The bill annulling the marriage of Miss Turner and E. G. Wakefield, passed the House of Lords on the 6th; and was likely to pass through the Commons with rapidity as Mr. Peel's suggestion to admit the evidence taken before the Lords, was acceded to.—Great indignation was felt against the offender.

Water Spout.—A water spout fell on Mary's Church, Bungay, Suffolk, during afternoon divine service, and the church-yard was so filled with water, it ran into the choir, which, in a few minutes was upwards of a foot in depth. The agitation became so alarmed that they ran out of their pews into the aisles, and in a bustle many were thrown down in the water. At two hundred yards distance scarcely a drop of rain was perceptible.

Summary.

Three male citizens and seven females were late y fined \$25 each, in Albany for keeping disorderly houses. The wife of the captain of the sloop Hiram, while on a sailing party near Philadelphia, on the fourth inst. was safely delivered of a boy, who added to the cries of the day. A duel was fought on the 12th, at Pawtucket, between two foreigners. The only damage sustained was the loss of a little flesh from the chest of one of the parties. The Coloured People of Rochester celebrated the abolition of slavery with becoming spirit. The Address, by Mr. Austin Stewart, is spoken of in high terms, by the Rochester papers. The jury have brought in a verdict of guilty against Jacob Barker and S. L. Vermyer, and of acquittal for Matthew L. Davis. The trial of Hugh W. Clamen, for the murder of Robert I. Stokes has closed. He has been found guilty of manslaughter. A fire broke on Sunday afternoon, at No. 204 Grand street, by which about ten houses were destroyed. On dissection, a tumour occasioned by wearing a husk, or tight corset, has been found on the heart of a young lady, who died of a supposed consumption. There are said to be more than 400 billiard tables in Philadelphia, and 300 in New-York. The Cashier of the Franklin Bank of New-Jersey, requests the holders of bills on that bank not to make any sacrifice on them, as they may stand a chance of getting their money back. Forty-five million pounds of salt are annually manufactured in this state. A coloured man was killed at Elizabeth-town a few days ago, by the accidental cut of a scythe, in the hands of another man who was showing his skill at mowing.

A sporting party from Waterford, Me. lately brought in 1036 squirrels, 34 crows, 30 cranes, 8 hawks, 4 woodcocks, 1 bear, 1 hedge-hog, 1 woodchuck. A Mrs. Grant of Frankfort, Me. supposed to be insane, attempted the life of her husband while he lay asleep, by striking him thrice on the head with an axe. She then left the house, and fled for the woods. The man is still living, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. The question has been asked in a Kentucky paper, whether Gen. Jackson has not been engaged for many years past, in the purchase of droves of slaves in Tennessee and Kentucky, and sending them to Louisiana; and other southern markets, for sale? If it be true, it will add to the fame of the Hero of Orleans. Cure for the Whooping Cough.—To one scruple salt of tartar and ten grains of cochineal (pulverized) add a gill of water, to be sweetened as given.—Dose for an infant, a tea spoon full four times a day, increasing the dose in proportion to age; an adult may take two table spoonful in the same time.—*P. D. Ad.* A prisoner in the penitentiary at Richmond, cut his throat in a fit of despair. The wound is supposed not to be mortal. A son of Mr. Elijah Howard, of Rochester, whilst bathing with other boys, got beyond his depth and was drowned.—Dr. Ira Delano, of Chillicothe, Ohio, put a period to his existence by means of laudanum.

MARRIED.

On the 7th, by the Rev. S. Dutton, Mr. William Thomas to Miss Eliza Marshall. On the 16th, by the same, Mr. James Garrett to Miss Dianah Parkuit. On the 18th, by the same, Mr. William Stevenson to Miss Harriet Sails. In St. Philip's Church, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Peter Williams, Mr. Joseph Williams to Miss Harriet Willels. On the 17th, by the same, Mr. Peter Ogden to Miss Margaret Montgomery.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, the Rev. JAMES VARICK, Bishop of the African Zion Connection.

ALMANAC.

JULY.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Phase.
20 Friday	4 45	7 15	☾
21 Saturday	4 40	7 14	☾
22 Sunday	4 40	7 14	☾
23 Monday	4 47	7 13	☾
24 Tuesday	4 48	7 12	☾
25 Wednesday	4 49	7 11	☾
26 Thursday	4 49	7 11	☾

POETRY.

HYMN FOR ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

The Son of God is gone to war
A kingly crown to gain.
His blood-red banner streams afar!
Who follows in his train?
Who best can drink his cup of woe,
Triumphant over pain?
Who boldest leaves his cross below?
He follows in his train.

The martyr first whose eagle eye
Could pierce beyond the grave;
Who saw his Master in the sky,
And call'd on him to save;
Like him, with pardon on his tongue
In midst of mortal pain,
He prayed for them that did the wrong,
Who follows in his train?

A glorious band, the chosen few
On whom the spirit came,
Twelve valiant saints, the truth they knew,
And brav'd the cross and flame;
They met the tyrant's brandish'd steel,
The lion's roar and pain,
They bow'd their necks the death to feel,
Who follows in their train?

A noble army, men and boys,
The matron and the maid,
Around their Saviour's throne rejoice,
In robes of light array'd,
They climb'd the dizzy steep of Heaven,
Thro' peril, toil, and pain,
Oh God! to us may grace be given
To follow in their train!

STANZAS.

BY T. ROOD, ESQ.

I remember, I remember
The house where I was born,
The little window, where the sun
Came peeping in, at morn;
He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day;
But now, I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away!

I remember, I remember
The roses, red and white,
The violets and the lily-cups—
Those flowers made of light;
The lilacs, where the robins built,
And where my brother set
The laburnum, on his birth-day—
The tree is living yet!

I remember, I remember
Where I was used to swing,
And though the air would rush as fresh
To swallows on the wing;
My spirit flew in feathers, then,
That is so heavy, now;
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow!

I remember, I remember
The fir trees, dark and high;
I used to think their slender spires
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy to know
I'm further off from heaven,
Than when I was a boy!

THE HONEST MAN.

All are not just because they do no wrong;
But he who will not wrong me when he may,
He is the truly just. I praise not them
Who in their petty dealings pilfer not;
But him who spares a secret fraud,
Where he might plunder and defy surprise.
His is the praise, who, looking down with scorn
On the false judgment of the partial herd,
Consults his own dear heart, and boldly dares
To be (not merely to be thought) an honest man.

VARIETIES.

CLUBS.—Clubs are some times very pernicious modes of getting along to one's grave. I mean singing, drinking, or even spouting clubs. The last perhaps, is the least dangerous. Singing clubs, consisting of young men, lead many to bad habits. Society never can be good without females to sweeten its rigidity, and soften its asperities. I have known a dozen club men in my life, and I have counted nine of them go the "Road to Ruin."

SIGN. To hear a death-watch denotes that there is a little insect near you. To see strange lights is a sign there is something to cause them, or that your head is disordered. To see an apparition or to be bewitched, is an incontestible evidence that you are lacking in common sense.

Woman.—There is a tree in Mexicana, which is so tender that a man cannot touch any of its branches, but it withers presently—a lady's credit is of equal niceness—a small touch may wound and kill it.

An honest Irishman was accosted on the quay, at Belfast, by a brother Hibernian, with "Arrah Fes, you are going to be in

good luck to-day, boy, you have got your stockings turned wrong side out." Pat turned round with great quickness, and surveying with the utmost complacency the sad remnants of what had once been hose, a swerved—"Sure, honey, I know that; and don't you know why I turned them?" "No, replied the other. "Why, says Pat, and he gave a knowing wink with his eye, because they are holed on the other side."

To wash printed Calico.—Use as little soap as possible, and not with hot water; put a little pot ashes and gently swell them, taking care not to rub the cloth too much; wring it out in cool spring water, and dry it in the open air. By this means many colours will be improved—a y indeed but such as are mere water colours, and of this kind good clothes are seldom spoiled.

Bad Things.—An unfaithful servant, a smoky house, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an aching tooth, an empty purse, an uncutful child, an incessant talker, hogs that break through enclosures, a dull raven, and a pimpled face—a butting ram, musquitoes, and bugs in a bed chamber, and a dandy.

Absurdity of the English Laws.—To burn a house of which the criminal is tenant at will, is capital; but if he has a lease, it is only a misdemeanor. To wound cattle is a penal crime, to wound a man is only a misdemeanor. A comedian who performs to a theatre royal, is a reputed person; but if the same comedian plays the same character in a theatre which wants the stamp of royalty, he is a rogue and a vagabond. A gentleman of large property may hunt on the ground of a man of small property, while a man of small property may not hunt on his own ground. Peers and members of Parliament cannot be restrained for debt, but their creditors may.—*London paper.*

Smart Reply.—In 1586, Philip II. king of Spain sent the young Constable of Castile to Rome, to felicitate Sixtus V. on his elevation to the Pope, displeased that so young an ambassador had been deputed to him, could not help saying, "And well, sir, did your master want men, by sending to me an ambassador without beard?" "If my sovereign had thought," replied the proud Spaniard, "that merit consisted in a beard, he would have sent you a buck goat, and not a gentleman as I am."

People had rather be thought to look ill than old; because it is possible to recover from sickness, but there is no recovering from age.

Woman.—The christian doctrine, assigns woman to the man as the partner of his labours, the sower of his evils, his helpmate in perils, his friend in affliction; not as the toy of his looser hours, or as a flower which once cropped he may throw away at pleasure.—*The Monastery.*

It is a curious fact, that men stationed in light houses are not permitted to have their wives with them, probably because it is apprehended that the trimming of the lamps would be neglected for the trimming of the husbands—and yet none but married men are to be found in these posts, which are greatly sought after by persons coveting a quiet life, and who, by a long course of curtain lectures, have been trained to watchfulness, and accustomed to sleepless nights.—*London Magazine.*

How to have a good memory.—To some one who was complaining of his memory, Dr. Johnson said, "Pray, sir, do you ever forget what money you have in your pocket? or who gave you the last kick on the shins that you had?" Now, if you pay the same attention to what you read as you do to your temporal concerns, and your bodily feelings, you would impress it as deeply upon your memory."

The two Cats bent.—It has been confidently asserted that the black snake of North America, has the property of expanding itself to such a degree, that he has been known to swallow a bulk twice as big as his own.

Our informant states, that two of these reptiles having lately come in contact, and both feeling the demands of appetite, the first assailant began on the tail of the other with such vigor, that he soon made his antagonist look about, who, believing in the doctrine of retaliation, began to pay him in his own coin, and thus they began mutually to swallow each other, until not a vestige of either was to be seen.

DR. THORP.

No. 16 Collect-street,

INDIAN PHYSICIAN and BOTANIST, returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for past favours, and solicits their patronage in future.
N. B. He cures all diseases of the human system; with roots and herbs, free from the use of mercury.

UNION HOTEL.

No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine,

OPENED BY

CHARLES SHORT.

For the Purpose of accommodating, PEOPLE OF COLOUR, Strangers and Citizens, with BOARDING AND LODGING.

By the Day, Week, Month, or longer.
He is furnished with every thing to enable him to keep a House of the first-rate kind ever opened in the City of Philadelphia; and will spare no pains to merit the public patronage.
July 25, 1827. 18—3m

NICHOL S. PIERSON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Colour, that his MEAD GARDEN, No 13, Delancey-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of genteel and respectable persons of colour.

No admittance for unprotected females.
New-York, June 1st, 1827. 13

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON.

No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

JAMES LAW,

177 William-street, New-York.

CONTINUES to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantalons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest possible manner. He also makes, alters and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

"* His mode of dressing clothes is by STEAM SPOONGING, which he has followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this he engages to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.
May 8. 9—3m

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."

UNITED STATES SCOURING, AND STEAM SPOONGING.

JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race), Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantalons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Suits, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stain caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second handed Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call above, and examine for themselves.

The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes.
BY TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.
April 20, 1827.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.
Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 6, Varick-street.
New-York, March 20.

ECONOMY IS NOT PAISHIMONY.

S. MOLLESTON & J. ROBINSON, TAILORS and Clothes Dressers, respectfully announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver st.) where they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and which it will be their study to continue to merit by punctuality and superior workmanship.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the newest fashions:—Gentlemen and Ladies' Garments, Habits, and Mantles, dressed and repaired with dispatch, and in the best manner.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

IF Mrs. MOLLESTON can accommodate from six to eight Gentlemen Boarders.

D. F. I. VONN'S SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes; Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY; with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams; Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller.
New-York, March 14. 1

DISEASES CURED.

THE PILES, Dysentery, all kinds of Wounds, and Bruises; also a remedy for the growing in of the toe nails, for oppression of the lungs, felons, fistulas, and the bite of a mad dog, if application be made within twelve hours, by

SARAH GREEN, Indian Doctoress,
12 21 Collect-street.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city, the passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$35. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, founded by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, Is published every FRIDAY at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

IF No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion.

"each repetition of do. 75cts.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

ORNSH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1827.

[VOL. I--NO. 21.]

HISTORY OF SLAVERY.

(Concluded.)

As the Israelites were liable to be sold only in consequence of poverty, for crimes which could subject them to this fate might be commuted for money, it is not likely any of them would be exposed to sale, either to their brethren or to strangers, until their lands were alienated. These alienations, except in the case of houses within the cities, were not perpetual, but in the year of jubilee returned to their former proprietors. (Lev. xxv. 23, 28.) Hence we may discern the reason, why, until that time, the reverent proprietor might prefer the service of a wealthy master to a houseless liberty. In the time of Jeremiah we find, amongst the corruptions of the age, a disregard to the injunctions of Moses relative to the emancipation of servants, presenting in glaring colors, and assigned as one of the principal causes of the impending judgments. (Jer. xxxiv.)

In the foregoing quotation, it is observable that the servants purchased from among the strangers are to be taken as an inheritance to the children of the purchasers, but no such provision appears in the case of the Hebrew servant. This is said to be construed by the Jewish doctors as excluding daughters and other heirs except sons from any claim to the services of those Hebrew servants whom their fathers had purchased. Hence upon the death of a master, without surviving sons, his Hebrew servants were immediately free.

The general tendency as well as particular provisions of the Mosaic institutions, was in favor of personal freedom. The servants purchased from the heathen were to be instructed in the religion and made partakers of the covenants of their Israelitish masters. Those who embraced this religion became Hebrews by adoption, and entitled to the privileges of servants of the native class. The Jewish commentators say that if they were not converted within a year, they were to be dismissed, and returned to the stranger from whence they came. This may probably have been only upon condition that their purchase money was repaid, and that if this was not done, they were bound to fulfil their term of service; that is, to serve till the year of jubilee. If that was the construction admitted, the unconverted heathen and the native Hebrew servant were placed in the same situation in regard to the power of redemption, each being redeemable by their own people.

The state of servitude was terminated by abuse on the part of the master. Mutilation though hasty and unpremeditated, gave a title to freedom. If a man smite the eye of his servant or the eye of his maid, that it perish, he shall let him go free for his eye's sake. And if a man smite out his man servant's tooth, or his maid servant's tooth, he shall let him go free for his tooth's sake. (Exod. xxi. 26, 27.) This precept is construed by the Mishnic doctors to include not only all cases of actual mutilation, but those minor injuries by which the use or beauty of any of the members is permanently impaired.

A very important consequence of the temporary duration of servitude was, that the laws intended for the protection of servants were likely to be observed. The servant, if abused, might when free demand and enforce restitution. The odious and degrading distance between masters and slaves, which perpetual and hereditary slavery seldom fails to produce, could then have no existence. Freedom and servitude might pass among families and individuals, like the vibrations of

* The humanity to servants inculcated by the precepts of Moses, does not appear to be totally lost, even at the present time, among the depressed and injured remains of that once celebrated race. In 1763, a subscription was set on foot, in the island of Barbadoes, to establish a general dispensary for the use of the sick poor; a large part of whom were well known to be superannuated or worn out slaves—abandoned by their owners to perish in the streets. Of the sum subscribed to this charitable purpose, upwards of one tenth was contributed, collectively and individually by the Hebrew nation: though their numbers probably fall short of one twentieth of the white inhabitants of Barbadoes, and not one hundredth of the property of the island is in their hands.—*Dickson's Letters on Slavery*, p. 138.

wealth and poverty, without producing any degrading or permanent distinctions.

The operation of these causes may be traced in several parts of the Jewish history. Thus we find (1 Chron. ii. 34, 35) Shehan giving his daughter to an Egyptian servant; and the prophet Samuel assigning to Saul and his servant, the chief place among them that were bidden to the feast. (1 Samuel ix. 23.)

The law respecting female servants as explained by the Jewish doctors, will be briefly noticed.

Females became servants by being sold by their fathers; or by the servitude of their mothers; or by captivity in war, when as already observed, they were deprived of their natural protectors, and thrown upon the clemency of the victors.

A Hebrew bondmaid, was not allowed to be sold by any but her father, nor even by him, unless she was under twelve years of age; nor to any but a Hebrew; and even in this case the master was to bind himself to betroth her either to himself or his son whenever she completed her twelfth year, "for," says Jarchi, "the money of her purchase is that of her espousals." If at that time the master does choose to betroth her to himself or his son, she must neither be sold nor retained but become immediately free.*

If a man espoused a captive taken in war, she was entitled to all the privileges of a wife, and her children were to be treated in all respects as though she had been originally free. In case she became disagreeable she might be divorced as other wives were liable to be, but not sold or otherwise deprived of her liberty. (Deut. xxi. 14.)

From this review of the most ancient code of laws which history has delivered to us, it is obvious that the design of the legislator was to mitigate the system of slavery as far as it was admitted at all, and to give to the current of legal administration a direction towards its total extinction. That personal bondage was, as far as the manners of the times would admit, divested of every degrading appendage. That servants were uniformly regarded as objects of special attention. And that the slavery extensively prevalent in subsequent ages, may read, in that venerable code, its own severe and unequalled reprobation. [Afr. Obs.]

* According to some writers a redemption fee was payable according to the time unexpired until the sabbatical year.

LET EVERY MAN MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS.

Of all things, deliver us from the man who attends to his neighbour's business and leaves his own at loose ends. A meddling body is a torment to his neighbourhood, and not much comfort to himself, for, continually interfering in that which is none of his business, he subjects himself to the just reproof of those he would thrust his gratuitous services upon. It matters not whether it be in religion, or politics, or the common concerns of domestic life, let every man attend to his own business, and then every man's business will be attended to. Advice comes soon enough when asked, and no man likes to have his neighbour's nose gratuitously poked into his family concerns, his out-of-door business, or his manner of thinking upon any subject; all believe it is their privilege to do what they think fit in their own premises, and to do it in their own way.

The man who interferes with the business of others, almost always neglects his own, and while doing that which no one thanks him for, not unfrequently permits his family to come to want. No man who strictly attends to what interests him will have time or inclination to manage the concerns of his neighbours, he will pursue his own course, suffer others to do the same, he will be generous enough to believe other folks know something as well as himself. It is intolerable to be continually bored, in this way, in the most trivial every day business of life. What is it to me, if my neighbour permits his cucumber vines to run on the ground, instead of furnishing them with bushes as I do—or rubs his razor on an old book cover, instead of the metallic strap—or prunes his fruit trees with a coarse or fine saw? What right

have I to find fault with the dress or education of his family?—with the colour of his hat or the cut of his coat? And if he build a house, does it concern me whether it front north or south—or whether it be large or small, convenient or inconvenient? if it does not—if it be my neighbours right to consult his own taste in these matters, let us yield him his right. And when dipping our fingers into other people's porridge-dishes, we chance to get them scalded let it tea: h us to mind nobody's business but our own.—*Warren's Star*.

ON FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

In spite of modern whims about liberty and equality, the government of a family must be absolute; mild, not tyrannical. The laws of nature, and the voice of reason, have declared the dependence of the child on the parent. The weakness of youth must be supported, and the violence of youth repressed, by the hand of age and experience. Parental tenderness is too apt to degenerate into parental weakness. "If you please, child," and "Will you, dear," are soon answered with, "No, I won't." The reins of government should be always gently drawn; not twitched like a curb bridle at one time, and dangling loosely at another. Uniformity in parents produces uniformity in children. To whip at one minute, and to caress, or let the culprit go unpunished, for the same crime, at another cannot fail to injure the force of parental authority. Consider before you threaten: then be as good as your word. "I will whip you if you don't mind me," says the parent in a passion. "I am not afraid of it," says the child. The parent flies towards it in a paroxysm of rage: the child prefers flight to broken bones. "You may go now, but you shall have your punishment with interest the next time you do so." "I don't believe that," thinks the child. It is experience that gives the parent the lie. "But," say you, "whips and rods were the scourges of the dark ages; the present age is more enlightened: in it, law is reason: and authority is mildness." Beware of that reason, which makes your child dogmatical, and the mildness which makes him obstinate.

There is such a thing as the rod of reproof, and it is certain, that in numberless cases arguments produce a better effect than corporal punishment. Let those who properly admonish, in case of disobedience; if ineffectual, try the harsher method. Never begin to correct till your anger has subsided. Cease not till you have subdued the will of the offender: if you do, your authority is at an end. Let your commands be reasonable. Never deliver them in a passion, as though they were already disobeyed; nor with a timid, distrustful tone, as if you suspected your own authority. Remember that scolding is right the reverse of weighty reasoning. It is the dying groans of good government. Never let it be heard under your roof, unless you intend your house should be a nursery of faction, which may at some future time, rear its hydra head, not only against you, but in opposition to the parents and guardians of our country. Patriotism, as well as charity, begins at home. Let the voice of concord be heard in your family: it will charm your domestics to a love of order.—*British Methodist Magazine*.

Eccentric Gander.—The following story, the truth of which we can vouch for, is not only curious in itself, but evinces pretty forcibly that whimsicality and eccentricity are not confined to the human species. Mr. Whigham, of Allanton, has a very large gander, which was hatched five or six years ago, and which had scarcely attained the month of majority, when he contracted a dislike to his own species. Whether this arose from disappointed love, or a disposition naturally goose-anthropical, might puzzle the deepest naturalist to determine; but certain it is that he feels so little pleasure in the society of the fat who have feathers on their backs, that the race would speedily become extinct, were all ganders as ungallant as himself. In 1822, there were two "jay colts" grazing in a field adjoining to Allanton, and to these he is time and again attached so cordially, that he became their companion night and day. From this, or some other circumstance, he retains a strong partiality to

bays or browns, and will not associate with a black horse. The colts alluded to were succeeded by others; and the gander, though he seemed sensible of, and sorry for, the change, speedily ingratiated himself with his new friends. These he attends in the paddock during the day, follows them home at night when the weather is cold; and if accidentally shut out of the stable, patiently bivouacs behind the door, and is always ready to clap his wings and go a-field early in the morning. When in the park, his sole occupation seems to be to stand near the head of one of the colts, carefully watching all its motions, and accommodating his position to that of his friend, by vuddling when he walks, and flying when he runs. Young horses, when disturbed, very easily break into a gallop, and as the gander manges to keep so near the colt, that he may be seen flying vigorously alongside of him, it is certainly strange that it never occurred to him to take a ride. If the mouth of the other, while collecting provender, should come too near his feet, he stretches forth his neck, elevates his wings, hisses gently, and by other motions admonishes him to keep at a proper distance. Though geese graze as well as kine, the bird in question is rarely seen nibbling a pile of grass, and his chief dependence, we believe, is placed on the stray pickles of corn he caters in the stable. On one occasion, the young horses at Allanton were removed to a field at some distance, and then the poor gander had to dec a very dreary period of widowhood. If he could have spoken or sung, his ditty would have been, "I wander dowie a' my lane;" but when the colts returned—that is, the bay ones—he was seen hurrying to meet them, half running, half flying, and cackling forth his congratulations to the very topmost note of the gammut of joy. In April last, we happened to be at Allanton, and as a matter of course visited the biped, of whose eccentric habits we had heard so much. A new scene then presented itself. In the course of the day, a score or two of capital highland bullocks had been let into the field, and these the gander seemed to look on with a very jaundiced eye. By mere accident one of them approached too near the favourite colt—an intrusion which was resented by a fierce and rather laughable onset. The bill of the bird was darted at the hard head of the enemy, and the latter, though furnished with a notable pair of horns, started back as quickly as if an adder had stung him. Again, however, he advanced to the charge, was again assaulted, and again retreated; until his brethren, perceiving what was going forward, joined in the melee, and very nearly hemmed the gander in. Our first impression was that the biped would be tossed and gored till not a pinion stuck together; but in this we were mistaken. Each of the bullocks was assailed in turn, to its no small amazement, if not dismay, but the assailant, mauling his great courage, appeared to be placed in a sad quandary, and did all he could to rescue the colt from such unsuitable company, by biting his heels and nibbling at his head. The docile animal at length good-naturedly yielded to his wishes, and the horned belligerents, on their part, ratified the armistice by offering no farther molestation.—*Dumfries Courier*.

MEETING OF THE MONTHS.

Once upon a time all the months resolved to dine together; and after a great deal of hot blood, and some little coolness in deciding who should do the honours of the table, the choice fell upon December; for though this gentleman has rather a cold exterior, yet, under his own roof, he is the very pattern of hospitality and the soul of glee. It was determined that the entertainment should be a picnic, and a capital entertainment was furnished forth amongst them. January sent ice to cool the wine; February brought an enormous cake to eat; March and April supplied the fish and the lamb; May furnished the early vegetables, and undertook beside to decorate the table with flowers; June brought plenty of cider with him; July and August furnished the desert; September sent a course of game—all excepting hares and petridges; these October supplied, and contributed also a cask of delicious ale; November brought a basket of

liberts and walnuts, and sent a barrel of oysters; and the worthy host supplied all deficiencies, and provided the wine. January was placed on the right hand of the chair, and November on the left; and June, a good humoured, open-faced fellow, sat at the foot of the table. Nothing could be better arranged than this.

That sweet blushing beauty, May, was all the toast; and many were the compliments she received upon the excellence of her contribution of early vegetables. May had many admirers; January tried, to look sweet upon her, but he was not to her taste, and she contrived to look another way. June also paid her marked attention; but May and he had been companions all their lives, and she never could regard him as a lover. Poor April was evidently dying for her, but she thought him neck; and, besides, he was too young. September had the advantage of him; for, with all the good qualities of April, he was of mature age, and more even in his temper. October, also, affected to play the beau and look young; and it was wonderful to see how dextrously he contrived to hide the approach of years.

Besides love-making, there was no lack of jest and repartee: March was full of dry humour, which he played off very effectively upon the prim maiden November, who took it all in good part; but July, who was also smartly hit, began to take up the joke warmly, until August mildly interposed, and restored good humour.

When the ladies retired, December proposed the health in a bumper; and June, who considered himself a great favourite with them, was beginning to return thanks in a flowery speech, when he was coughed down by December and March.

The dining-room party soon joined the ladies at the tea-table; and after tea, the old folks went to cards, and the young ones to music. Pretty May presided at the piano-forte, and April stood by, and now and then put in a note, his face sometimes covered with smiles, and sometimes a tear trembling in his eye. October sang a hunting song; and August warbled so sweet and melancholy an air, that the noisy party at the card table laid down their cards to listen; and even April was attracted from the Hebe charms of May, to the more tranquil and maturer beauties of her cousin.

At length every one delighted with the entertainment broke up. April and June both escorted May home: September took care of August. October had promised to take charge of November, but having sat down to some old ale with March and December, November left them in a huff, and went home alone. At what hour the three gentlemen left the table is not known, but it is believed that December sat them both out.

Fascination of Snakes.—I have often heard stories about the power that snakes have to charm birds and animals, which to say the least, I always treated with the coldness of scepticism, nor could I believe them until convinced by ocular demonstration! A case occurred in Williamsburgh, Mass. one mile south of the house of public worship, by the way side, in July last. As I was walking in the road at noon day, my attention was drawn to the fence by the fluttering and hopping of a robin red breast, and a cat-bird, which upon my approach flew up, and perched on a sapling two or three rods distant: at this instant a large black snake reared his head from the ground near the fence. I immediately stepped back a little, and sat down upon an eminence; the snake in a few moments slunk again to the earth, with a calm, placid appearance, and the birds soon after returned and lighted upon the ground near the snake, first stretching their wings upon the ground, and spreading their tails, they commenced fluttering round the snake, drawing nearer at almost every step, until they stepped near or across the snake, which would often move a little, or throw himself into a different posture, apparently to seize his prey, which movements, I noticed, seemed to frighten the birds, and they would veer off a few feet, but return again as soon as the snake was motionless. All that was wanting for the snake to secure the victims seemed to be, that the birds should pass near his head, which they would probably have soon done, but at this moment a wagon drove up and stopped. This frightened the snake and it crawled across the fence into the grass; notwithstanding, the birds flew over the fence into the grass also, and appeared to be bewitched to flutter round their charmer, and it was not until an attempt was made to kill the snake that the birds would allow themselves of their wings, and fly into a forest one hundred rods distant.

The movements of the birds while around the snakes seemed to be voluntary, and without the least constraint: nor did they utter any distressing cries, or appear enraged, as

have often seen them, when squirrels, hawks, and mischievous boys attempted to rob their nests or catch their young ones; but they seemed to be drawn by some allurements or enticement, (and not by any constraining or provoking power); indeed, I thoroughly searched all the fences and trees in the vicinity, to find some nest or young birds, but could find none.

What this fascinating power is, whether it be the look, or effluvia, or the singing by the vibration of the tail of the snake, or any thing else, I will not attempt to determine; possibly this power may be owing to different causes in different kind of snakes. But so far as the black snake is concerned, it seems to be nothing more than an enticement or allurements with which the snake is endowed to procure his food.

P. S.—Since this case occurred, I have heard several respectable people, who have also seen birds charmed, observe that they have heard music occasioned by the vibration of the snake's tail, which they being near, could see. That snakes make music, thus I know; and also that birds are extremely captivated with music—but whether this is the only means that the snake uses, or whether all kinds of snakes use it, I am not prepared to say.—*Silkman's Journal.*

Awful Occurrence.—On the 28th ult. James Ackley, a collier, in the service of Mr. Scowcroft, of Hindley, near Wigan, died under circumstances so extremely awful, that I take the liberty of giving you the particulars of them, which were related to me by the son of the unhappy man. Ackley was a person greatly addicted to the shocking vice of swearing. On the 22d ult. his wife was taken ill, but he had no sympathy for her sufferings, and told her that she was "fozing." On the Sunday following she died. On the following day his son paid him a visit, and the father said to him, "John, thy step-mother hath tricked me, I thought to have died first, but never mind, I shall die before they take her out of the house." At this time he appeared to be troubled with no complaint, but what he called his *d—d asthma*. His son earnestly remonstrated with him on his wickedness, and implored him to bethink himself of a future state, but without effect. He said, that "there was neither God, nor Devil, nor Heaven, nor Hell!" that if there was a God, he was an unjust one, or he was asleep and had forgotten us. The son could make no impression on him; he was hardened in unbelief. On Tuesday, the 27th, he was often heard to utter the most dreadful oaths, which were principally directed to his unhappy children. On Wednesday, the day on which his wife's funeral was to take place, he lay on the sabbath (a sort of sofa) quite speechless. A neighbour, who came to attend the funeral, said it was time to *serve out the bread*. (a custom on such occasions in that part of the country) when a sudden change was observed to take place in his body. All the persons present arose to look at him; he presented a dreadful spectacle, and awful to relate, in less than two minutes, he breathed his last! It is more easy to conceive than to describe the feelings of the by-standers, on witnessing this awful visitation of the Almighty.—*Manchester Cour.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

What shall I eat?

Eat sound and wholesome food, three times a day; and be particular to have it, each and every day, at the same proper hours: be temperate in your food, and remember the slave of appetite is among the meanest of slaves.

But what shall I drink?

Drink pure water, the best of all drinks.—If this will not do, then drink cider or beer, but in small quantities; but never, no, never, drink rum, or any kind of intoxicating liquors; for they are ruinous to health, and productive of the greatest miseries: take care, don't touch the poison that is made by that monstrous worm—I mean the worm of the still.

And how shall I be clothed?

Clothed in clean and neat, but not superfluous garments: be prudent, as well as industrious: save your money, and have it in the Savings Bank, (the poor man's friend) and then you will have always have a friend in need; and never forget, that if you are filthy in your person, or your family, that you give evidence of a low and degraded mind. Did you ever see a man or woman, of respectability, that would consent to be the companion of filth? Never. Finally, let your conduct, tender, and all who hear you, be always such as shall honour God your Maker, and it will, it must tend, to elevate, and ennoble the character of man. W.

For the Freedom's Journal.

NEEDLES—now so much used, were first manufactured in England, about 1500, by

Negro from Spain; he would not impart the art, but Elias Growse, a German, some years after, taught the English the art of manufacturing them. [Russell's England.]

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 3.

TO THE SENIOR EDITOR—No. 1.

NEW-HAVEN, July —.

DEAR SIR,

As I want of time, and the imperious calls of duty, have never permitted you to visit New-England; a few hasty lines, perhaps, principally devoted to an inquiry into the present condition of our race in that highly favoured part of the Union, may excite a moment's interest, and be worthy of a moment's perusal. However imperfect the sketch may be, all I hope, will be forgotten, from the motives which prompt me to the undertaking.

About 7 A. M. the steam-boat Hudson left Slipp, for New-Haven, Conn. crowded with passengers. The fog, which was considerable at the time of our departure, grew more dense as we receded from the city; until I almost began to fear, that we should be compelled to put into some port, before reaching our destined haven. About 11 A. M. however, it cleared away beautifully, leaving all above sunshine, and all beneath waters; and reminding me very forcibly of human life, which, often at its commencement, appears surrounded by almost insurmountable difficulties; arising from want of friends, poverty, and many other evils to which human nature is subject; and which, to us weak and erring mortals, is always a cause of complaint and despair; but which, after overcoming, through prudence and economy, we behold serene and beautiful, gliding peacefully, like many a sweet rivulet, among the cliffs, through various meanderings until it reaches its termination. Such appeared the day, the remainder of which was delightful.

I will say nothing of the delightful views which every where met the eye, in passing through the Sound; as my local knowledge is not sufficient to enable me to particularize. Of the passengers as little can I say. Two or three fine countenances appeared among the crowd. The subject of the late African celebration in this city, occupied the attention of not a few, and many an inquisitive glance was cast at me; which, certainly, you know, could not arise from any thing remarkable about me; but from the perusal of a certain sheet, sold by a rascally set of villains, to defame and lower us as much as possible in public estimation. One would suppose, we were already low enough, but it seems these fellows think we may be lowered still a little more; and I believe they are right. For none will question the remark of a certain Editor, who truly observes, "that the advance the free blacks had made of late years is really incalculable."

I felt sorry, that so many apparently respectable gentlemen should countenance such libels, by purchasing, and freely circulating them among their friends: it certainly indicated but a small portion of sound sense: for how various are the interesting subjects which might always be profitably discussed on such passages. Nothing, however, displeased me more, than the ignorant observations of our brethren on board the boat, concerning the JOURNAL; thinking that the aforesaid trash and it were one. "They had frequently seen the JOURNAL on board; heard the remarks of the passengers; and if I looked around I might see, one in the hands of the passengers." How great my disappointment and pity were, that any of our race could be so ignorant concerning the purposes for which the JOURNAL was published, I need not write. Could I help grieving for their ignorance? Could I be ignorant of the causes of our degradation? Could I help feeling deeply anxious upon the subject of African Education? Let every other thing be done to improve our condition, all our labour will be in vain, if this forms not the ground work—the grand Archimedean lever. How important, then, that all our leading men should have a due sense of its inestimable value—should strive all in their power, though deprived themselves in early life, from circumstances beyond their control, to disseminate it. Truly it is the pearl above all earthly value, one particle of which, all the mines of Gold and Potosi cannot purchase. So entirely am I devoted to the cause of Education, that all others seem to me of minor consequence; and while in meditation upon it, all others are forgotten.

You may be sure that but little was said during the passage. For how could conversation be maintained, where it was perceptible that great prejudice existed on the one side, and considerable independence and hauteur of mind on the other. In all such cases a man's own thoughts are his best resources—with them he can revolve plans, which may have the happiness of thousands of his fellows at stake: for vitiated must be his mind, who cannot, on such occasions, flee to its inmost recesses for shelter from the injustice of the oppressor, or the contumely of the proud. To me the idea is, always consooling, that this is only our probationary state—that in the next, no man will be valued or despised on account of the complexion which an European or African sun may have imprinted.

"Life is a frost of cold felicity,

And Death the thaw of all our vanity."

As yet I have said nothing concerning my accommodations on board the boat; not through forgetfulness, but because the recollection of such occurrences is always painful. No accommodations were there for coloured passengers, and it was altogether owing to the friendliness of my brethren, that I received what I did. The labours of the previous week had nearly exhausted my wearied frame, and when I enquired after breakfast, for a birth, none could be had, though nearly all were unoccupied; it being contrary to all the rules of humanity, and justice, and equality, that a person of colour, however respectable, should sleep in the cabin of the Hudson. O tempora, O mores! How honourable are such things to this enlightened age; how honourable to the enlightened and humane proprietors of the Hudson! Ought not such trifles to be published to the world, that all may feel grateful to such noble and consistent defenders for liberty and equality? Such things, we know, are mere trifles, and are unworthy of a moment's thought; but as I do not possess neither the humility nor patience of Job, how can I tamely submit to be so treated? Much has been said upon the pleasure of visiting strange parts; but to a man of colour, what are these? Many who profess themselves friendly, and with whom we are acquainted, dare hardly recognize us, assisting by their unmanly conduct to strengthen and encourage existing prejudices.

I had almost forgotten to mention, that among the passengers were four sons of Erin, who after wandering through various parts of the Union with indifferent success, were about to try their luck in the "land of steady habits." We should think, their chance for success would be but small, from the many whom we daily see travelling from one part of the Union to another; but who over saw one of them discouraged?

Before 5 P. M. I was safely landed in New-Haven, at some distance from the city—over a mile I should think. Yours, &c.

Domestic News.

HORRIBLE! MOST HORRIBLE!

In the last number of this paper, notice was taken of a "shooting excursion," which was recently published in Alabama. Three men were then killed without a shadow of authority, other than lawless power. Below is detailed an account of the BURNING OF A HUMAN BEING!!! with merely a semblance of legal process. When will the measure of those heaven-daring monsters' iniquity be filled! Truly, the arm of an avenging God will soon be extended over their demonic heads! Is it possible that these things can be practiced under the government of the United States? and dare the pretended friends of liberty longer hold their peace? A man that is lukewarm in such a case, has become as callous-hearted as the prince of evil himself. His soul must be seared, and dead to every human feeling. But read the article.—*Genius of Uni. Enan.*

TUSCALOOSA, Alab. June 20.

Horrid Occurrence.—Some time during the week one of those outrageous transactions—and we really think, disgraceful to the character of civilized man, took place near the north east boundary line of Perry, adjoining Bibb and Autauga counties. The circumstances, we are informed by a gentleman from that county, are as follows: That a Mr. McNelly having lost some clothing or some other property, of no great value, the slave of a neighbouring planter was charged with the theft. McNelly, in company with his brother, found the negro driving his master's wagon, they seized him, and either he or were about to chastise him, when the negro stabbed McNelly, so that he died in a few hours. The negro was taken before the Justice of the Peace, who, after serious

liberation, waved his authority—perhaps through fear, as the crowd of persons from the above counties had collected to the number of seventy or eighty, near Mr. People's (the justice) house. He acted as president of the mob, and put the vote, when it was decided he should be immediately executed by being *burnt to death*—the sable culprit was led to a tree and tied to it, and a large quantity of pine knots collected and placed around him, and the fatal torch was applied to the pile, even against the remonstrances of several gentlemen who were present; and the miserable being was in a short time burnt to ashes. An inquest was held over the remains and the Sheriff of Perry county, with a company of about twenty men, repaired to the neighbourhood where this barbarous act took place, to secure those concerned, but with what success we have not heard, but we hope he will succeed in bringing the perpetrators of so high-handed a measure to account to their country for their conduct in this affair. This is the second negro who has been thus put to death, without Judge or Jury in that county.

From the Richmond Compiler of July 24.

Inquisition taken at the house of William Grace, in the county of Henrico, on the 18th of July, 1827, before Jesse Reese, Coroner for said county.—Upon viewing the body of the deceased, Isaac Reed, a free man of colour, and upon the oaths of a jury, summoned to inquire in what manner the said Isaac Reed came to his death: state, after having carefully examined the body of the deceased and finding thereupon stripes made by the lash of a cowhide, or lash of some kind; and also that the deceased having a rope tied about his arms, a part of which extended across the throat to the lobe of each ear, leaving a strong impression on the neck, and causing the tongue to extend beyond the teeth, and considerably swollen; and also, that they have examined several witnesses, whose testimony goes to prove that William Grace, Samuel H. Whipple and David Henderson, of the said county, committed the above recited acts of violence on the 16th and 17th instants, at the house of the said William Grace. The Jurors were unanimously of opinion, that the deceased came to his death by the hands of the said Wm. Grace, S. H. Whipple, and D. Henderson, and not otherwise.

We understand that the above named persons have been committed to Jail, and their cases will be laid before a called Court on Thursday next.

An inquest was held in this city yesterday over the body of a negro boy named Charles, about 12 or 14 years old, the property of Captain Carter. The verdict of the jury is in these words: That the said Charles came to his death in the following manner. "He was put into the smoke house in the yard of the let by order of his master, placed upon a chair, and a rope tied loosely round his neck for the purpose of alarming him, and deterring him from the commission of some act disagreeable to his master; and that the boy was found off the chair, and that the rope not being long enough to allow his feet to reach the floor, he strangled to death. The Jury say this happened about 11 o'clock this day; and that he came to his death in this way and not otherwise."

We understand from the Coroner, that a man servant belonging to Capt. Carter, was examined, and stated, that his master ordered him in the morning to take the boy and tie him in the smoke house, that he did so; making him stand on a chair without a back; that he put the rope around his neck loosely, and tied it to a beam above; that in the course of the morning he had occasion to go into the smoke house twice, and found him still on the chair. He begged to be released.

We understand that his master adopted this mode of punishing him for some offence; and that after he thought the boy had been in confinement long enough, he requested his sister to go with him to the door and beg for his release, and that he would release him apparently at her solicitation. They went to the door accordingly: but on opening it, found him off the chair and lifeless. Medical aid was immediately called for, and unavailing efforts made to restore life.

The Jury are said to be of opinion, that Capt. Carter intended no injury to the boy. The event excites considerable interest, and we state the circumstances as we have received them.

Negro Enterprise.—The Montreal Gazette mentions that great numbers of negroes have settled, within a few years, in the western parts of Upper Canada, where they have introduced the culture of tobacco, and in six years raised the export from almost nothing to 300 or 600 barrels.

Indian Literature.—David Cusick, an Indian of the Tuscarora tribe, (says the U. S. Gazette) has recently published in Lewistown, Niagara county, N. Y. a book entitled "Sketches of the Ancient History of the Six Nations, comprising 1st, a tale of the foundation of the Great Island, now North America, the two infants born, and the creation of the universe; 2d, A real account of the settlement of North America and their dissensions; 3d, Origin of the kingdom of the Five Nations, which was called a Long House; the wars, fierce animals, &c. Cusick who has thus placed himself at once among the literati of our country, has embodied in his work the traditions of his nation, and given a most interesting narrative to the public, told, as we gather it, in the phraseology peculiar to the people of his complexion.—*Enquirer.*

Baltimore Justice!—The following singular notice has been published in the Baltimore daily papers. Is not the writer a second Lycurgus? If not, he is certainly a small one. We congratulate the citizens of Baltimore upon the enlightened views of her judges and magistrates—great and small.

Mayor's Office.—Notice to Persons of Colour.—The city Watchmen are authorised and directed to arrest and convey to the Watch Houses of their districts, all persons of colour found in any of the streets, lanes, alleys, or any open grounds in their respective Wards, at or after the hour of 11 o'clock, P. M. unless such person shall have a written permit, from his or her master or mistress.

JACOB SMALL.

Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

Two young men were recently arrested in Boston, upon the charge of stealing from a third person, a sum of money: on examining the rogues, the money was found; and the following "means whereby they lived:" a dice box, one loaded die, paw paws, and what in New-York is called a sweat cloth, and three packs of playing cards.

We are not in the habit of recording a list of accidents to gratify the vicious appetites of those who enter for a feast of the kind, but think the following catalogue of misfortunes which have happened in Bristol during the present week, is unparalleled in the common events of a community.—Mrs. Wadsworth, wife of Mr. Joseph Wadsworth, fell and broke her leg.—Mr. John Bradford fell and broke his leg, his life is despaired of.—Mrs. Wadsworth, wife of Dr. Wadsworth, was precipitated down a pair of stairs and very dangerously injured an infant child which was in her arms—a child of Mr. Mark Anthony D'Wolf fell and broke its arm—a child of Mr. Champlin Bowen dislocated its shoulder—a son of Mr. Charles Munro fell from a load of hay and broke his wrist—a son of Captain Henry Munro was badly hurt by falling from the limb of a cherry tree—a child of Mr. Benjamin Hall was seriously injured by falling from a chamber window.—*N. Star.*

Foreign News.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.

To the politeness of his very attentive correspondent at Port-au-Prince, the editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation is indebted for a letter containing the following important information, received just as this paper was going to press.

"July 2, 1827. For several days, we have been alarmed by the detection of a band of conspirators against our President. The information was derived through one of the guards. The name of the chief promoter of this wicked conspiracy is Belgarde.—He was formerly a domestic, under President Petion, and recently under Boyer, who had such confidence in him that he elevated him to the rank of lieutenant of horse-guards. He has made his escape. Yesterday the President addressed the troops publicly, and all the officers afterwards in private. He boldly depicted the evil designs of the conspirators, as well as the futility of their machinations. His address, I am told, was very energetic; and the officers were deeply affected, some of them even un- to tears. No officer of high rank, I am happy to say, has yet been engaged in the plot.

July 4th. Belgarde is not yet taken, and is pronounced an outlaw. Yesterday four of the conspirators were shot. The President is determined that the laws shall be rigidly enforced. All is now quiet, and I hope such an attempt will never again be made."

Liberty.

PROCLAMATION.

By JEAN PIERRE BOYER, President of Hayti.

HAKTIERS.—Divine Providence, which watches over the destinies of Hayti, has just given us a new proof of his protection, in disclosing a plot

which threatened to plunge the country in all the horrors of anarchy.

Some ill-disposed persons, the enemies of peace and public tranquility, influenced by ambition and avarice, imagined that there was no other mode of promoting their own advancement than by conspiring against the chief of the State. But it was not only at my life they aimed: it was to pillage and destroy your property, and to massacre your families! Yes! it was on the general sorrow, that they founded the hope of elevation. But Heaven, has not permitted them to accomplish the horrible crime; the conspirators were arrested, and delivered into the hands of the law.

CITIZENS.—It has grieved you to learn the atrocity of this plot against the safety of the State. Be assured, that you may confide in the energy of the Government, and that this odious attempt is well calculated to excite you to greater vigilance. Your interest requires you to maintain order, you may defy the attempts of wicked men, from whom nothing is sacred, and whose designs will always be unmasked; no matter under what cunning they hide their ambition.

SOLDIERS.—Although among your ranks some traitors have been found, who wished to wound the bosom of their country, I have the satisfaction of knowing, that there are some brave men, who will lay open their perfidious machinations. The crime of a few officers and subalterns, unworthy of marching by your side ought not to tarnish the honor of an army which deserves the gratitude of the nation, and which possesses my entire confidence. Faithful to your duty, you will continue to sustain, in the opinion of the world, the immortal glory which you have acquired.

Given at the National Palace, Port-au-Prince, the 4th of July, 1827—of Independence the 24th.

BOYER.

GLASGOW, June 2.—An incident of an extraordinary nature took place a short time ago in the Calton. The wife of a shoemaker had been for a considerable time lying ill of a fever, but was gradually recovering. She, however, suddenly relapsed, and her husband and friends supposed she died on the second day after her relapse; about 2 o'clock, afternoon. The usual formalities of stretching and laying out were gone about; her husband procured money from his employer, and ordered mourning for the family. Next day, about 12 o'clock, as the wife was taking measure for her coffin, she gave a sneeze, and otherwise made a stir with her body. On taking off the grave clothes, she looked up in a wild manner, and made a motion with her hand as if she wanted something to eat. A few cordials were administered to her. She was then put to bed, and enjoyed a good sound sleep. She has since gradually recovered, and is now considered quite out of danger.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Swimming.—A Dr. Beadle of Manchester, has undertaken to swim from Liverpool to Runcom in one tide, and without the assistance of either corks or bladders. The distance by water is as near as may be 24 miles, and the modern Leander is to commence his performance, on the 10th day of July next. The swimmer is to take a dejune in the water, but not, we presume, a la fourchette. Refreshments are to be handed from an accompanying boat, but he is on no account to touch its sides, or any other thing that will render him the smallest assistance. Mr. Elgerton Smith, a very expert swimmer himself—shakes his head gravely at the proposal, and truly says it will be next to a miracle if the swimmer gain the bays in dependence. Even Lord Byron, with all his fondness for the element of fishes, durst not have mooted so rash a project; and supposing Dr. Beadle to be sane and serious, we can only compare him to the web-footed Neapolitan, mentioned by old Father Kircher, who used to bundle a water-proof mail on his back, and wend his watery way from Naples to Palermo.

Summary.

The largest man in America, Mr. Israel Tibbitts, aged 50, died in Medbury; he weighed more than 450 pounds.—The pirates of the brig Crawford have been sentenced to be executed at Richmond on the 17th of August.

Houghton, who has been tried at Plattsburgh on an indictment of infanticide, has been acquitted. The wretched mother of the child was discharged without trial.—The wife of Timothy Beach, of Caldwell, N. Y. committed suicide in a fit of insanity to which she was subject. She took a razor and went to the looking-glass and cut her throat in the presence of two of her children.—A remedy for interpermea has been discovered by Messrs. Read and Howard of Boston, said to be equally efficacious with that of Doctor Chambers. It is sold for half the price of Doctor Chambers'.—Mr. Jacob Manning, of this city, jumped from on board the Providence Steam Boat, and was drowned.—On

Friday morning last, a fire broke out in Lewis-street, in a Porcelain Manufactory which was entirely destroyed. Several adjoining buildings were materially injured. The factory was insured for \$12,000.—**Slight Building.**—A new three story brick building in Robinson-street, fell down on Friday last, while the workmen were engaged upon it. Two persons were killed and several badly hurt.—The town of Athol, Mass. have offered a reward of \$500, for the detecting and bringing to justice the persons concerned in burning the meeting-house in that place.—Red squirrels are very abundant in the western part of this state. The scarcity of nuts has emboldened them to enter the towns and villages to seek for food.—Gen. Wadsworth of this state, is said to have on his farm 13,000 sheep.—The increase of population of the whole United States is about 7000 souls per week.—Strang has been found guilty of the murder of Whipple.—The new Steamboat, North America is said to be the most powerful boat in the world. She performed her passage to Albany in ten hours and a half.—Zerah Colburn, the great mathematical genius, is now a minister of the Methodist connexion at Norwich.—Considerable sickness prevails in Canada, among the emigrants from Great Britain. Numbers have died.—Mr. Brady, wounded by the discharge of a cannon, at Wilmington, Del. died on the 8th inst. Two of his brothers were blown up, and instantly killed, when Mr. Dupont's works were destroyed some time since. A third was on the opposite side of the Brandywine, at the same time, and was so injured, that he died in a few days, being the only person on that side of the river who is hurt.—**Time's Changes.**—A Theatre is being built at Salem, Mass.—Water-melons are remarkably abundant in Charleston. The clerk of the market, counted for sale in one day 5653. He had never before known more than 3000 in any one day.—A fire broke out in Philadelphia on Monday last in Wood-street, which destroyed five buildings.—Palm leaf hats are made on an extensive scale in Dedham, Mass.—**Remedy against bed-bugs.**—After cleansing the bedstead thoroughly, rub it over with hog's lard. The lard should be rubbed on with a woollen cloth.—Bugs will not infest such a bedstead for a whole season.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The editor of the Nantucket Journal states that during his residence at that island, and he has never seen one person even partially intoxicated.—The Arcade, erecting in Providence, is said to cover a larger space of ground than any other structure of the kind in the United States.—The coloured population of Niagara township exceeds the whites by four.—Five houses of public worship are now building in Boston.—In the town of Hinsdale, Mass. which contains only 823 inhabitants, there are owned 16,000 sheep.—Charles Carroll, the last survivor of the Declaration of Independence, is said to have given \$70,000 towards the Ohio and Maryland rail road.—In the compact part of the town of Warren, R. I. there are 176 dwelling houses, 76 widows, and upwards of 240 fatherless children. These were mostly the wives and children of seafaring men and mechanics, who had died at sea, in the West Indies, and elsewhere.—Counterfeit notes of the denominations of 50, 20, and 10 dollars on the bank of the United States is said to be in circulation through the country.—On the 22d inst. a young man, supposed to be deranged, jumped from on board the Sandusky, just below the Highlands, and was drowned.—The master-builders of Utica, have determined not to employ a journeyman given to intoxication. This argues well.—The officers who went to Canada to bring Malapart to this city, have returned without him.—George Stearns, aged 16 months, son of Mr. Jonathan Stearns of Boston, fell from the chamber window and was killed.—The City Inspector reports the death of 134 persons during the week ending on Saturday last:—36 men, 20 women, 43 boys and 33 girls.

MARRIED.

In Boston, Mr. Henry Van Vronker, of Lowell, Mass. to Miss Lucinda Webster, of the former place.

All Communications for this paper, by mail, must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

ALMANAC.

AUGUST.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
3 Friday	4 57 7 31	7 31	NEW MOON
4 Saturday	4 58 7 21	7 21	1st QUARTER
5 Sunday	4 59 7 11	7 11	2nd QUARTER
6 Monday	5 0 7 0	7 0	3rd QUARTER
7 Tuesday	5 1 6 50	6 50	4th QUARTER
8 Wednesday	5 2 6 58	6 58	5th QUARTER
9 Thursday	5 4 6 56	6 56	6th QUARTER

POETRY.

LINES ON SYMPATHY.

Bright as the beam that shone on the young child,
Fresh and exulting from her recent birth,
Purer than purest wave of ocean, flows
From pity's eye the tear for other's woes.

The wandering Indian, Nature's untalented child,
Nurs'd in the bosom of the trackless wild,
Where fiercest tempests howl above the sky,
Owns the soft power of heaven-sent sympathy!

In utmost lands, on ocean's wildest shore,
Far as the mountain rise and billows roar,
The pang at other's pain, the secret start,
Proclaims her empire o'er the rudest heart.

Unchang'd by time, thy glory shall surpass
The warrior's trophy and the column'd brass;
Watch'd with thy might how vain his vaunted fame!

His laurels wither, and his boast how tame!
And when the little that he was or did,
At last in dim forgetfulness is hid,
While other conquerors still (and other deeds
Of fame miscell'd, as age to age succeeds),
Pass on, and others fight, toil, bleed, to raise
Their little meed of infamy or praise,
Thy triumphs yet shall shine when time hath laid
Warriors and princes in congenial shade,
Unfading and recorded, fair and bright,
At Heaven's high gate, and character'd in light!

Soothe of grief, thy seraph voice we own,
In every clime, on every shore made known;
Though dangers hover round, though sorrows blight,
And angels' aid induce a darker night,
There, sweetly shining forth, thy radiant form
Shall chase the darkness and forbid the storm!

Oh! who could bear, by angry tempests tost,
And thrown, a wreck, upon some desert coast,
In hopeless solitude, by dull decay,
Unheard, unseen, to linger life away?
Better to find, when high the tempest raves,
The sea-born tomb, beneath the wandering waves.

When he, the foe of Jove, by Ister's plains,
Was bound on high in adamantine chains,
Fix'd in firm fetters to his lonely rock,
He bore the fury of the tempest's shock;
Chill fell the showers of heaven upon his head,
And on his bloom the scorching sun-bone fed;
Out from his brow, the star-beam'd night
Vail'd the fierce splendour of the blaze of light;
But never came the balmy gift of sleep,
His wearied eyes eternal vigils keep;
Beneath the moon-tide ray and wintry storm
Faded his bright aspect and his godlike form:
Yet even he was cheer'd by pity's sigh,
And even his woes were sooth'd by sympathy!

The sea-born Nereids, from their coral caves,
Came from afar, along the ocean waves,
They dar'd to commiserate the foe of heaven,
And share the griefs of him, the unorigen.
Prometheus. [Liverpool Merc.

FRIENDS.

Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end,
Living nor dying, none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond the reign of death,
There surely is some blessed clime
Where life is not a breath;
Nor life's affectless, transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upward and expire.

There is a world above
Where parting is unknown,
A long eternity of love
Forever for the good alone;
And with behold the dying here
Translated to that glorious sphere!

Thus star by star declines
Till all are passed away,
As morning high and higher shines
To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink these stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in heaven's own light.

VARIETIES.

A Rebuke.—The Earl of D—h, who joined the opposition against Sir Robert Walpole, and was so violent for the destruction of that acute minister, returning one day from the House of Commons, suddenly exclaimed:

"I have it here in my pocket!"
"What have you there?" enquired his lady—
"I have (replied he) the head of Walpole in my pocket!"
"Then put it on your shoulders"—said his lady.

Epitaph on a Captain Jones.

"Tread softly, Mortals, o'er the bones
Of the World's Wonder—Captain Jones—
Who told his glorious deeds to many,
But never was believed by any,
Posterity, let this suffice,
No swearer—no yet here he lies."

Grateful Lawyer.—A wealthy lawyer lately left a legacy to the house of Bedlam, and being asked the reason, said he had got his money by fools and madmen, and thought it but fair to leave them a portion of it by his death.

Marriage.—The learned Agrippa tells us that the inconveniences of married life happen, not so much through the fault of the women, as the negligence of the men, for it seldom happens that the women are bad unless their husbands are worse.

Miseries of Wealth vs. Want of Money.—It is to have a subscription paper handed on every hour in the day, and be called niggard if you refuse your name. It is to eat turkey and drink wine at a dearer rate than your neighbours. It is to have every college, infirmary, and asylum, make a run upon the bank of your benevolence, and then wonder at the smallness of the dividend. It is to have sectarians contending for the keeping of your conscience, and lawyers struggle for the keeping of your purse.—*Mass. Jour.*

Getting on One's Legs again.—A traveller from Gotteburgh arrived at an inn, in a provincial town, where the loquacious innkeeper inquired, among other things, how the people of Gotteburgh did?—"Oh!" answered the traveller, "many of them have got upon their legs again."—"How so?" has trade become more brisk?"—"Ah, no; I mean that many, who for some years have kept their carriages, are now obliged to learn to walk."

Rabelais mentions a judge, who, for thirty years, maintained a character for sound and impartial judgment; but at last it became known that he decided all the causes that came before him by the throwing of dice.

Innocence.—The sweetest ingredient in mirth is innocence; it heightens and refines the humour, and doubles the relish of every enjoyment. I have seen many bad men brutally merry; but never one of them quite open, easy, and unchecked in his mirth. That absolute serenity, that supreme ease, is solely the gift of virtue.—*Lett. on Mythology*

The Flower Forget-me-Not.—Mills, in his work upon chivalry, mentions that the beautiful little flower called Forget-me-not, was known in England as early as the time of Edward IV. and, in a note, he gives the following pretty incident, in explanation of the name:—

"Two lovers were loitering along the margin of a lake, on a fine summer evening, when the maiden discovered some flowers of the Myosotis growing on the water, close to the bank of an island, at some distance from the shore. She expressed a desire to possess them, when her knight in the true spirit of chivalry, plunged into the water, and, swimming to the spot, cropped the wished-for plant; but his strength was unable to fulfil the object of his achievement; and feeling that he could not regain the shore, although very near it, he threw the flowers upon the bank, and, casting a last affectionate look upon his lady-love, he said, 'forget-me-not,' and was buried in the water."

Augustina Saragossa.—At the siege of Saragossa, in the year 1809, Augustina Saragossa, about twenty-two years of age, a handsome woman of the lower class of people, whilst carrying refreshments to the gates, arrived at the battery of the Portillo, at the very moment when the French fire and absolutely destroyed every person that was stationed in it. The citizens' art soldiers for the moment hesitated to remain the guns; Augustina rushed forward over the wounded and the slain, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artilleryman, and fired off a twenty-six pounder; then jumping upon the gun, made a solemn vow never to let it cease during the siege; and having stimulated her fellow-citizens, by this daring intrepidity, to fresh exertions, they instantly rushed into the battery, and again opened a tremendous fire on the enemy.

Two free thinking owners, said a bookseller, when I was a little low in the world, assured me, if I would print their works, they would see me up, and indeed they were as good as their word, for in six weeks after I was set up indeed, but it was in a pillory.

When the great Duke of Argyle was one night at the theatre, in a side box, a persistered the same box in boots and spur. The Duke arose from his seat, and with great ceremony expressed his thanks to the surfer, who somewhat confused, desired to know for what reason they were thus bestowed.—The Duke gravely replied—"For not bringing your horse into the box."

HAMER & SMITH,
STEAM SCOURERS,
No. 177 William-street, N. Y.

CONTINUE to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Their mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM SPONGING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.

August 3.

21

DR. THORP,

No. 16 Collect-street,

INDIAN PHYSICIAN AND BOTANIST.
returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favours, and solicits their patronage in future.

N. B. He cures all diseases of the human system; with roots and herbs, free from the use of mercury.

UNION HOTEL,

No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine,

OPENED BY

CHARLES SHORT,

For the Purpose of accommodating People of Colour, Strangers and Citizens, with

BOARDING AND LODGING,

By the Day, Week, Month, or longer.

He is furnished with every thing to enable him to keep a House of the first-rate kind ever opened in the City of Philadelphia, and will spare no pains to merit the public patronage.

July 25, 1827.

18-3m

NICHOLSON PIERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Colour, that his MEAD GARDEN, No. 13, Delancey-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of genteel and respectable persons of colour.

No admittance for unprotected females.

New-York, June 1st, 1827.

13

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL, of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON.

No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.

N. B. Trucking carried on in its various

ranches, and on the cheapest terms.

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."

UNITED STATES' SCOURING, AND

STEAM SPONGING.

JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Suits, &c. to their original color when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stain caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second-hand Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes.

TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.

April 20, 1827.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.

Inquire of S. E. Cornish, No. 6, Varick-street.

New-York, March 20.

ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.

S. MOLLESTON & J. ROBINSON,
TAILORS and Clothes Dressers, respectfully announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver st.) where they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and which it will be their study to continue to merit by punctuality and superior workmanship. Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the newest fashions.—Gentlemen and Ladies' Gowns, Habits, and Mantles, dressed and repaired with despatch, and in the best manner.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
Mrs. MOLLESTON can accommodate from six to eight Gentlemen Boarders.

B. F. HOPKINS'
SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes,
Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught
READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY; with the use of
Maps and Globes, and
HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul, and W. Miller.
New-York, March 14.

DISEASES CURED.

THE Piles, Dysentery, all kinds of Wounds, and Bruises; also a remedy for the growing in of the toe nails, for oppression of the lungs, felons, fistulas, and the bite of a mad dog, if application be made within twelve hours, by

SARAH GREEN Indian Doctoress,

12 Collect-street.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to offer to his colored brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent Land, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by colored farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city: its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by colored men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by colored families, would be conducive of much good: With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street

NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR; payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2.50 will be such a remittance.

No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st

insertion, 75cts.

"each repetition of do. 25

"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

"each repetition of do. 25

Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for those persons, who advertise by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION"

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1827.

[VOL. I.--NO. 23.]

A LETTER

To M. JEAN BAPTISTE SAT, on the comparative expense of Free and Slave Labour. By ADAM HODGSON.

SIR,—It is with much concern that I observe, in your excellent and popular work on Political Economy, the sentiments you express on the subject of the comparative expense of free and slave labour. Accustomed to respect you highly, as an enlightened advocate of liberal principles, and to admire the philanthropic spirit which pervades your writings, I cannot but regret deeply, that opinions so much calculated to perpetuate slavery should have the sanction of your authority; and that, while you denounce the slave-system as unjustifiable, you admit that in a pecuniary point of view it may be the most profitable.

As this subject is of peculiar importance at the present moment, when efforts are making both in this country and in France, to effect the gradual abolition of slavery in the Colonies, I will not apologise for addressing you. The same regard to truth and candour, which secured your reluctant assent to an opinion little in unison, I am sure, with your feelings, will lead you to examine with impartiality any facts or arguments which I may adduce in my attempt to controvert it. Many of them I am aware, must be familiar to you, but possibly even these may appear in a new light, and derive some additional force from their connection with others which have not fallen under your observation.

The expense of slave-labour resolves itself into the annual sum which, in the average term of the productive years of a slave's life, will liquidate the cost of purchase or rearing, and support in old age, if he attain it, with interest, and the sum annually expended in his maintenance.

If we omit the case of purchased slaves, and suppose them to be bred on the estate, (and as breeding is now admitted to be, under ordinary circumstances, the cheapest mode of supply, your argument will gain by the supposition.) the expense of free labour will resolve itself into precisely the same elements, since the wages paid to free labourers of every kind, must be such as to enable them, one with another, to bring up a family, and continue their race.

Now it is observed by Adam Smith, "The wear and tear of a free servant is equally at the expense of his master, and it generally costs him much less than that of a slave. The fund destined for replacing and repairing, if I may say so, the wear and tear of a slave, is commonly managed by a negligent master, or careless overseer. That destined for performing the same office with regard to the free man, is managed by the free man himself. The disorders which generally prevail in the economy of the rich, naturally introduce themselves into the management of the former; the strict frugality and parsimonious attention of the poor, as naturally establish themselves in that of the latter." The Russian political economist, Storch, who had carefully examined the system of slavery in that extensive Empire, makes the same remark; almost in the same words. Home expresses a similar opinion in decided terms; and I have now before me a statement from one of the slave districts in the United States, in which it is estimated, that, taking the purchase-money or the expense of rearing a slave, with the cost of maintenance, at their actual rates, and allowing fifteen years of health and strength, during which to liquidate the first cost, his labour will be at least 25 per cent dearer than that of the free labourer in the neighbouring districts.

It is observed by a planter, in a letter published by the Hon. Joshua Steele, a member of the council in Barbadoes, under the signature of Philo Xylon, "The truth is, that although we plant much more ground than should be sufficient to produce provisions to feed our labouring slaves, yet the negroes, feeling that they have no direct property in these crops, and that we must buy more to supply them if those crops fall short, the cultivation is negligently performed by them and the produce is afterwards stolen by the negro watchmen or their confederates, so that we seldom reap a third part of what should

be the natural and probable produce. But if we could depend on their diligence and economy, in cultivating rented tenements and carefully storing their crops, they might undoubtedly be maintained better than they are, and at a much smaller expense than it costs us at present; not only by our wasting three times as much land as might be necessary for that purpose, but also by our cultivating it with a reluctant gang to our loss." From inquiries made with reference to this subject it appears that the average weekly expense in the Liverpool Workhouse, for provisions including ale, wine, spirits, tea, sugar, butter, &c. given to the sick, is 2s 6 1/4d per head, exclusive of rent; while the average weekly expenditure of seven families, taken from among the labourers of a respectable commercial house, is only 1s 5 1/2d per head, exclusive of rent.

From the preceding particulars, it appears highly probable, that the cost of rearing and maintaining a slave, would render his labour, under ordinary circumstances, at least as expensive as that of the free labourer. Let us next examine which is the most productive.

And here I shall again avail myself of the observations of Storch, the Russian economist:—"The slave, working always for another, and never for himself, being limited to a bare subsistence, and seeing no prospect of improving his condition, loses all stimulus to exertion, he becomes a machine, often very obstinate and very difficult to manage. A man who is not rewarded in proportion to his labour he performs, works as little as he can; this is an acknowledged truth; which the experience of every day confirms. Let a free labourer work by the day, he will be indolent; pay him by the piece, he will often work to excess, and ruin his health. If this observation is just in the case of the free labourer, it must be still more so in that of the slave."

"Whilst the ancient Romans cultivated their lands themselves, Italy was renowned for fertility and abundance, but agriculture declined when abandoned to slaves. Then, the land, instead of being brought under the plough, was transformed into meadows, and the inhabitants of this fine country became dependent for their subsistence on provinces situated beyond the sea. The small proprietors and farmers disappeared, and the same country which had formerly presented the smiling aspect of a crowd of villages, peopled with free men in easy circumstances, became a vast solitude, in which were scattered here and there, some magnificent palaces, which formed the most striking contrast with those miserable cabins and subterranean dens in which the slaves were shut up. These facts related by the Roman historians, are attested and explained by Pliny, Columella, and Varro. 'What was the cause of these abundant harvests?' asks Pliny, speaking of the early periods of the republic. 'It is, that at that time, men of consular dignity devoted themselves to the cultivation of their fields, which are now abandoned to wretches loaded with irons, and bearing on their forehead the brand of their degraded condition.' The superiority of free over slave labourers, is even acknowledged by the masters, when they have sufficient intelligence to judge of the difference, and sufficient honesty to avow their sentiments. Recollect on this subject the passage of Columella, which I have already quoted, and in which he depicts the negligence and perverseness of slave labourers; in the same chapter, he advances as a fundamental principle, that whatever be the nature of the cultivation, the labour of the free cultivator is always to be preferred to that of the slave. Pliny is of the same opinion."

"Observe, that this testimony in favour of free labour, is given by Romans, who were at once proprietors of slaves and the most eminent writers on agriculture of their time." In manufactures, the superiority of the free labourer over the slave is still more obvious, than in agriculture. The more manufactures extend in Russia, the more people begin to feel the truth of this remark. In 1805, M. Pantelejev, a manufacturer in the district of Moscow, gave liberty to all his workmen who were slaves, the number of whom amounted to eighty-four. The same year, M. Million did the same."

(To be Continued.)

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS, Delivered on the Celebration of the Abolition of Slavery in the State of New-York July 5th, 1827. By N. PAUL, Pastor of the African Baptist Society in the City of Albany.

"Among the many who have vindicated the cause of the oppressed, within the limits of this state, we are proud to mention the names of Eddy and Murray, of Jay and Tompkins, who, together with their fellow-philanthropists embarked in the holy cause of emancipation, with a zeal which well expressed the sentiments of their hearts. They proved themselves to be inflexible against scorn, persecution, and contempt; and although all did not live to see the conflict ended, yet their survivors never relaxed their exertions until the glorious year 1817, when, by the wise and patriotic legislature of this state, a law was passed for its final extirpation. We will mourn for those who are gone, we will honour those who survive, until time extinguishes the lamp of their existence. When dead, they shall still live in our memory; we will follow them to their tombs, we will wet their graves with our tears; and upon the heart of every descendant of Africa, their deeds shall be written, and their names shall vibrate sweetly from ear to ear, down to the latest posterity. From what has already taken place, we are encouraged to expect still greater things. We look forward with pleasing anticipation to that period, when it shall no longer be said that in a land of free men there are men in bondage; but when this foul stain will be entirely erased, and this worst of evils, will be forever done away. The progress of emancipation, though slow, is nevertheless certain, because that God, who has made of one blood all nations of men, and who is said to be no respecter of persons, has so decreed; I therefore have no hesitation in declaring from this sacred place, that not only throughout the United States of America, but throughout every part of the habitable world where slavery exists, it will be abolished. However great may be the opposition of those who are supported by the traffic, yet slavery will cease. The lordly planter, who has his thousands in bondage, may stretch himself upon his couch of ivory, and sneer at the exertions which are made by the humane and benevolent; or he may take his stand upon the floor of Congress, and mock the pitiful generosity of the east or west for daring to meddle with the subject; and attempting to expose its injustice: he may threaten to resist all efforts for a general or partial emancipation, even to a dissolution of the Union; but still I declare that slavery will be extinct; a universal and not a partial emancipation must take place; nor is the period far distant. The indefatigable exertions of the philanthropists in England to have it abolished in their West India Islands, the recent revolutions in South America, the catastrophe, and exchange of power in the Isle of Hayti, the restless disposition of both master and slave in the southern states; the constitution of our government, the effects of literary and moral instruction, the generous feelings of the pious and benevolent, the influence and spread of the holy religion of the cross of Christ, and the irrevocable decrees of Almighty God, all combine their efforts and with united voice declare, that the power of tyranny must be subdued, the captive must be liberated, the oppressed go free, and slavery must revert back to its original chaos of darkness, and be forever annihilated from the earth. Did I believe that it would always continue, and that man to the end of time would be permitted to usurp the same undue authority over his fellow, I would disavow any allegiance, or obligation I was under to my fellow creatures, or any submission that I owed to the laws of my country; I would deny the superintending power of Divine Providence in the affairs of this life; I would ridicule the religion of the Saviour of the world, and treat as the worst of men the ministers of the everlasting gospel; I would consider my bible as a book of false and delusive fables, and commit it to the flames; nay, I would still go farther; I would at once confess myself an atheist, and deny the existence of a holy God."

A CLERICAL LEGEND.

The following amusing anecdote is taken

from a forth-coming work, by the author of "Traditions of Edinburgh," to be entitled, "The Picture of Scotland."

Markinch, a little inland parish village in Fifeshire, near the road between Kirkcaldy and Cupar, derives a sort of interest from a legend, connecting it with the name of one of our most distinguished Syverings. James the Fifth, in the course of a pedestrian tour through Fifeshire, is said to have come in disguise to Markinch, and to have called at the only place of entertainment then in the village, for the purpose of refreshing himself. The landlady had only one room, and that was engaged by the clergyman and schoolmaster of the parish; but the King having no objection to the society of two such respectable persons, did not scruple to enter and seat himself at the same table. When some time, and a good deal of liquor, had been spent, the reckoning called; and, as James had not been present during above a third of the whole seditious, the schoolmaster proposed that he should pay a smaller share accordingly. But this way of reasoning did not satisfy the clergyman, who vociferated that it had been the custom of Markinch, from time immemorial, to pay *higgledy-piggledy*, without regard to the quantity of liquor which each individual might have drank. The schoolmaster attempted to convince his boon companion of the selfishness and absurdity of this system, and particularly asserted the impropriety of carrying it into practice in the present case, inasmuch as the person in question was a stranger, and should be treated with hospitality instead of injustice. "No, no," bawled the priest, "higgledy-piggledy's the word in Markinch, and will be as long as I have any thing to do with—Weel, weel," said the King, who had not yet spoken, "higgledy-piggledy—be't!" laying down his whole share of the reckoning. "His Majesty immediately after took measures to put the schoolmaster and minister of Markinch upon an equal footing as a salary, at once to reward the generosity of the former, and to punish the sordidness of the latter. It is further said, that the salaries of these two parochial dignitaries, continued nearly equal till times not long gone by, and that the schoolmaster of Markinch is still rather better off than most of his brethren in that respect."

"This story is only traditional; but it is somewhat better authenticated than most stories which have been handed down solely by the popular voice. It has the credit of being very generally told, and almost always without the least variation. The author of this work, in the course of his travels through Scotland, has, for one thing, been told it thirteen several times by different clergymen of the church of Scotland, at whose houses he was entertained, in different corners of the kingdom."

"HAVE I COME TO THIS?"

How painful must be the reflections of a young man, who has enjoyed the privileges of society, moral instruction, and faithful admonition, to find himself arrested in his wicked career by the arm of justice, and about to receive the penalty of the law for his crimes, while, comparing his advantages, with his present circumstances. Indeed he may well say, "Have I come to this?"

This is not altogether an imaginary case. It so happened that the writer of this was present when several convicts arrived at one of our State Penitentiaries. Among the number was a young man, of about the age of twenty-four years, of good appearance, and well dressed. On going into the prison he involuntarily exclaimed, "Have I come to this?"—Alas! too late to avoid the punishment justly due him for his crimes. What instructions such a scene, and such language are calculated to afford to youth. It should teach them to obey the first command with promise; to honour their parents; to avoid vain company; and in a word, to remember their Creator in the days of their youth. And to a parent who possesses a deep interest in the welfare of a son, just entering upon the scenes of active life, who knows the evil propensities of a youthful heart, and the exposure of youth to the snares of the world, a scene like this must occasion a degree of anxious solicitude, lest in some future day he may have occasion to learn from that sad and melancholy reflection, "Have I come to this?"

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

We present our readers with the following Extract of a Letter, lately received from a distinguished Abolitionist in England. All our true friends must agree with the views of the writer.

"LIVERPOOL, 6th Month, 15th, 1827.
"Though both our Houses of Parliament have unanimously resolved on taking measures for the amelioration of the state of slavery, and for its ultimate extinction, yet they have aimed at doing it through the colonists themselves, and little or nothing has yet been done; and if we had nothing else, we should have room for discouragement. But, happily, the principles of free trade are making great progress, and on the late debate on the subject of our trade with India, the Members connected with the Government, acknowledged its vast importance, and gave us reason to expect they would go on gradually removing the obstacles to a free trade.

"The West Indians have great interest in Parliament, and this must considerably obstruct the progress of Government, in the measures which it is clear they would wish to adopt; but I feel confident all will in the end be carried, and then slavery in the British colonies will have received its death-blow; for it is the bounties and protections in favour of the produce of the slave labourer, which is the chief support of slavery there.

"I cannot but rejoice to see so many efforts making, in one way or other, on your side, for the amelioration or ultimate extinction of slavery. This shows good feeling, and it is next of great importance, that this feeling should have a right direction. It is, I am convinced, of great importance for promoting the civilization of Africa, to have settlements on its coast similar to those of Sierra Leone and Liberia; and so far I accord with your Emigration Society. But as any means of removing the slave population from your states, I consider it altogether visionary. The respectable individuals who have joined and patronized this society, seem to have yielded to the prejudices and the erroneous views of the slave-holders. They have gone into the question, as too many others have done, as one of great difficulty; and so it is truly; for it has been viewed as one of so much delicacy, that it was not to be approached with open eyes; even some of its most important features were never to be looked into. In this way, I am persuaded, an evil which all admit will never be removed;—all its bearings must be openly and fearlessly examined. We must not expect to remove so great an evil by yielding to prejudice and error, but by bringing it fairly to the light of truth.

"Virginia is now the greatest seat of the internal slave trade; the people of that state pride themselves in being the first to propose the abolition of the slave trade. But I must own, I feel at a loss to know what humanity has gained by the abolition of one slave trade, and the substitution of another; perhaps, quite as extensive, and, in some of its features, even more horrible. In 1810, Virginia had 312,518 slaves; in 1820, 425,153. At the rate of general increase in the United States, Virginia ought to have had in 1820, fully 500,000. It may then be presumed that 75,000 have been sent out of that state in ten years! Was the African slave trade to Virginia ever carried to a greater extent?

"If the land-owners of Virginia could be induced to look this subject fairly in the face, they would soon see the great impolicy, even putting humanity out of the question, of suffering this trade to continue. In proportion to the number of people, if they are profitably employed, is the value of land. As slaves increase upon the land, their value will necessarily diminish; but this is no loss to their owner, who is also the owner of the land, which is more than increased in proportion to the diminished value of the slaves. If land is plentiful and labourers scarce, land will have little value. The price of labour, and the price of slaves, where that state exists, will be high. If labourers become plentiful, the price of labour, or slaves will diminish, until they are not worth holding in a state of slavery at all; but if the market price of the produce remains the same, it will be merely a transfer of value from the slaves to the land. This would be the case, even if no greater inducements were held out to quicken the exertions of the labourer; but when he is converted into a freeman, he will be induced to be so much more industrious, as not only to increase his own comforts, but also the profits of his former master, now become his landlord. In this country, no rank in society stands so high as the owners of the land, who are receiving a revenue from an independent tenantry. Such a class of men exist in your country, but to a very small extent. And how, I would ask, are

they to exist in Virginia, if they continue to sell their population away?—Nay, if the land-owners of that state would open their eyes to their real interests, they would afford an asylum for the free blacks, which it is proposed to send to Africa.

"To return again to that Emigration scheme. It has one positive and direct evil. Is it proposed to send the free blacks out of the country, because wages are so low that they cannot find employment? No such thing. They can find employment enough; but if their numbers increase, their labours will come into competition with the labour of the slaves, and in the end would destroy slavery itself. Is it not the feeling, that this scheme insures the existence of slavery, which causes it to be patronized by the slave holders? I do not mean by this, that abstractedly considered, they are so fond of slavery as to wish it to continue; but they consider it so delicate a subject, that they are glad to support any scheme which is likely to leave it untouched.

"I have desired my friends, J. P. Cope & Son, of Philadelphia, to order for me, five complete sets of all the numbers of your Paper which have been published, and five copies of the succeeding numbers as they come out.

"Sincerely desiring the success of your undertaking, I remain yours, &c."

JAMES C*****.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Oh! Medilia!—Real happiness, methinks, I never knew, and what in hours of juvenility, I called pleasure, is gone from me.

The days of childish innocence, also, have acquired wings, and have flown away. To pleasure, Manlius, is a stranger! his soul sickens and droops in the contemplation of the universal mutability of all sublunary matter; and ere long, it must perish by the overwhelming prejudice of an ungenerous world. Once, as gay as the woodland songster, and careless as an eastern bud, early on a summer's morn' his delight it was to bound, like the mountain fawn, over the hills of his native land; or mark the rivulet as it rippled among the pebbles, winding its way along the margin of a craggy hill. Or he would descend into the luxuriant dales, and pluck the rich carnation, with the gaudy tulip, and the sweet violets, with yellow hearts; and cull the pale flowers of the wood-anemone, which having bound up, the posy Manlius would present to Medilia, for whose charms his bosom thrilled with innocent regard. But now the "beautiful flowers of the Gentianella, and the blue bells of the Campanella," please him not. The violet and the aloe bloom, but they bloom not for him. The rose puts forth its damask leaves, and blushes in all its native beauty. It exhales fragrant odours, but its delicate tint pleases him not; neither are the drooping spirks of Manlius revived by its rich fragrance. All, all to him is insipid; the wide universe presents a dreary sepulchre, and is destitute of its wonted charms. Where'er his eyes chance to rest, there he beholds prejudice, sternly perched, headed by calumny, the sister of contumely, and hideously arrayed in the attire of injustice.

Oh! cease ye little birds to warble in the grove, and ye winks to rustle among the trees. The icy finger of death, more fatal than a weapon dipped in the "Baboon Upas," has touched the heart of her, whose breath was sweeter than the spicy groves of Persia, whose sighs soft as the mildest zephyr, and more fragrant than the breeze of the cinnamon land.

Her eye beamed with angelic mildness, and expressed the soul immortal. Medilia was beautiful, and she was virtuous. To him who was afflicted, she would kindly whisper, in his ear, words of the sweetest consolation; and beside the couch of sickness she would kneel with an administering hand. Like Gabriel, she first pointed Manlius to distant happiness, and bade him raise his soul and direct his attention to a future world. She pointed him to the place where there is no prejudice, and where injustice is unknown; while she, as kindly aided Manlius to ascend the highest summit in fame's temporal empire. But alas! this angel is no more. She has retired from the society of transient beings, and her spirit worships in the presence of that Being, by whose power it was incorporated with an earthly tenement.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors, if I may be permitted to say, Will you allow a female to offer a few remarks upon a subject that you must allow to be all-important. I don't know that in any of your papers, you have said sufficient upon the education of females. I hope you are not to be classed with those, who think that our mathematical knowledge should be limited to "fathoming the dish-kettle," and that we

have acquired enough of history, if we know that our grandfathers' fathers lived and died. 'Tis true the time has been, when to darn a stocking, and cook a pudding well, was considered the end and aim of a woman's being. But those were days when ignorance blinded men's eyes. The diffusion of knowledge has destroyed those degrading opinions, and men of the present age allow, that we have wisdom that are capable and deserving of culture. There are difficulties, and great difficulties in the way of our advancement; but that should only stir us to greater efforts. We possess not the advantages with those of our age, whose skins are not colored like our own; but we can improve what little we have, and make our one talent produce two-fold. The influence that we have over the male sex demands, that our minds should be instructed and improved, with the principles of education and religion, in order that this influence should be properly directed. Ignorant ourselves, how can we be expected to form the minds of our youth, and conduct them in the paths of knowledge? how can we "teach the young idea how to shoot," if we have none ourselves? There is a great responsibility resting somewhere, and it is time for us to be up and doing. I would address myself to all mothers, and say to them, that while it is necessary to possess a knowledge of cookery, and the various mysteries of pudding-making, something more is requisite. It is their bounden duty to store their daughters' minds with useful learning. They should be made to devote their leisure time to reading books, whence they would derive valuable information, which could never be taken from them. I will not longer trespass on your time and patience. I merely throw out these hints, in order that some more able pen will take up the subject.

MATILDA.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 10.

TO THE SENIOR EDITOR—No II.

NEW-HAVEN, July —

DEAR SIR,

As the object of my visit was principally among our brethren, I had determined previously to leaving New-York, to procure lodgings among them, if I tarried one day only in a place. After some enquiry, I found myself comfortably settled in the family of Mr. S. —. The remainder of the day, was spent in enquiries, and in making a few calls upon the most respectable of our brethren, who all appeared rejoiced to see me in N. H., and promised to use all their influence, in forwarding the object of my visit. They immediately saw the great advantages likely to arise from the JOURNAL; and the necessity and expediency that we should possess such an engine, under our own control. After much consultation of what was "most expedient" to be done, it was determined to call a public meeting, to take the subject into consideration; and see what our N. H. brethren were willing to do towards upholding our hands, in our labours for the common good of our race.

Early the next morning, accompanied by Mr. S. —, I waited upon Mr. J. —, who preaches to our brethren here. Mr. J. —, was at his rooms, where I had the pleasure of seeing several fine engravings. The first, you well know, have acquired no small degree of celebrity, from the various beautiful specimens of their skill, which are daily before the public. Their name was familiar; but little did I think to find Mr. S. S. J. go great a philanthropist, and so warm a friend to the improvement of our brethren. He is a practical and active philanthropist; not one, who wishes well to us, and would be willing to do his part, if others would do; but one, who feeling the importance of that admirable precept of our Lord, "do unto others, as ye would that others should do unto you," strives all in his power to walk in the footsteps of his Lord and Master; feeling assured, that though his labours are among the despised of the earth, at the final day, they will not be less acceptable to Him, who knows no difference between the prince and the beggar.

"A black man's heart may be as white and fair as a white man's, or whose garments are white? While I think he black as hell, and stain'd within, Before the lily whiteness of thy skin."

Are not, such men more to be esteemed, than those who have slain their tens of thousands, and desolated cities? Are they not the "salt of the earth?" How blind then is human judgment, which awards more honour to the warrior, than to the "Man of Ross!"

At Mr. J. —'s rooms, I had the honour of an introduction to the Rev. Dr. D. of Yale College.

From his exalted station, you naturally expect something more than common in his countenance, nor are you disappointed; the most casual observer would immediately select him from a hundred others, as a man of superior intellect; and according to my notions of cranology, (not Dr. Spurzheim's) would perceive that the individual was one, who could think deeply, and reason profoundly, upon almost any subject upon which he thought proper to fix his attention; in fact, it would recur to him, that he was (what Dr. D. is in reality,) a deep mathematician; being one of the greatest, which the country has produced.

As the subject of conversation previously to his entrance was Colonization, Mr. J. — briefly repeated the principal objections which our brethren had to the Society, and the leading members thereof. Mathematicians, are men who say but little; such was the case of Dr. D. I believe he is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society. A few more common place remarks, and a polite invitation from the Dr. concluded the interview.

New-Haven possesses many distinguished individuals, upon nearly all of whom I waited, and was politely treated by all, except one. But what of that? My little knowledge of human nature had taught me enough to know that great men, like little men, have their likes and dislikes. I had not lived so long without profit. I hope the word politeness will be properly defined in Mr. W's forthcoming Dictionary. But the individual whom I had the greatest desire to see here, was Aristides. He is the author, you well know, of three essays, I believe, (as I could not procure them,) published last spring in the New-Haven Chronicle, against the views and designs of the African Improvement Society of New-Haven.

But who is Aristides? A man of considerable respectability—a man of considerable property, acquired by his own individual exertions. More than all this, Aristides is a man of sound sense—a shrewd man; and one of whom, I should suppose, his equals would stand in some awe. Better than all still, and the redeeming part of his antipathy against us, is, that Aristides is willing to hear what we have to say in our defence against his views; and to convince our readers of the truth of this, we are proud to assure them that Aristides is a subscriber to the FREEDOM'S JOURNAL. With Aristides I had but little conversation, as time on neither side permitted it. His pieces would be very acceptable to us, as some champion among our brethren might be found, who would be willing to enter the arena against him. But I have said so much concerning others, that you begin to think that the all-important subject, of the present condition of our people, has been forgotten. No such thing. Can a mother forget her infant? Can a man of colour the present degraded state of his brethren? Can he exist, and not be anxious, to use all the means in his power to better it? From what I could learn, I should think the present number of persons of colour in N. H. amounted to nearly eight hundred. Among them are some respectable characters, who, by the exercise of prudence and economy, have acquired handsome little properties. I rejoice whenever I see such, as a double incentive is placed before every one who owns only one foot of ground, to conduct with prudence and economy, in order to acquire more. Such, my dear Sir, have been your views on this subject; and such it becomes your duty to urge upon our brethren through the columns of the JOURNAL. But while we rejoice at the respectability which some of our New-Haven brethren have acquired, we cannot help musing, that so many should remain as vagabonds and outcasts—a nuisance to society, and a disgrace to us all. Hence I view the objects which the African Improvement Society of New-Haven are anxious of accomplishing, as one of the noblest, in which men of enlightened minds can engage. What can be more ennobling to the dignity of man, than to enlighten his fellow—to convince him that education and good conduct are all which ought to distinguish one man from another. Surely, their labour is one of love, which should meet the cordial support of every Christian. The Society numbers among its members nearly all the most distinguished citizens of New-Haven. As yet little has been done; nor ought we to look for much, as the Society has been but lately established.

Our brethren here, have a wooden building, built, I suppose, for a church. It is a very unfinished state, and is a rough looking thing. It answers pretty well, however, as a temporary spot, from whence our prayers ascend, whether from the broad waters of the Atlantic, or the burning

sands of Zahara, provided our hearts be humble and truly penitent. The city supports two schools during three months in the year, for the instruction of colored children, which must appear to every one so short a time. As the African Improvement Society have got into operation, we trust something more will be done for their instruction. For in vain do men talk of sending us, nearly as ignorant as the beasts that perish, to Liberia, to be governors, judges, and generals, &c. &c. Let us behold their efforts here to enlighten us, and fit us for colonists; let their professions and principles agree, before we have any thing to do with their scheme.—Yours, &c.

Domestic News.

A melancholy event.—On the 20th inst. during a violent thunder shower, four men in the employment of Mr. J. Gordon, three miles north of this village, who were collecting hay, took shelter under a hay stack, when the lightning struck it, set it on fire, and killed two of the men, named Horace Averill, and Caleb Orcutt. The fluid struck nearly upon the top of Mr. Averill's head, a part of which passed over the back part of it, while the remainder penetrated it and discharged itself at his left ear: on the body of Mr. Orcutt there was no external mark, and both were found in a sitting posture with their arms folded. The two other men were stunned, but soon recovered, though they narrowly escaped destruction, as they would have inevitably been burnt up, had not Mr. Gordon who had just left the stack, discovered the fire in season to save them from the devouring element.—*Syracuse N. Y. Gazette.*

Great Work.—Three young girls, employed at the Ivy Cotton Works, in Baltimore county, were, during the month of July, last, and within the regular working hours of twelve to the day, and having 4th ult. a holiday, the quantity of 4174 yards of 4-4 superior sheeting, in a 700 reed, and above square. On the cloth being examined and measured, and its quality approved of, the proprietor, Mr. George Campbell, presented the foremost who had woven 1403 yards, with a beautiful printed dress—and to the two next, he gave each a handsome shawl, informing them that industry was sure to merit its due reward.—*American.*

A Cotton Manufactory is about to be put in operation at Petersburg, Va. by a company of gentlemen, incorporated at the last session of the legislature of that State. The necessary funds have been subscribed, and the site of the Factory purchased on the Appomattox river. This is the first establishment of the kind in our sister state, and we have no doubt will be rapidly followed by others.

Melancholy.—In the course of the past week, three young men have died, in consequence of drinking beer and cider drawn through the lead pipes and brass pumps, in common use in our taverns. The oxide of lead and the verdigris extracted by the action of these supposed conveniences, form in their solution in these liquors a most baneful poison. Of the truth of this statement there can be no doubt, as we are informed that the Rev. Dr. McAuley, of Rutgers-street church, attended the unfortunate sufferers in their last moments, and can certify to the cause of their illness. We hope that the keepers of public bars will discontinue the use of these generators of poison. The beverage in question are much more harmless than the ardent spirits too generally demanded in preference to them; but if thus adulterated, are even more pernicious in their effects.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Trial of Mrs. Whipple.—Mrs. Elsie D. Whipple, indicted for a felony for having been accessory before the fact, to the murder of her husband, was arraigned before the Court at Oyer and Terminer at Albany on Monday the 30th ult. The day was chiefly consumed in examining a jury. To many of the jurors objections were raised; some of which were overruled, and others sustained. On Tuesday morning the trial commenced—a number of witnesses were examined, and the whole day and the two days following were occupied without closing the testimony on the part of the State. Towards the close of Thursday the District Attorney moved that Strang be examined as to what he knew of the guilt of the prisoner, which was objected to by the prisoner's counsel, and a long argument ensued. The question was not decided by the judge at our last advices from Albany. From the testimony already published, the infidelity of Mrs. Whipple to her husband is too apparent—and strong pre-

sumptive evidence exists of her being accessory to his death. Unless this testimony is corroborated by Strang's evidence, it is probable she will be acquitted by the jury.

Since the above was in type, we have learned by the New-York papers of yesterday, that Strang's testimony was refused by the Court on Friday morning. After this decision of the Court, the cause was abandoned by the prosecution, and without any defence the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats.

The Court passed sentence on Jesse Strang on Friday, viz. that he be hung on Friday the 24th of August inst.

Three Spaniards.—The Norfolk Beacon, says, these unfortunate men have confessed the crime for which they are to suffer, and many others of deep atrocity. It is regretted that Tardy should have escaped from a public atonement for his horrible guilt. He was buried at low water mark, near Old Point Comfort, with his face downward, and every mark of ignominy. Three hours afterwards he was disinterred, his head taken off, and despatched to Baltimore, for the inspection of the Galls and Spurzheims of that city. They will probably find the organ of destructiveness finely developed.

EQUALITY.

The slaves in Virginia give that State seven Representatives in Congress. The free white population of Virginia is only so much larger than the white population of Massachusetts as to entitle her to two more Representatives—and yet the former has nine more than the latter.

The white population of N. Carolina is not so great as that of Massachusetts, and yet that State has as many Congress men as Massachusetts.

The number of white inhabitants in South Carolina is not so great as that of Maine by 60,000—but S. Carolina has two more Representatives in Congress than we have. The free population of Maine is about 300,000—that of Georgia only 189,000; and yet Georgia has as many Representatives as Maine.

Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Maryland, with an aggregate of one million of freemen send as many members to Congress save one, as all the New-England States, with a million and a half inhabitants. If those states send 38, New-England ought in proportion to send 39. She has but 39. Is such a state of things equal? But such are the advantages of slaves to the southern states. And yet slaves do not vote. A white man at the South has a representative power greater by about fifty per cent. than a free-man at the North has.

Foreign News.

Free People of Colour.—A very interesting debate recently occurred in the English House of Commons, on the question of meliorating the condition of free-people of colour in the West-Indies. Some important (and to us novel) facts were stated. The "brown population" (i. e. free coloured people) of Jamaica alone, is worth property to the amount of \$23,000,000. They are said to consist of 30,000 souls. One of them, Dr. Dickenson, left at his death \$600,000; another, Mr. Swaney, \$750,000; a Mr. Kingall, \$100,000; and a Mr. Benjamin Scott, \$1,350,000. All the pimento plantations, (except one) in the island, belonged to them; and yet these people were suffering under the most grievous legal oppression. The debate in Parliament "eventuated" in nothing satisfactory.—*N. Y. Eng.*

A few evenings since a steam engine on the premises of M. Dumas, dyer, at Puteaux, near Neuilly bridge, blew up with a tremendous explosion. The boiler, after forcing its way through a thick wall, fell in the garden belonging to the establishment on the banks of the Seine. The fuel man was killed, and his body found in a dreadfully mangled state. M. Dumas died on the following day, merely from the shock, as he had received no wound. The report was as loud as that of a thirty-six pounder. Neither of the victims have any children. The workman was recently married.—*Paris paper.*

Singular Circumstance.—The London Star mentions that when the Kent Infirmary was on fire in the Bay of Biscay, Cor. Macgregor of the 31st Regiment, wrote a memorandum of the circumstances, and threw it overboard in a well corked bottle (previously to the fortunate rescue by the Commodore's ship), addressed to his Mother in Scotland. This Officer now belongs to the 33d regiment stationed at Barbadoes, and, while on a visit to the sea-side of that island, in October last, the identical bottle, with the paper in it, was

washed ashore there, having, in nineteen months, crossed the Atlantic in S. W. direction.

From France.—By the arrival, last evening, of the packet ship *Edwards*, we received Paris papers to the 16th of June, bearing melancholy tidings concerning the Greeks. "Two thousand free Hellenes of whom have been put to the sword" in a battle fought on the 16th of May. "Humanity bleeds in holding this miserable, but heroic people, slaughtered like dogs; but manhood exults in the desperate and unyielding courage with which they meet destruction, instead of slavery. The Greeks it seems, had assembled 10,000 men for the relief of Athens. Four thousand had marched in the direction of Asmatos, at the north of the Pyreus, for the purpose of attacking the Turks in the rear, who occupied a fortified position among the olive groves, while the other troops were to attack them in front. On the 4th, Karjaskakl commenced the attack on the Turks, and was killed, with three hundred of his men. On the 6th, an engagement took place between the Turks and those Greeks who had effected a landing from the fleet. Two thousand men, sent by Redschid Pacha, attacked them, and the defeat and slaughter of the Greeks was horrid. Out of 22 Philhellonists, 18 were killed. The total loss of the Greeks in killed was 2,500 men. Lord Cochrane, with difficulty, succeeded in taking on board the fleet the remnant of the army, and Gen. Church, in rallying his troops, narrowly escaped being made prisoner.—*D. At.*

The report of the death of Major Laing, the celebrated traveller in Africa, is contradicted on the authority of letters from the English Consul at Tripoli. It is said that Laing and Clapperton have met at Timbuctoo, and are quietly living there.

On the evening of Thursday last, Mr. Chas. Green, the veteran aeronaut, made his 63th ascent in his splendid balloon, from the town of Newbury, in Berkshire. The following interesting particulars of his tempestuous voyage are given by Mr. Green. The moment the machine was disencumbered of its weight, it was torn by the violence of the wind, from the exhausted assistants, who had been contending with the combined fury of the elements during the whole day, and bounded off with the velocity of lightning, in a south-easterly direction, and in a very short space of time attained an elevation of nearly two miles. At this elevation we perceived two immense bodies of clouds operated on by contrary currents of air, until at length they became united; at which moment my ears were assailed by the most awful and long-continued peal of thunder I ever heard. These clouds were a full mile beneath us; but perceiving other strata floating at the same elevation we were sailing, which from their appearance, I judged to be highly charged with electric matter. I considered it prudent to discharge 20lb. of ballast; and we rose nearly half a mile above our former elevation, where I considered we were perfectly safe, and beyond their influence. However, awful our situation might have been considered by those on earth who witnessed the storm which followed, it was highly interesting to us, as I had an opportunity of observing, amongst other phenomena, that at every discharge of thunder, all the detached pillars of clouds within a mile round, became attracted, and appeared to concentrate their force with the first body of clouds alluded to, leaving the atmosphere clear and calm below and around us.—*Dunf. Cour.*

Summary.

The Richmond Enquirer states, that orders have been sent out to Key West, to require the departure of Commodore Porter from that station. A son of the Rev. Thomas Smith, of Chataqua, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun while getting over a fence. His dog remained by the body all night, licking the wounds, and on seeing the brother of the deceased next morning, ran towards him, and after barking a moment, returned to the body. The public administrator has appointed Mr. A. M. Fanning, who was some time an assistant to Dr. Chambers, to dispose of the medicine now prepared. And Mr. Fanning and Dr. J. G. Hall will succeed to the business of Doctor Chambers in the future preparation and disposal of the medicine. **Death by drinking cold water.**—Two Irishmen died at Jersey City, on Saturday, the other on Sunday morning, by drinking cold water. A dreadful accident happened at Mauch Chunk a few days ago. One of the cars laden with coal, which was on the Fall Road, broke loose from the ropes, and ran with immense velocity down the declivity until it came to a precipice, over which it fell, killing and wounding several men who were at work beneath. A family in Rochester was taken dangerously and simultaneously ill, on Sunday week, and remained in great distress and danger the whole day. Their illness was occasioned by eating of a green cheese, supposed to have been poisoned. Col. Cook, grocer, of Norwich, has discontinued the sale of ardent spirits, from conscientious scruples. **Hard Drinking.**—Two persons, in Louisiana, lately made a bet, which could drink the greatest quantity of a ardent spirit. A gallon was procured, which was drunk up in a few minutes; and the person who proposed the bet went for more; but on his return found the other lifeless. During the last twenty years, the city of Philadelphia has expended \$2,320,000 for the relief of the poor. A gentleman in Philadelphia was lately sued for thirty-seven and a half cents, and the costs of suit amounted to two dollars before the matter ended. A young woman, of Cherry Valley, affected by lightning so that she was senseless, was resuscitated by the application of cold water, and afterwards of camphor. The New-York Christian Advocate and Journal, which has not yet completed its first volume, has 15,000 subscribers. The Winnebago Indians have had several engagements with the whites, in which a number were killed on both sides. At the last accounts from New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, those places were remarkably healthy for the season. The steam-boat Ohio, on her way from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, struck a rock in three feet and a-half water, and sunk upon the spot. **Grand Spectacle.**—A brig of 800 tons has been purchased by the tavern-keepers at Niagara Falls. She is to be decorated in a splendid manner, with all her canvas spread, and piloted by a Frenchman into the Rapids above the Horseshoe. The pilot will then ascend in a balloon from off the deck, upon the brig's entering the head of the Rapids. It is to take place, the last week in September. During the storm of last week, a building erected on the corner of Greenwich and Leroy streets, fell down and is now in complete ruins. The Wellington Insurance Company of Providence, have presented \$500 to Edward Dobson, mate of the Crawford, as a testimony of respect for his services. Four boys were drowned near New-Haven, on Wednesday last week, by the upsetting of a boat. The schooner *Miranda*, of New-Orleans, picked up nearly outside the Balize, a Kentuckian, in a canoe, having both bow and stern broke out, and some half dozen potatoes on board, bound to Florida, where, he said, he was going to settle. A person in Philadelphia, on Sunday morning, finding himself overcome with the heat, sat down upon the steps of an auction store in Front-street, and expired in a few minutes. **Singular.**—One of the cut glass lamps on Mack No. 53, was lit on Saturday forenoon, by the reflection of the sun, while on the stand in Chatham-Square. The steam-boat *North America* left here for Albany on Saturday, with between 400 and 500 passengers. When near West-Point both her cranks were broken, and she could proceed no further. The boat will resume her trips in ten days. A newly fledged partridge, having four legs, was found in a meadow, near Washington, Pa. on Wednesday last. The City Inspector, reports the death of 144 persons during the week ending on Saturday last.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. Joseph Halon to Miss Eliza Ann Jordan.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"JUVENIS," and "A COLOURED PHILADELPHIAN," have been received. The ground contended for by the latter, has already been ably occupied by "A COLOURED BALTIMOREAN." "JUVENIS," we cannot publish, not being able to divine the real meaning of the writer. "MUTA," is informed, that we do not file our communications; and therefore cannot gratify him.

All Communications for this paper, by mail, must be post paid.

ALMANAC.

Month	Day	Hour	Minute	Second
August	1	5	16	53
2	5	16	53	11
3	5	16	53	19
4	5	16	53	27
5	5	16	53	35
6	5	16	53	43
7	5	16	53	51
8	5	16	53	59
9	5	16	53	6
10	5	16	53	14
11	5	16	53	22
12	5	16	53	30

POETRY.

THE GRAY HAIR.

Come let me pluck that silver hair
Which 'thine curling locks I see;
The withering type of time or care
Hath nothing, sure, to do with thee.

Years have not yet impaired the grace
That charmed me once, that claims me now;
And Envy's self, Love, cannot trace
One wrinkle on thy placid brow!

Thy features have not lost the bloom
That brightened them when first we met;
No rays of softest light illumine
The unambitious beauty yet!

And if the passing clouds of Care
Have cast their shadows o'er thy face,
They have but left, triumphant there,
A holier charm—more witching grace!

And if thy voice hath sunk a tone,
And sounds more sadly than of yore,
It has a sweetness all its own,
Mothinks I never marked before.

Thou, young and fair, and happy too—
If bliss indeed may here be won
In spite of all that care can do;
In spite of all that time has done.

Is you white hair a boon of love,
To thee in midst of mercy given?
A sign, a token from above,
To lead thy thoughts from earth to heaven?

To speak to thee of life's decay;
Of beauty hastening to the tomb;
Of hopes that cannot fade away;
Of joys that never lose their bloom?

O springs the line of timeless snow
With those dark, glossy locks entwined,
Mid youth and beauty's morning glow,
To emblem thy maturer mind.

It does—it does—then let it stay;
Even Wisdom's self were welcome now;
Who'd wish her sober tints away,
When thus they beam from beauty's brow?

DI TANTI PALPITI.

Dearest, dry that fearful eye,
Dearest, check that mournful sigh—
Let not hope thy bosom fly,
Nor sorrow longer move thee;
For by that pale cheek I swear—
By those eyes of beauty rare—
By the pure soul shining above thee—
I'll never cease to love thee.

Dearest, dry that fearful eye, &c.

Flowers may cease to bloom in spring,
Birds of sweetest note to sing,
Storms be borne on Zephyr's wing,
But none shall reign above thee
In this breast, to which thou'rt dear
As to misery City's tear—
As to Heaven a heart sincere—
And still I'll fondly love thee.

Dearest, dry that fearful eye, &c.

Ever be thy mind in peace—
Eyes may thy joys increase—
Love shall make thy anguish cease.
And every hour shall prove thee
Still more dear than in the past—
No gloom thy bliss shall overcast—
And, by my hopes of heaven at last,
I'll ever warmly love thee.

Dearest, dry that fearful eye, &c.

VARIETIES.

There is an inscription on the great bell at Rangon, in the Burman language and character, cut in twelve lines round the circumference of the bell, which records the virtues of the granter, and the merits of the grant. The bell, from its size, is a curious specimen of the progress made by the Burmans in the art of using and casting metal, as it forms a rather unmanageable mass, being declared to weigh 15,555 vis, or about 50,000 pounds. The great bell of St. Paul's weighs but 11,470 pounds; and there are few bells in Europe larger than the Rangon bell, except the *Tsar Kolokol*, or King of Bells, of Moscow, which weighs 432,000 pounds. The Rangon bell was presented, about forty-five years ago, to the temple of Swe-dagon, by Senka, the grandson of Alaungpura, whom Europeans call Alompra. In the late war it was removed from the temple, and an attempt was made to put it on board a ship, but in so doing it fell into the river, whence, after remaining some months, it was again raised, and restored to its former situation.

A very remarkable natural anomaly may now be seen at the house of Mr James Bird, Blythfield, Kirkcaldy—three young larks suckled by two cats! The cats both killed in one day-baskets, in the byre. A ruthless hand tore away their progeny, and consigned them to a watery grave. Loud was the grief of the fair gramales. In the midst of it, one of them hied her to the field, and brought in her mouth, a young hare; this she confided to the care of her companion, and went and fetched two others, in succession; and ever

since, the cats have jointly suckled the little foundlings in the most careful and tender manner. Strange coalitions are the order of the day; but this is the oddest of all that have yet come to our knowledge; it is something more than even the lion and lamb lying down in peace together.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

In Batavia, N. Y., a loving couple were linked together in the bands of matrimony last week, who had no more than made a clear way from the squire's than they fell to, and had a real box. They, however, parted very lovingly, with no other injury than that of having their faces tolerably scratched.

The lodgings of a dandy were lately robbed of a pair of stays, a smelling bottle, two pair of artificial eyebrows, and a white surcoat, in a pocket of which, were three love letters, written to himself in his own hand, writing.

Origin of Disease.—I tell you honestly what, I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human race; it is their gourmandizing and stuffing, and stimulating those organs (the digestive) to an excess, thereby producing nervous disorders and irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause; the fidgeting and discontenting yourself about that which can't be helped; passions of all kinds—malignant passions, and worldly cares, pressing upon the mind, disturb the cerebral actions, and do a great deal of harm.—*Abernethy's Lectures*.

Fish alive, ho! or a New Creation.—On Friday, in the course of a charge against a fish-hawker, for selling unwholesome fish, Goldham the Billingsgate superintendent, told the Lord Mayor that the tricks played by the vendors of bad fish were most ingenious. The cunning fellows who were on the look-out for economical ladies, painted the gills of the fish they had for sale, and stuffed them with new bowels. As soon as the fish was dished, it was found, in every instance of deception, that there was a more extraordinary contrast between the body of the fish and the bowels than philosophy could account for. This very defendant had played off a singular trick on a lady, at whose house a party were to dine. He exhibited a large Dutch plaice. It was painted and polished outside, and stuffed well with the viscera of a codfish and turbot. "Bless my soul!" said the lady, who was attended by a servant in livery, "what sort of fish is that? I never saw the like before." She then turned up the gills, which had been just rubbed over with billock's blood, and finding all right, she asked the vender the name. "Oh, Ma'am," said he, "that's one of the most delicious fish in the world; it is a thousand times better than a turbot." "Why," said the lady, "it is like a turbot." "It is a new fish, Ma'am," said he, "just sprung, and we call it a turbanet; most people would buy this sort, but they cannot afford to do so." The lady determined to astonish her company, purchased the turbanet; but was herself astonished on perceiving, when the covers were removed, a stale Dutch plaice, the smell of which was quite enough to deprive her of all her guests.

A Westmoreland jury, at the last quarter sessions, acquitted a boy *proved* to have stolen a jacket, but recommended him to be severely reprimanded for *stealing it*.

Singular and Plural.—The Rev. J. L. Grant was met a few years ago, by a young ecclesiastic of Oxford University, accompanied by a few pupils under his care, who very jocosely exclaimed, "Sir, we have had a dispute in our school about the difference of the terms phenomenon and phenomena; what is your opinion of the difference?" The question excited all the risible faculties of the Philosopher, but when sufficiently recovered he wrote as follows:

When one bright scholar puts the fool's cap on He makes himself a real phenomenon; If others join him, and assess pray, They altogether make phenomena.

Sheridan's Pauses.—A Scotch clergyman had visited London, and seen among other tricks a pulpit oratory, 'Sheridan's Pauses' exhibited. During his first sermon, after his return, he had occasion at the termination of a very impassioned sentence, to stop all of a sudden, and pause in "mute and breathing Silence." The preacher, who had taken advantage of his immemorial privilege to sleep out the sermon, imagining from the cessation sound, that the discourse was actually brought to a close, started up with agitation, and in an audible voice read out his usual "Remember in prayer!" "Hout, man!" exclaimed the good natured orator over his head, placing at the same time his hand upon his shoulder, "Hout Jamie, what's the matter wi' ye the day? A'ye no ken I hae nae done yet?"—that's only one of Sheridan's pauses, man.

HAMER & SMITH,
STEAM SCOURERS.

No. 177 William-street, N. Y.

CONTINUE to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloon, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shaws, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Their mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM SPONGING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.

August 3.

21

DR. THORP,

No. 16 Collect-street,

INDIAN PHYSICIAN and BOTANIST, returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favours, and solicits their patronage in future.

N. B. He cures all diseases of the human system: with roots and herbs, free from the use of mercury.

UNION HOTEL.

No. 132, South Sixth-street, below Pine.

OPENED BY

CHARLES SHORT.

For the Purpose of accommodating, PEOPLE OF COLOUR, Strangers and Citizens, with BOARDING AND LODGING.

By the Day, Week, Month, or longer. He is furnished with every thing necessary to keep a House of the first-rate kind, and opened in the City of Philadelphia; and will spare no pains to merit the public patronage.

July 25, 1837.

18-3m

NICHOLAS PIERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Colour, that his HEAD GARDEN, No. 13, Delancoy-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of genteel and respectable persons of colour.

No admittance for unprotected females.

New-York, June 1st, 1837.

13

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them; that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand; where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,

No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.

N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY,"

UNITED STATES SCOURING, AND

STEAM SPONGING.

JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North Third-st. (above Race), Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloon, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Suits, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging; which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stain caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second hand Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes.

TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.

April 20, 1837.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, in the east of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets. One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.

Inquire of S. E. Cornish, No. 6, Varick-street. New-York, March 20.

ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.

S. MOLLESTON & J. ROBINSON.

TAILORS and Clothes Dressers, respectfully announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver st.) where they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and which it will be their study to continue to merit by punctuality and superior workmanship.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the newest fashions.—Gentlemen and Ladies' Garments, Habits, and Mantles, dressed and repaired with despatch, and in the best manner.

All orders, thankfully received and punctually attended to.

At Mrs. MOLLESTON can accommodate from six to eight Gentlemen Boarders.

B. F. HUGHES'

SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes.

Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY; with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul, and W. Miller.

New-York, March 14.

1

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent Land, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city: its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest \$600,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for \$5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Is published every FRIDAY at No 132 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

[?] No subscription, will be received for a term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 7cts.
" each repetition of do. 50
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" each repetition of do. 35
Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for those persons who advertise by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

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David Walker, Boston.
Rev. Thomas Paul, do.
Mr. John Remond, Salem, Mass.
" George C. Willis, Providence, R. I.
" Francis Webb, Philadelphia.
" Stephen Smith, Columbia, Penn.
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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
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A LETTER

To M. JEAN BAPTISTE SAY, on the comparative Expense of Free and Slave Labour. By ADAM HODGSON.

(Continued.)

Brougham, in his Colonial Policy, fully concurs in these sentiments: "It requires very little argument to prove, that the quantity of work which may be obtained from a labourer or judge, is liable to be affected as much by the injurious treatment he receives, as by the illness in which he may be permitted to indulge. When this drudge is a slave, no motive but fear can operate on his diligence and attention. A constant inspection is, therefore, absolutely necessary, and a perpetual terror of the lash the only prevention of indolence; but there are certain bounds prescribed, even to the power of the lash; it may force the unhappy victim to move, because the line of distinction between motion and rest, action and repose, is definite; but no punishment can compel the labourer to strenuous exertions, because there is no measure or standard of activity. A state of despair, and not of industry, is the never-failing consequence of severe chastisement; and the constant repetition of the torture, only serves to blunt the sensibility of the nerves, and disarm punishment of its terrors. The body is injured, and the mind becomes as little willing as the limbs are able to exert."

Hume remarks, "I shall add from the experience of the planters, that slavery is as little advantageous to the master as to the man. The fear of punishment will never draw so much labour from a slave, as the dread of being turned off, and not getting another service, will give a freeman."

Burke observes, in his treatise on European settlements, "I am the more convinced of the necessity of these indulgences, as slaves certainly cannot go through so much work as freemen. The mind goes a great way in every thing, and when a man knows that his labour is for himself, and that the more he labours, the more he is to acquire; this consciousness carries him through, and supports him beneath fatigues, under which he would otherwise have sunk."

"That the proprietors of West-India estates," observes Dr. Beattie, "would be in any respect materially injured by employing free servants (if these could be had) in their several manufactures, is highly improbable, and has, indeed, been absolutely denied by those who were well informed on this subject. A clergyman of Virginia assured me, that a white man does double the work of a slave; which will not seem wonderful, if we consider that the former works for himself, and the latter for another; that by the law, one is protected, the other oppressed; and that in the articles of food and clothing, relaxation and rest, the free man has innumerable advantages. It may, therefore, be presumed, that if all who serve in the Colonies were free, the same work would be performed by half the number, which is now performed by the whole. The very soil becomes more fertile under the hands of freemen, so says an intelligent French author, (Le Poiré) who, after observing that the products of Cochín China are the same in kind with those of the West Indies, but of better quality, and in greater abundance, gives for a reason, that 'the former are cultivated by free men, and the latter by slaves'; and therefore argues, 'that the negroes beyond the Atlantic ought to be made free.' The earl, says he, 'which multiplies her productions with profusion under the hands of a free-born labourer, seems to shrink into barrenness under the sweat of the slave.'"

"It is an ill-grounded opinion," says Franklin, in his Essay on the Peopling of Countries, "that by the labour of slaves America may possibly live in cheapness of manufactures with G. Britain. The labour of slaves can never be so cheap here, as the labour of working men is in Great Britain. Any one may compute it. Reckon, then, the interest of the first purchase of a slave, the insurance or risk on his life, his clothing and diet, expenses in his sickness and loss of time, loss by his neglect of business, neglect which is natural to the man who is not to be benefitted by his own care or diligence, expense of a driver to keep him at work, and his pilfering from time to time, (almost every

slave being, from the nature of slavery, a thief,) and compare the whole amount with the wages of a manufacturer of iron or wool in England; you will see that labour is much cheaper there, than it ever can be, by negroes here."

Koster, in his Travels in the Brazils, observes, "The slave-trade is impolitic, on the broad principle that a man, in a state of bondage, will not be so servicable to the community as one who acts for himself, and whose whole exertions are directed to the advancement of his own fortune; the creation of which, by regular means, adds to the general prosperity of the society to which he belongs. This undoubted and indisputable fact must be still more strongly impressed on the mind of every one who has been in the habit of seeing the manner in which slaves perform their daily labour. This indifference and the extreme slowness of every movement, plainly point out the trifling interest which they have in the advancement of the work. I have watched parties labouring in the same field, one of free persons, the other of slaves, which occasionally, though very seldom occurs. The former are singing, joking, and laughing; and are always actively turning hand and foot; whilst the latter are silent, and if they are viewed from a little distance, their movements are scarcely to be perceived."

Hall, advertising to the pernicious effects of slavery on the southern states of North America, observes, "Experience shows, that the quantity of labour performed by slaves, is much below that of an equal number of free cultivators."

An intelligent American gentleman, to whose queries on this subject were sent out, remarks, "I have in one of my answers, exposed the effect of slave-cultivation on the soil of our country, and on the value of real estate. I will here further observe, that independently of this, there is no fact more certainly believed by every sound mind in this country, than that slave labour is abstractedly in itself, as it regards us, a great deal dearer, than labour performed by free men; this is susceptible of clear proofs."

THE BURIED ALIVE.

I had been for some time ill of a low and lingering fever. My strength gradually wasted, but the sense of life seemed to become more and more acute as my corporeal powers became weaker. I could see by the looks of the doctor that he despaired of my recovery; and the soft and whispering sorrow of my friends taught me that I had nothing to hope.

One day towards the evening, the crisis took place. I was seized with a strange and indescribable quivering—a rushing sound was in my ears—I saw around my couch innumerable strange faces: they were bright and visionary, and without bodies. There was light and solemnity, and I tried to move, but could not. For a short time a terrible confusion overwhelmed me, and when it passed off, all my recollection returned with the most perfect distinctness, but the power of motion had departed. I heard the sound of weeping at my pillow—and the voice of the nurse say, "He is dead."—I cannot describe what I felt at these words. I exerted my utmost power of volition to stir myself, but I could not move even an eyelid. After a short pause my friend drew near; and sobbing and convulsed with grief, drew his hand over my face, and closed my eyes. The world was then darkened, but still I could hear, and feel, and suffer.

When my eyes were closed, I heard by the attendants that my friend had left the room, and I soon after found the undertakers were preparing to habit me in the garments of the grave. Their thoughtlessness was more awful than the grief of my friends. They laughed at one another as they turned me from side to side, and treated what they believed a corpse with the most appalling rudeness.

When they laid me out, these wretches retired, and the degrading formality of affected mourning commenced. For three days a number of friends called to see me. I heard them, in low accents, speak of what I was; and more than one touched me with his finger. On the third day, some of them talked of the smell of corruption in the room.

The coffin was procured—I was lifted and laid in. My friend placed my head on what was deemed its last pillow, and I felt his tear drop on my face.

When all who had any peculiar interest in me had for a short time looked at me in the coffin, I heard them retire; and the undertaker's men placed the lid on the coffin, and screwed it down. There were two of them present—one had occasion to go away before the task was done. I heard the fellow who was left begin to whistle as he turned the screw-nails; but he checked himself, and completed the work in silence.

I was then left alone,—every one shunned the room. I knew, however, that I was not yet buried; and though darkened and motionless, I had still hope—but this was not permitted long. The day of interment arrived—I felt the coffin lifted and borne away—I heard and felt it placed in the hearse.—There was a crowd of people around; some of them spoke sorrowfully of me. The hearse began to move—I knew that it carried me to the grave. It halted, and the coffin was taken out—I felt myself carried on the shoulders of men, by the inequality of the motion.—A pause ensued—I heard the cords of the coffin moved—I felt it awing as dependent by them.—It was lowered, and rested on the bottom of the grave.—The cords were dropped upon the lid—I heard them fall.—Dreadful was the effort I then made to exert the power of action, but my whole frame was immovable.

Soon after, after a few handfuls of earth were thrown upon the coffin—then there was another pause—after which the shovel was employed, and the sound of the rattling mould as it covered me, was far more tremendous than thunder. But I could make no effort.—The sound gradually became less and less; and by a surging reverberation in the coffin, I saw that the grave was filled up, and that the sexton was treading in the earth, slapping the grave with the flat of his spade. This too ceased, and then all was silent.

I had no means of knowing the lapse of time; and the silence continued. This is death, thought I, and I am doomed to remain in the earth till the resurrection. Presently the body will fall into corruption, and the epicurean worm that is only satisfied with the flesh of man, will come to partake of the banquet that has been prepared for him with so much solicitude and care. In the contemplation of this hideous thought, I heard a low and undersound in the earth over me, and I fancied that the worms and the reptiles of death were coming—that the mole and the rat of the grave would soon be upon me. The sound continued to grow louder and nearer. Can it be possible, I thought, that my friends suspect they have buried me too soon? The hope was truly like light bursting through the gloom of death.

The sound ceased, and presently I felt the hands of some dreadful being working about my throat. They dragged me out of the coffin by the head. I felt again the living air, but it was piercingly cold; and I was carried swiftly away—I thought to judgment, perhaps to perdition.

When borne to some distance, I was then thrown down like a clod—it was not upon the ground. A moment after I found myself on a carriage; and, by the interchange of two or three brief sentences, I discovered that I was in the hands of two of those robbers who live by plundering the grave, and selling the bodies of parents, and children, and friends. One of the men sung snatches and scraps of obscene songs; as the cart rattled over the pavements of the streets.

When I halted, I was lifted out, and I soon perceived by the closeness of the air, and the change of temperature, that I was carried into a room; and, being rudely stripped of my shroud, was placed naked on a table. By the conversation of the two fellows with the servant who admitted them, I learned that I was that night to be dissected.

My eyes were still shut; I saw nothing; but in a short time I heard, by the bustle in the room, that the students of anatomy were assembling. Some of them came round the table, and examined me minutely. They were pleased to find that so good a subject had been procured. The demonstrator himself at last came in.

Previous to beginning the dissection, he proposed to try on me some galvanic experiment—and an apparatus was arranged for

that purpose. The first shock vibrated through all my nerves; they rung and jangled like the string of a harp. The students expressed their admiration at the convulsive effect. The second shock threw my eyes open, and the first person I saw was the doctor who had attended me. But still I was as dead: I could however, discover among the students the faces of many with whom I was familiar; and when my eyes were opened, I heard my name pronounced by several of the students, with an accent of awe and compassion, and a wish that it had been some other subject.

When they had satisfied themselves with the galvanic phenomena, the demonstrator took the knife, and pierced me on the bosom with the point. I felt a dreadful crackling, as it were, throughout my whole frame—a convulsive shuddering instantly followed, and a shriek of horror rose from all present. The ice of death was broken up—my trance ended. The utmost exertions were made to restore me, and in the course of an hour I was in the full possession of all my faculties.

[Edinburgh Magazine.]

"WHAT DOES YOUR SUGAR COST?"

A COTTAGE CONVERSATION ON THE SUBJECT OF BRITISH NEGRO SLAVERY.

Woman.—"Do look, Jenny, who is knocking at our door?"

Daughter—(looking out of the window).—"It's a Lady, mother. I was just going to change my cap. Mother, she is come in already; do speak to her."

Lady.—"I called on you as I passed this way, to ask if you, Jenny, help to keep a poor black negro in slavery?"

Woman.—"Oh, dear, madam! I keep a slave."

Lady.—"I sadly fear that you are one of those who eat West India sugar. Every twenty-five people who eat West India sugar, keep at least one slave to make what they consume; and the more you eat, the more they work. Will you permit me to look at the sugar you eat?"

Woman.—"Here it is, Madam, I bought it on Saturday last."

The Lady looks at it sorrowfully.—"I am very sorry for you, for the Bible says 'With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again'; and it also says, 'Be not partakers of other men's sins.' But, perhaps, you do not know what this sugar cost?"

Woman.—"Oh yes, I do, it cost eight-pence a pound."

Lady.—"A Gentleman that I knew very well, who came from the West Indies, told me he was once helping to pack some puncheons of rum. A negro who helped him happened to hurt his hand, and it bled, and he washed his hand in one of the puncheons of rum. The Gentleman reproved him for it, and said, 'Your blood will be drank in England.' The negro answered, 'You no think Massa, when you eat our sugar, you drink our blood.'"

Woman.—"Blood! in that sugar?"

Lady.—"Remember, I asked you what your sugar cost? and you answered me, eight-pence a pound; but I will tell you what it really cost; and you will rather never taste sugar again than eat any more of it. The poor black negroes who made it, were at first stolen away from their own country—stolen away chiefly to make sugar. I will tell you some of their sufferings; which have been put into verse, and all these cruelties have been proved to be true before the committee of the House of Commons; and ten thousands could tell the same tale as Yamba even now; for, the French and others steal them still."

From the hush at even tide,
Rushed the fierce man-stealing crew;
Seiz'd the children by my side,
Seiz'd the wretched Yamba too.

Then for love of filthy gold,
Straight they bore me to the sea;
Cramm'd me down a slave-ship's hold,
Where, were hundreds stow'd like me.

Naked on the platform lying,
Now we cross the tumbling wave;
Shrieking, sickening, fainting, dying;
Deed of shame for Britons brave!

Nauseous horse-boats they bring nigh;
Sick and sad we cannot eat;
Cat must cure the ulks, they cry,
Down our throats they force the meat.

"When we had thus stolen them from their own country we conveyed them to another, three thousand miles off; and then took them to market, and sold them; like beasts, and we sell them like beasts still, though the slave-trade is abolished, and often part husbands from wives, and children from their parents; 'deed of shame to Britons brave.' They are now, in 1836, still SLAVES!!! When English people sing, 'Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves,' and shout for joy when the ending comes, 'Britons never will be slaves,' should they not also feel for their fellow creatures, as well as themselves, and sing, 'Britons never, never, will have slaves.'"

"But as it is, we at this day allow them to be ranked with cattle. They are advertised to be sold with carts and horses. They are sold to pay their master's debts; * if he wants money he may take the children, and even the mother, and sell them before the eyes of the agonized father. If the late recommendations of our Government should even take place, the daughter at 16 in Trinidad, and at 14 in the thirteen chartered colonies, may, if her master pleases, be sold away from her parents when she most needs them to protect her, and when the vilest of men may choose to buy her.—Thus Yamba tells us the tenderest ties of nature may be torn asunder.

"Drove like cattle to a fair,
See, they sell us young and old;
Child from mother too they tear,
All for love of filthy gold."

I was sold to Massa hard,
Some have Massas kind and good;
And again my back was scar'd,
Bad and stinted was my food."

Down my cheeks the tears are dripping,
Broken is my heart with grief,
Mangled my poor flesh with whipping;
Come, kind death! and bring relief."

To make sugar the poor slaves in crop-time
work both night and day, and well may they say,—

"Why did all-creating nature
Make the plant for which we toil?
Sighs must fan it, tears must water,
Sweat of ours must dress the soil."

Think, ye masters, iron-hearted,
Lolling at your jovial boards,
Think how many backs have smarted,
For the sweets your cane affords."

"In St. Domingo, which is an island very near Jamaica, the free negroes have doubled their numbers, very nearly in

TWENTY YEARS.

though there has been a great deal of fighting in this island, and blood-shed. While in Jamaica, it may be seen, from the returns made by the Government, that forty thousand slaves were in that island in the year 1690. Eight hundred thousand have been brought there since, and now there are only three hundred and sixty thousand alive.

"Now do you understand what your sugar cost! Life! Life! the life of man, the life of women and little children."

Woman.—"Oh! Madam, you make me tremble. I will never touch another bit of this bloody sugar, as long as I live. But pray tell me, don't these poor creatures make coffee, and they say that don't hurt them like making sugar?"

Lady.—"By a story, published by order of the House of Commons, you can understand what coffee costs your fellow-creatures who are under this cruel and merciless system."

* See Jamaica Gazette.

I An eye witness informed the writer, that mothers who had sick children were often obliged to go to work and leave them ill, and often came back and found them dead. By their mothers being over-worked, numbers of children are destroyed before they are born.

(To be Continued.)

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Messrs. EDITORS.—Among the many engines, whose object it is to keep alive the prejudice of the whites against the coloured community of this city: I perceive that the "New-York Enquirer" stands foremost on the list.

In that paper of the 10th inst. in an article entitled, *The Negroes*, the Editor indulges in a strain of scurrility, the most dishonourable to himself, and calumnious of the people, at whom it is levelled. He asserts, that "there are few subjects connected with the moral and political well-being of the community, which are more fitted to excite feelings of anxiety and alarm, than the character of the negro population of this country." But for the sequel of his lamentation, I would have been induced to conclude, that his fears were excited by the well known fact, that the peo-

ple of colour in New-York, are decidedly more respectable in character and condition at the present day, than they have hitherto been. If this is not indicative of their susceptibility of improvement, and ominous that in time, with but two-thirds the advantages in possession of their detractors, they will have attained a standing, equal at least, with their friend and advocate, the worthy Mr. N.—then there is no correspondence between Heaven and earth.

So far from taking a "lively interest in whatever regards the melioration of their condition"—he has, with a few exceptions, always betrayed an ardent desire that they should be retained in oppression and servitude, by his unceasing and unprincipled attacks upon their best political interests. He has, it is true, condescended, in a few instances of late, to bestow some small meed of praise, upon African intelligence and deportment; under circumstances, however, that he could not have done otherwise. What avails it, that he has praised and encouraged us, if in the next moment, he spies out the defects of the unenlightened and vicious in order to censure our whole body? It is like the man who builds his house with untempered mortar, and ere he has reared the roof, has the mortification to see it fall, a mass of ruins, beneath its own weight.

I am fully aware, that many of our brethren are dissolute; and that their general conduct is highly reprehensible; also that something should be done to stay the current of vice. On these points we are perfectly agreed. But can this professed friend, or any other white man feel more deeply on such a subject than the rational and well informed of our own colour? Besides, why cannot similar inconsistency of conduct, in people of the Editors own caste excite his indignation? Why does he not call for public censure and correction of the cats and bird-catchers among the whites, who infest not only Broadway, but every place of public amusement, and whose obscenity shocks the eyes and ears of all genteel people? This, I do not expect, so long as he looks at the people of colour, through the "camera obscura" of prejudice.

I would entreat the Editor of the N. Y. E. through the medium of your columns, to discriminate more widely, between the virtuous and vicious among us; to remember that the nation from which he sprang, has been long held, in the utmost contempt in most parts of the world; and that in sympathizing with his own house, he would cherish a fellow-feeling for us.

I am not covetous of sitting at the table of Mr. N.—to hold by his arm in the streets,—to marry his daughter, should he ever have one.—nor to sleep in his bed—neither should I think myself honoured in the possession of all these favours. MORDECAI.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

In the following, Messrs. Editors, I design to give our people a particular account of their origin, and as far as I am able, to acquaint them with what nations, people, and family they stand connected. It would be certainly a great satisfaction to persons to know from what race of people, country, or family they sprung originally. And the ignorance, in which the greater part of the inhabitants of the world, even among many of the most enlightened nations labour under, in this respect, is much to be lamented. This ignorance, says Bishop Berkeley, is owing chiefly to the "barbari tramontani,"* and other northern nations, who have from time to time overrun the face of Europe; leaving a mixture of their spawn in all parts of it, so that no one knows whether he came originally from Scythia, or Asia; from a civilized nation, or from the greatest brutes. Wars and invasions have done much to increase this ignorance, and destroy, or interchange the inhabitants of most countries. And the great variety of complexions met with at the present day, in my opinion, has, very probably, originated in these two sources. The Persian and Hindoo historians, or traditions, assert, and with much reason, have proved, that man originally was black, or, of that dark swarthy colour peculiar to all the nations of the East, where man was first propagated, and which Europeans call black: And the historians of Europe have, with equal plausibility, shown that man originally was white. The original colour of man being very deeply involved in obscurity, I will leave the subject to be discussed by the learned; and simply admitting, there were originally but two distinct colours, black and white, the Ethiopian or African; the white, or European; and proceed in the attempt, to show the African, from what race of people, country, and family he has originally descended, and to what nation he now stands connected.—It is certain, the original name of Egypt was Misraim; from Misraim, Mesoraim, or Metsoraim, as the learned Bochart

explains it in the Fourth Book of his *Geographia Sacra*, and Monsieur Du Pin's History of the Old Testament, Chap. vi. and others.

All ancient authors agree, that Egypt was once the richest and happiest country in the world; flourishing with plenty, and even learning, before the patriarch Abraham's time; for, says the great Bishop of Meaux, and other historians, the Egyptians had arrived to such perfection, in the arts and sciences, even in the earliest times, that Moses was instructed in the sciences of the Egyptians. Triptolemus, the founder of agriculture, came out of Egypt; Bacchus, the first who taught man to convert the juice of the grape into wine, came also out of Egypt, or Lybia, which borders on it; and Herodotus says, Pythagoras and other learned men, went into Egypt to be instructed of the priests. It is also a well known fact, that with the Romans, and Grecians, their great men's education was not considered complete, until they had made the tour of Egypt. I am thus profuse in my observations, because, in the first place, I would let my brethren know, that though ages have witnessed their truly lamentable degradation, they are no other than the descendants of this once illustrious people, to whom, even the literati, of the day, while they use, in contempt, the epithet "Negro," are indebted for much of their intelligence. Eupolemus, an ancient writer, taken from the Babylonian monuments, and preserved by Eusebius, in Book 9th, says, that according to the Babylonians, the first was Belus, the same with Kronos or Saturn: from whom came Ham, or Cham, the father of Chanaan, brother to Misraim, the father of the Egyptians, who, with his family, first peopled Egypt. It being, thus, satisfactorily proved, that the Africans are the descendants of Ham, the son of Noah, the smallest doubt cannot exist, that these degraded, and too long oppressed people are the same, with the once noble and virtuous inhabitants of the empire of the great Sesos-tria, and enterprising Meris. That the African, of the present day, who is so generally accused of every species of infidelity, and who the vile Calumniator represents as dead to every ennobling quality; stupid, and incapable of moral improvement, is no other than the unfortunate descendant of the Egyptians, whose learning the ancients vainly emulated, and to whose eminence in the sciences, the moderns have not attained.

Secondly, It is not to be supposed, that it was at the confusion of languages, about a century after the flood, when certain tribes, of the family of mankind, journeyed across the inhospitable deserts, or by some other way, entered on the continent of Africa, and took up there, their abode in that burning region; because, at this time, numerous as were the inhabitants of the East, there were immense tracts of land in the adjoining countries unpeopled, and producing spontaneously all the necessities of life, and even luxuries, for the sustenance of man; and rich in pasturage for animals, and beasts of burden, which, doubtless, he had in his domestic service. But, it is my humble opinion, that our people, the undoubted descendants of Ham, who are of the Egyptian family and of the illustrious Mizoraimian house, took up their abode in some of the adjoining and fertile regions of that country, rendered dear to them by nature and the traditions of their forefathers. Then at what time, did those tribes, who have been since known by the name of the country which they adopted, travelled out of Asia into Africa, if not at the confusion of languages? To this question, Messrs. Editors, I will give my humble opinion, strengthened by some of the first authors. It is well known, and out of all controversy, that about four hundred years after the flood, there was a very great revolution in Egypt, and in the surrounding countries. It is certain, also, there were kings in Egypt, in Abraham's time; and historians agree, that these kings were the impious and vile Hikssoes, or Hyckoes, who Josephus, in his *Contra Appians*, Book ii. says, an old Egyptian word signifying King Shepherds, or King of Beasts, given them by the native Egyptians in contempt and detestation.

I say, it was during this invasion, when the Mizoraimians or ancient Egyptians, being most incredibly oppressed and hunted by the impious Hikssoes, were at last compelled to leave the land of their ancestors in the possession of their cruel invaders; and seek elsewhere a home. Driven out by so terrible an enemy, their very name was dreadful to the innocent Egyptians, who inspired with a contempt of their diabolical customs, and awed by fear of their ferocity, travelled out of their country in tribes, intent on finding a peaceful home in the most distant parts of the wide extended region of the East. At which time, two or more tribes, in their wandering, entered Africa; but by which way historians have not been decided, and settled there a colony; as other tribes of this same people, and at this very time, entered China, and like

their brethren in Africa and Colchos, settled a colony there also.

Fearful of tiring your readers with too much prolixity, I propose, Messrs. Editors, to present them with the conclusion of this Genealogy in the forth-coming number of your Journal. S.

* The Italians call the northern people barbarous.

† Of these people, Bochart and Herodotus say, their hair was short, black, and frizzled: and the form of their feature varied, with their tribes, or names; but, in every other respect, they greatly resembled each other, which proceeded from their springing from one family: and had not been corrupted by marriages with other nations. And of whom, the celebrated Bishop of Meaux, in the third part of his Universal History, gives a wonderful description of their justice, their piety and virtue. The Egyptians, he says, had such a horror of shedding mens' blood, that they punished their criminals after they were dead; which was as much in terror, as if they had been punished when alive.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Messrs. EDITORS—

If it so seemeth unto you, I would like a place in your columns, from which I may now and then take a view of matters, things and persons in general. Yours,

OBSERVER.

OBSERVER, No. I.

It is a thankless office to expose the deeds of the designing, and deicid the weak and inexperienced from the power of the strong and subtle. And very often the only reward a man hath, for enduring the shafts of malice and the laugh of the scorners, is the consciousness of the rectitude of his own heart, the silent response of the little monitor within, that tells him in language mute but eloquent, 'he has done well and wisely.' In prosecuting his design, the Observer is aware that his intentions will frequently be called in question, and the purity of his motives disbelieved. It matters not with him. He well knows that the men who have laboured most for the welfare of their fellow beings, have been most slandered and abused. The Grand Judge of Israel, that man, above all other men in sobriety and truth, in his endeavours to unite the scattered remnant of his brethren, who have been as a by-word and a reproach among all nations, was laughed at by an unfeeling world as an arrant impostor and cheat. The great discoverer of the skull cap, who is in himself the Galen and Longinus of the Western world, has been branded as a lunatic by some, and by others considered as more knave than fool. With such examples of the perversion of mens' judgment, the Observer is not very anxious in what estimation he may be held. A consciousness of the well meaning of his intentions, will be the only reward he would covet. Having said thus much, I shall dispenze with farther preface. The following letter I received from a particular friend of mine. She is an elderly lady, of great piety and benevolence, and advice from one of her age and experience is not heedlessly given, and should not be heedlessly heard.

Dear good Mr. Observer,

I heard from a friend of mine, that in these degenerate days you were going to uplift your voice against the vices and great wickedness of the land. It is some consolation to find that there are some, who think it no shame to stand up in the cause of religion and morality. But I am glad you are coming out. You know I am a regular attendant at church. On that holy day, after the toil and bustle of the week, it is refreshing to the true believer to repair to the sanctuary, to offer our homage to the great I AM. I need not tell you how I have been grieved at the conduct of some young ladies who sit in front of me. They have a habit, when any one comes in after the service has commenced, to turn their heads round to see who it is. This occasions considerable interruption to those who, like myself, go to hear the Word. I hope you will say something about this, for it is impossible to derive any profit, where you are disturbed every five minutes. Yours,

I must proceed to my task as in duty bound. And sorry am I that in my first Essay I should be obliged to administer the rod of reproof, to any of the softer sex. I have always had a special regard for the daughters of our mother Eve, and it is this that prompts me to address them at present. There is nothing more becoming for young ladies, than that they should pay decent respect to the rules of propriety. And surely none will say, that it is no offence against propriety to mis-conduct in church.

The church is no place for us to go for the sole purpose of seeing and being seen. We should let no unholy thought, no worldly care intrude upon our minds. And far from us should be the least appearance of levity. I

hope these few words will produce the intended effect. I am sure the persons in question will see the impropriety of their behaviour. While on the subject, I would remark, that it would be well if the practice of coming into church after the commencement of the service could be done away with. It is unpleasant both to the minister and his congregation, to be disturbed by the entrance of those who can, as well as not, come earlier.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 17.

NOTICE.—While we feel grateful to those of our Patrons, who have complied with our terms; the interests of the "JOURNAL," compel us to remind our delinquent subscribers of the necessity of their paying; as no papers will be delivered to any whose bills have been presented so repeatedly, after the issuing of our No. 26.

TO THE SENIOR EDITOR—No. III.

NEW-HAVEN, July.

DEAR SIR,

As stated in my last, a meeting was held in the evening, in the African Meeting-House, according to previous appointment. Sorry am I to say, that the number assembled was very few. Females, be it written to their credit, composed a large majority; in fact, the spirit of enquiry among them, whether derived from their mother Eve or not, is always greater than among an equal number of males. Hence we find so many more of them engaged in the active duties of Societies, which have not only the moral improvement of man in view, but whose aim is also, to disseminate the charities and necessities of life among the poor and sick. After a fervent prayer by Mr. J., and the object of the meeting having been briefly stated; extemporaneous addresses, well suited to the occasion, were delivered by Messrs O., A., and B, recommendatory of the JOURNAL. The speakers all endeavoured to present the object in a fair light, and in my humble opinion, acquitted themselves very creditably. The meeting adjourned, after having accomplished but comparatively little. While I feel thankful for the zealous endeavours of our friends here, to forward the extension of the JOURNAL; I cannot help regretting that so many of our brethren should absent themselves from the meeting; for how could it appear in any other light, than a dislike and an opposition to any effort which had a tendency to raise us in the scale of beings. These are lamentable facts, but true.

Next morning I waited upon Mr. W., whose feelings have long been warmly enlisted in our cause. He stands ready, I may say, upon the authority of friends, to engage in any cause which shall have a tendency to promote African Education; and, in prosecution of this important subject, he is willing to go East and West, North and South. As usual, the conversation immediately turned on African Colonization; but vain were all our efforts, to convert "l'un au l'autre;" as I found him, so I left him; and as I entered, so I departed. The Colonization Society appears to have some few friends in New-Haven. Almost every where I called, the views of the Society were immediately introduced for conversation.

The Society has been very zealous and successful in imposing upon the public, the foolish idea that we are all longing to emigrate to their land of "milk and honey," and a thousand other Munchausen stories, too trifling and inconsistent to be repeated. I deem it high time that our friends, in different parts of the Union, should know the truth of the matter—that we are all, to a man, opposed, in every shape, to the Colonization Society, and its consistent President. Justice to some Colonizationists here, compels me to state, that they candidly acknowledged they did not believe, that the climate of Liberia was suited to the constitution of emigrants from the New-England and Middle States. You well know, that such men as W., C., M., and a long South-eastern list, care not whether the emigrants die the next day after their arrival in Liberia, or not; having obtained all they desired, our removal from this country—for their own personal safety, and the better security of their slaves. Methinks, slave-holders must be somewhat lacking in their cranial, to dream even of being able to keep in their fellow beings enslaved! Knowledge must spread. It cannot be kept from them. Did all other me-

thods fail, I verily believe, like heaven's fiery lightnings; it would descend upon them. Can the justice of God tolerate so much iniquity and injustice?

You may well suppose, I could not omit, though much hurried, visiting the cabinet of minerals, gallery of paintings, library, &c. &c. appertaining to the College. Yale College, one of the first institutions of the kind, in the country, was founded in 1700, and located in New-Haven; but the next year it was removed to Saybrook, and in 1716 again to New Haven. The buildings are the three Colleges, each four stories high; 100 feet in front, and 40 feet deep, built of brick; an elegant chapel of the same materials; and in the rear, a fine building, the lower part of which, serves the students for a refectory; and the upper, for a cabinet of minerals, and a lecture room for the professor of chemistry. The library contains about 1,000 volumes. Theological works occupy a considerable number of the shelves. Among them are many rare and valuable works. The Cabinet of Minerals belonging to Yale College, is the most extensive and valuable in the Union: besides its intrinsic value, it possesses many advantages from its admirable arrangement. The specimens of Basalt, from the Giant's Causeway, Ireland, and Aerolite from Weston, Conn. are really noble. The specimens of Agate, Marble and Organic remains, were various and particularly fine. But from the hurried manner in which my visit was performed, I cannot particularize one-tenth part of what is really worthy of notice. In the same Hall, stands the collection belonging to the American Geological Society, which also contains many articles worthy of notice. I was much pleased with beholding several cases in the Cabinet, inscribed "Citizens of N. H." They speak volumes in favour of the public spirit and liberality of her citizens.

New-Haven is one of the pleasantest towns in the Union. It is handsomely laid out, and shaded with trees; the streets crossing each other at right angles. To city travellers, it has more the appearance of a country town, than many petty country villages. Having previously heard much concerning its Burying Ground, I could not depart without paying it a visit. It is really deserving of the celebrity it has acquired. It is the finest I ever saw. The ground is divided into certain square lots, which have been sold to different individuals, and by them surrounded with a low railing, in many instances, with the initials of the family inscribed. The monumental slabs are in a finer order than we generally see them. Some are really elegant. I was particularly struck with those erected on the College lots, and General Humphrey's. It would be well for other towns to follow the praise-worthy example of New-Haven, in laying out their future burying places.

About 11 P. M. I repaired to the stage-house, where I had a small specimen of Yankee politeness, in the bar-keeper inviting me to go to bed for one hour, for which he had the consideration to charge only twenty-five cents. The stage was not ready till some time after twelve, when four others and myself took our seats within, where we found one weary passenger. Nocturnal travelling, you know, is scarcely ever pleasant, at best; more especially when we happen to find ourselves in the company of strangers. A few common place remarks therefore, were pretty much all that was said on the occasion. But when day-light appeared, and displayed to us Sol, rising from his ocean-bed, the exclamation was general on the grand and imposing spectacle before us. For who can behold the Sun rising in all his splendour, and not reflect on its great Architect?

About 6 A. M. we arrived in Middletown, the present location of Capt. Patridge's Academy. The town has a pleasing appearance; at least in passing through the principal street. In M. many persons of colour reside. Merely passing through, I had not the means of making any enquiries concerning their numbers, standing, &c.

I am happy to be able to state, from information, that their improvement of late has been considerable. Means are about to be taken to erect a house of worship for their sole use. This augurs well, as we may always expect something more, when we find them so spirited. Union is every thing; and could our brethren but be united in their efforts, we might effect almost any thing. As light, however, is disseminating daily, we may confidently look for more of it among them. A few miles from M. we took in a young man from Cincinnati, Ohio; apparently not more than thirty, his gray hairs would almost persuade one that he was between fifty and sixty. He stated one fact

concerning a celebrated mercantile house in M. which is worthy of being repeated. It was this: that the "Post Notes" of E. Bank, often circulated in Cincinnati, the day after they were dated in Connecticut! How the Bank maintained its credit so long is mysterious. It has, however, since failed, and sorry am I to say, that in its train, it has brought nearly loss of fortunes to many worthy individuals. The ride from M. to Hartford was very agreeable, as the morning was fine, and the passengers though nothing willing to converse, troubled me not with impudent insinuations.

About eight, A. M. we arrived safely at Hartford, with fine appetites for breakfast. Having a letter of introduction to a respectable man of colour, I was unwilling to try the politeness of Hartford Jan. &c. notwithstanding the fame which Connecticut has acquired in distant lands, for intelligence and liberal feelings, in no part of the Union are the people more prejudiced against persons of colour. In travelling it the stage, I have ever considered myself, so far as money would go, as good as the best; and holding this opinion, have ever been unwilling to accept any other treatment than the best.

* Animal. Yours, &c. &c.

Domestic News.

The Weather.—Since the summer of 1817, says the Charleston, S. C. Mercury of the 30th ult. we do not recollect that our city has been visited, at this period of the year, with such heavy and continued rains as we have experienced lately. During the whole of the last week, it has rained, day and night, with very few and partial intermissions. The rain, too, has generally been unusually severe, literally pouring in torrents, and deluging the streets.

A coroner's inquest was held on Monday afternoon in Pitt-street, by Lambert Thomas, Esq. over the body of Peter Ridout, a free coloured man. Verdict of the jury, "death from some cause unknown to the jury." The deceased was stated to be a man of temperate habits, particularly in the use of spirituous liquors—he was a hod carrier, and when in the act of loading his hod, dropped suddenly dead.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Foreign News.

FROM BATAVIA.

The ship Jasper, Capt. Swift, arrived on Sunday night, from Batavia. Sailed April 25.

The war still continued in Java. There were 3,000 European troops on the island, and about as many native troops in the Dutch service. 3000 Dutch troops were daily expected to arrive from Holland. The Dutch man of war Atlanta passed Anjer, Batavia, April 23. It was very sickly among the troops; many died. A battle was fought, in the interior on the 14th April, in which the Dutch troops, under the Baron Vexela, burnt 50 villages. Only 3 or 4 Europeans were killed. Coffee at Batavia scarce. [Boston Pall.

The Paris Etoile of the 23d says, "we announced several days since, that a treaty was about to be signed by the five great powers, to save Greece. We have since had to deplore the occurrences before Athens. We are happy in having it in our power, this day to announce that decisive orders, in conformity to the preceding arrangements, have been given by Russia, France and England, to reunite their respective fleets and separate the combatants. This step, may still, it is hoped, be in time to save them."

The Observer of Trieste, of June 14, says on Friday, the 10th, the Turkish fleet of 28 sail, was seen passing between Capo d'Oro and Andros: If it had gone towards the Gulf of Athens, it would have spread great consternation both on sea and land, and would have struck a memorable blow; but instead of that it suddenly took the direction of Sunda, in the island of Candia.

Paris, June 20.—The Marquis de Lafayette has been proclaimed Deputy of arrondissement of Meaux, by a majority of 141 out of 281 votes. M. Troughon obtained 139 suffrages. M. de Castelbajac, son of the Director General of the Customs is dead. [The Etoile speaks of this young man as having promised much future excellence.]

Summary.

Nine persons died in Philadelphia, during the week ending Saturday, August 9th, by drinking cold water and being overcome by the heat.—Capt. John Quarles committed

suicide on the 28th July, at Nottoway, Va.—On the 26th and 28th ult. two persons were found dead in Oakham, Mass.; the one, a man, was found dead in a lot near his house, the other, a girl 13 years old, was found suspended from the limb of an apple tree, having hung herself.—A man named Christopher Hood, working on the Canal near Paterson, was lately crushed to death by the falling of a huge stone from the bank upon him.—There are now one thousand men employed on the Morris Canal.—Mr. E. Hart, of Berlin, Conn. was stung on the night of the 2d inst. by a bumblebee, which caused his death in five minutes.—The President of the United States has been on a visit to his friends in New-England.—A rich silver mine has been discovered near Brooksville, Indiana.—It is reported that a person in Boston, has offered \$100,000 for the manuscripts of Mr. Jefferson.—The Mackarel Fishery on the coast of Massachusetts, has almost entirely failed this season. It is a singular fact that the five first American Presidents, completed their terms of service at the age of 66. Should the present President be re-elected and retire at the expiration of his second term, the same will be true of him.—*Ride and Sail.*—A boat-builder in Reading, Pa. made a trip to Philadelphia a few days ago in rather an extraordinary manner. He constructed a boat that would carry a wagon, and a wagon that would carry a boat. Thus shifting and sailing by turns, he arrived at Philadelphia, where he sold the boat at a good profit, and returned in the wagon.—The burial of a Mrs. Hester, at Tuscaloosa, was lately arrested, on suspicion of her not having died a natural death, when on examination it was found that she was much bruised. The husband and one of his sisters have been taken into custody.—The ride and ball used by Strang in murdering Mr. Whipple, together with the fragments of the pane of glass through which his aim was taken, have been presented by the District Attorney to the Albany Museum.—*Suicide.*—A. Bolin hung himself, in consequence of a quarrel with his wife, in his own house, near Lewis' Cordage Manufactory, Boston.—Near Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Stephen Low was stabbed by a slave in the field, while attempting to punish him. James Thorn, of the same county, has been apprehended for shooting a hired servant in a drunken frolic.—A boat, with seven coloured persons, was overtaken on the 22d ult. in crossing from James Island to Charleston, 5 of whom were drowned. Among the number was a male child, five years old, whose body had been recovered. His head was entirely cut off, and his body much lacerated and gashed by sharks.—A gentleman was lately robbed on the Providence turnpike of about \$150, by three emigrants from England. The gentleman was shockingly beaten and bruised by the villains. They have not yet been taken.—Two persons were found dead, in Baltimore, on Monday last. Verdict of the jury on the first, Act of God; and on the second, Death by intemperance and the heat of the weather.—A Carpet Manufactory was destroyed at Dedham, Mass. on Tuesday evening of last week. Loss from 12 to 15,000 dollars.—At Alstead, N. H. a majority of the soldiers assembled for annual training, voted that they would not drink ardent spirits.—The French frigate Circe has arrived at Norfolk, with twenty-five persons sick of yellow fever.—Great damage has been done to the farmers and mill owners in the vicinity of Lexington by the late tremendous rain. Fences, mill-dams, &c. have been swept away. The Kentucky river, we understand, rose 40 or 50 feet.—The City Inspector reports the death of 174 persons, during the week, ending on Saturday last; viz. 47 men, 28 women, 68 boys, and 39 girls.—The deaths in Philadelphia, during the same period, were 127.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, under the general superintendence of Rev. Bishop Allen, will hold a CAMP MEETING, in the township of Flushing, King's county; about two and a half miles east of Flushing Village, in the woods, belonging to Mr. H. Areson, on the 23d inst.

SAMUEL TODD,
Elder in Charge.

New-York, Aug. 13, 1827.

ALMANAC.

AUGUST.	SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON'S PHASES.
16 Friday	5 11	6 49	Full Moon
17 Saturday	5 12	6 48	2nd Quarter
18 Sunday	5 14	6 46	3rd Quarter
19 Monday	5 15	6 45	New Moon
20 Tuesday	5 16	6 44	1st Quarter
21 Wednesday	5 18	6 42	2nd Quarter
22 Thursday	5 19	6 41	3rd Quarter

POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN IN RICHMOND CHURCH-YARD,
YORKSHIRE.

"It is good for us to be here: if thou wilt let us make here three tabernacles; one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias."

Matt. xvii. 4.

methinks it is good to be here;
if thou wilt let us build—but for whom?
Nor Elias nor Moses appear;
But the shadows of eve that encompass the gloom,
The abode of the dead, and the place of the tomb.

Shall we build to Ambition? oh, no!
Affrighted he shrinketh away;
For, see! they would fix him below,
In a small narrow cave, and begirt with cold clay,
To the meanest of reptiles a peer and a prey!

To Beauty? ah, no!—she forgets
The charms which she yielded before—
Nor knows the foul worm that he frets
The skin which but yesterday fools could adore,
For the smoothness it held, or the tint which it wore.

Shall we build to the purple of Pride—
The trappings which dazzle the proud?
Alas! they are all laid aside;
And here's neither dress nor adornment allow'd,
But the long winding-sheet and the fringe of the shroud!

To Riches? alas! 'tis in vain;
Who hid, in their turns have been hid;
The treasures are squander'd again;
And here in the grave are all metals forlorn,
But the tinsel that shone on the dark coffin lid.

To the pleasures which Mirth can afford—
The revel, the laugh, and the jest?
Ah! here is a plentiful board;
But the guests are all mute as their pitiful cheer,
And none but the worm in a reveller here.

Shall we build to Affection and Love?
Ah, no! they have wither'd and died,
Or fled with the spirit above;
Friends, brothers, and sisters, are laid side by side,
Yet none have saluted, and none have replied.

Unto Sorrow?—The dead cannot grieve;
Not a sob nor a sigh meets mine ear,
Which compassion itself could relieve,
Ah! sweetly they slumber, nor hope, love, nor fear,
Peace, peace is the watch-word, the only one here!

Unto Death to whom monarchs must bow?
Ah, no! for his empire is known;
And here there are trophies show!
Beneath the cold dead, and around the dark stone,
Are the signs of a sceptre that none may disown!

The first tabernacle to Hope we will build,
And look for the sleepers around us to rise.
The second to Faith which ensures it fulfill'd,
And the third to the Lamb of the great sacrifice,
Who bequeath'd us them both when he rose to the skies!

Richmond, October 7, 1816.

* The above lines, amongst other poetical effusions, are from the pen of Herbert Knowles, of Canterbury. Though left unfinished, they may give some idea of the early excellence and superior abilities of this youth, which were sufficient to procure him, in an eminent degree, the favour of the most eminent poet of the present day (Southey); but the advantages of this friendly connexion he did not live to enjoy. H. K. died in the neighbourhood of Richmond, on the 17th of February, 1817, at the early age of 17, deeply lamented by all who knew him.

LINES.

BY THE HON. G. TUCKER, OF VIRGINIA.

Days of my youth! ye have glided away;
Hairs of my youth! ye are frost'd and gray;
Eyes of my youth! your keen sight is no more;
Cheeks of my youth! ye are furrow'd all o'er;
Strength of my youth! all your vigour is gone;
Thoughts of my youth! your gay visions are flown!

Days of my youth! I wish not your recall;
Hairs of my youth! I'm content you should fall;
Eyes of my youth! ye much evil have seen;
Cheeks of my youth! bathed in tears have you been;

Thoughts of my youth! ye have led me astray;
Strength of my youth! why lament your decay?

Days of my age! ye will shortly be past;
Pains of my age! but a while can ye last;
Joys of my age! in true wisdom delight;
Eyes of my age! be religion your light;
Thoughts of my age! dread not the cold sod;
Hopes of my age! be ye fix'd on your God!

VARIETIES.

John Wessell.—Sextus 4th, having a great esteem for this learned German, sent for him, and said "Son, ask of us what you will, nothing shall be refused to you, that becomes our charter to bestow, and your condition to receive."—"Most Holy Father," replied he, "I shall never be troublesome to your holiness, you know I never sought after great things—the only favour I have to beg is, that you will permit me to take out of your Vatican Library, a Greek and a Hebrew Bible?" "You shall have them," said Sextus; "but what a simple man you are—why do you not

ask for a Bishoprick?"—"Because, Holy Father, I do not want one," replied Wessell.

Charity Sermon.—Dean Swift, of eccentric memory, once preached a charity sermon at St. Patrick's church, Dublin, the length of which disgusted many of his hearers, who coming to his knowledge, and it falling to his lot soon after to preach another sermon of the like kind in the same place, he took special care to avoid falling into the same error. His text was, "He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord," and that which he hath given will he pay him again." The dean, after repeating his text in a more than commonly emphatic tone, added, "Now, my beloved brethren, you hear the terms of this loan; if you like the security, down with your dust." It is worthy of remark that the quaintness and brevity of this sermon produced a very large contribution.—*Anecdotes of Swift.*

Henry Stephens.—In the printing-house of this great scholar, every person spoke Latin from the master, to the old maid who served in the shop. The brothers were so anxious to have all books accurately printed at their press, that after diligently examining every sheet twice before they printed it off, they put out a third proof at their door, and promised a louis d'or, to any person who should find a fault in it.

A Curate of great learning and merit, but without any prospect of preferment, found an opportunity of preaching before Bishop Hough, who was so well pleased with his discourse and manner of delivery, that, after service, he sent his compliment to him, desiring to know his name, and where his living was. "My duty to my lord," replied the clergyman, "and tell him my name is Lewis—that living I have none; but my starving is in Wales." This smart answer did not displease the good bishop, who, some time after, presented him to a valuable benefice.

A clownish gentleman who courted a young lady, and agreed upon the marriage, espied a pretty mare grazing, which he would have into the bargain. The father being unwilling to part with the mare, the match was broken off.—A twelve month after, the wooer meets the lady at a fair, and would have renewed his acquaintance, but she pretended ignorance at first, and said she did not know him. "No, (said he) do you not know me? Why I was once suitor to you!"—"I crave your mercy, sir, (said she) now I remember, you came a wooing to my father's mare, and she is not married yet!"

A Scotch blacksmith, being asked the meaning of metaphysics, explained it as follows: When the party that listens dinna ken what the party who speaks means, and the party who speaks dinna ken what he means himself—that is metaphysics.

A country magistrate, in England, lately observed, at the quarter sessions, "that the county madhouse was in a very crazy state!"

"Tis better to be Judge, said Bias, between strangers than between intimates; for, by the first, one is sure to gain a friend, and by the other an enemy.—*Fallax.*

Challenging a Jury.—An Irish officer, not very conversant in law terms, was lately tried for an assault. As the jury were coming to be sworn, the judge addressing the major, told him, that if there were any amongst them to whom he had any objection that was the time to challenge them: "I thank your lordship," said the gallant prisoner, "but with your lordship's permission, I'll defer that ceremony till after my trial, and if they don't acquit me, by the pipe of Leinster, I'll challenge every mother's son of them, and have 'em out too."

Contentment.—When old Dioclesian was called from his retreat, and invited to resume the purple, he said he had laid down some years before; he said, "Ah! if you could see those fruits and herbs at Salina, which I cultivate with my own hands, you would never talk to me of empire."

Queen Elizabeth.—The excess of respectful ceremonial used in decking her majesty's table, though not in her presence, and the kind of adoration and genuflection paid to her person, approached to Eastern homage—when we observe such worship offered to an old woman, with bare neck, black teeth, and false red hair, it makes one smile; but also reflect what masculine sense was cooped under those weaknesses, and which could command such awe from a nation like England.—*Paul Kenner's Journal, 1598.*

In a house at the Bromfield, a cat is now engaged in rearing and nursing two kittens, about six weeks old. Some ten or twelve days ago, a mouse, certainly of insinuating manner and address, formed a most intimate and friendly connexion with this family. The mouse cats and sleeps with the cats; lives at bed and board with them. What is most extraordinary, the old cat often takes the mouse in its mouth from one place of the house to another, but neither the mother nor the kittens ever hurt it, though they often jostle and set their paws on it, whilst feeding in the same platter, and though Madame Fuss, the mother, still is, and always has been a most indefatigable watcher, catcher, and killer of mice.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

DR. THORP,

No. 16 Collect-street,

INDIAN PHYSICIAN and BOTANIST, returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favours, and solicits their patronage in future.

N. B. He cures all diseases of the human system, with roots and herbs, free from the use of mercury.

UNION HOTEL.

No. 123, South Sixth-street, below Pine,

OPENED BY

CHARLES SHORT.

For the Purpose of accommodating, PEOPLE OF COLOUR, Strangers and Citizens, with BOARDING and LODGING.

By the Day, Week, Month, or longer. He is furnished with every thing to enable him to keep a House of the first-rate kind ever opened in the City of Philadelphia, and will spare no pains to merit the public patronage.

July 25, 1837. 18—3m

NICHOLAS PIERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Colour, that his MEAD GARDEN, No. 13, Delancey-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of genteel and respectable persons of colour.

No admittance for unprotected females. New-York, June 1st, 1837. 13

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEAVING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON.

No. 213, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia. N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."

UNITED STATES SCOURING, AND STEAM SPONGING,

JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North Third-st. (above Race), Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Sams, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stains caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second-hand Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

† The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes.

† TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand; Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same. April 20, 1837.

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TWO LOTS, or the rear of two, lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer. Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 6, Varick-street. New-York, March 20.

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August 3.

21

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SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20. N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM;
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1827.

[VOL. I.-NO. 24.]

A LETTER

To M. JEAN BAPTISTE SAY, on the comparative Expense of Free and Slave Labour. By ADAM HODGSON

(Continued.)

It is observed by Mr. Ramsay, who had twenty years' experience in the West Indies, "I am firmly of opinion, that a sugar plantation might be cultivated to more advantage, and at much less expense, by labourers, who were free men than by slaves." Dr. Dickson, who resided in Barbadoes as Secretary to the late Hon. Edward Hay, the Governor of that island, observes, in a letter published in his valuable work, on the Mitigation of Slavery, "You need not be informed, that it has been known for many ages, by men of reflection, that the labour of slaves, whether bought or bred, though apparently cheaper, is really far dearer in general than that of free men." "The arguments which support this conclusion, as applicable to modern Colonial slavery, were long ago assented to and exemplified by men intimately acquainted with and interested in the subject." In another letter in the same work, he gives "a calculation made under the guidance of M. Coulcomb, an able mathematician and experienced engineer, who for many years conducted extensive military works both in France and the West Indies, and has published the result of his observations." From this he infers, "that field slaves do only between a third and a half of the work despatched by reluctant French soldiers, and probably not more than a third or what those very slaves would do if urged by their own interest, instead of brute force, as Mr. Steele expressed it." In speaking of Mr. Steele's experience in another place, he remarks, "He has ascertained as a fact, what was before known to the learned as a theory, and to practical men as a paradox, 'That the paying of slaves for their labour, does actually produce a very great profit to their owners.'" Again, this able and experienced writer observes, "The planters do not take the right way to make human beings put forth their strength. They apply main force where they should apply moral motives, and punishments alone where rewards should be judiciously intermixed. And yet, strange to tell, those very men of firm, and affirm truly, that a slave will do more work for himself in an afternoon, than he can be made to do for his owner in a whole day or more. Now what is the plain inference? Mr. Steele, though a stranger in the West Indies, saw it at once, and resolved to turn it to account. He saw that the negroes, like all other human beings, were to be stimulated to permanent exertion only by a sense of their own interests, in providing for their own wants and those of their offspring. He therefore tried rewards, which immediately raised the most indolent to exertion. His experiments ended in regular wages, which the industry he had excited among his whole gang, enabled him to pay. Here was a natural, efficient, and profitable reciprocity of interests. His people became contented; his mind was freed from that perpetual vexation, and that load of anxiety, which are inseparable from the vulgar system, and in little better than four years, the annual net clearance of his property was more than tripled."

"I must additionally refer," remarks the same intelligent writer in another place, "to an excellent pamphlet, entitled Observations on Slavery, (published in 1788, and now out of print) by my late worthy friend Dr. James Anderson who shows that the labour of a West India slave costs about three as much as it would cost if executed by a free man. Taking another case, he demonstrates that the labour of certain colliers in Scotland, who, till our own times, were subjected to a mild kind of vassalage, regulated by law, was twice as dear as that of the free men who wrought other coal-mines in the same country, and thrice as dear as common day labour."

"It is observed by Mr. Botham, 'It may be desirable to know that sugar, better and cheaper than in our island, is produced in the East Indies by free labourers. China, Bengal, and Malabar produce quantities of sugar and spirits, but the most considerable estates are near Batavia. The proprietor is generally a rich Dutchman, who builds on it substantial works. He rents the estate off (of 300 or more acres) to a Chinese, who superin-

tends it, and re-lets it to free men in parcels of 50 or 60 acres, which they plant at so much per pecul (133 1-2 lbs.) of the sugar produced. The superintendent collects people to take off the crop. One set, with their carts and buffaloes, cut the canes, carry them to the mill, and grind them; a second set boils the sugar, and a third set clays and baskets it for the market; all at so much per pecul. Thus the owner knows what every pecul will cost him. He has no unnecessary expense; for when the crop is over, the last men go home; and for seven months in the year, the cane-planters only remain, preparing the next crop. By dividing the labour, it is cheaper and better done. After spending two years in the West Indies, I returned to the East in 1776, and conducted sugar-works in Bencoolen on similar principles with the Dutch. Having experienced the difference of labourers for profit and labourers from force, I can assure that the savings by the former are very considerable. By following as nearly as possible the East India mode, and consolidating the disilleries, I do suppose our sugar Islands might be better worked than they now are, by two-thirds, or indeed one-half, of the present force. Let it be considered how much labour is lost by overreaching the forced labourer, which is saved when he works for his own profit. I have stated, with the strictest veracity, the plain matter of fact, that sugar estates can be worked cheaper by free persons than slaves."

"Marsden, in his history of Sumatra," says Dr. Dickson, "highly commends Mr. Botham's management of the sugar-works at Bencoolen by free labourers, and says that the expenses, particularly of the slaves, frustrated many former attempts of the English to cultivate the sugar-cane profitably at that place."

"I think we might safely infer, from the preceding particulars, that, under ordinary circumstances, the labour of free men is cheaper than that of slaves; but there are many other considerations which strongly confirm this conclusion."

If slave labour were cheaper than free labour, we should naturally expect that, in a state where slavery was allowed, land, *ceteris paribus*, would be most valuable in the districts where that system prevailed; and that in two adjoining states, in the one of which slavery was allowed, and in the other prohibited, land would be least valuable in the latter; but the contrary is notoriously the fact. In a late communication from America on this subject, from an intelligent observer, it is remarked: "The system of slave cultivation, as practised in the United States of America, has likewise a most destructive effect on the soil of our country. The state of Maryland, though a slave state, has comparatively few slaves in the upper or western part of it; the land, in this upper district, is generally more broken by hills and stones, and is not so fertile as that on the southern and eastern parts. The latter has also the advantage of being situated upon the navigable rivers that flow into the Chesapeake Bay, and its produce can be conveyed to market at one-third of the average expense of that from the upper parts of the state; yet, with all these advantages of soil situation, and climate, the land within the slave district will not, upon a general average, sell for half as much per acre as that in the upper districts, which is cultivated principally by free-men. This fact may be also further and more strikingly illustrated by the comparative value of land within the states of Virginia and Pennsylvania, the one lying on the south, and the other on the north side of Maryland; the one a slave, the other a free state. In Virginia, land of the same natural soil and local advantages, will not sell for one third as high a price as the same description of land will command in Pennsylvania. This single, plain, incontrovertible fact, speaks volumes upon the relative value of slave and free labour, and it is presumed renders any further illustration unnecessary."

If slave labour were cheaper than free labour, we might fairly infer that, in a state in which slavery was allowed, free labour would be reduced by competition to a level with the labour of slaves, and not slave labour to a level with the labour of free men; and that in two adjoining states, in the one of which slavery was allowed, and in the other pro-

hibited, labour would be highest, *ceteris paribus*, in that in which slavery was proscribed. But experience proves the reverse.—Storch observes, that those who hire slaves in Russia, are obliged to pay more than they who hire free men. "Unless they live in a place where the competition of free labourers reduces to a level the hire of slaves and the wages of free labourers. The interior of Russia, and the capitals of that empire, furnish proofs of the truth of this observation. In the capital, the competition of free labourers is the greatest, and although the wages of free labour are very high there, the hire of slaves is, notwithstanding less than in the interior." Thus it appears, that in those parts of Russia, where free and slave labour are brought into competition, slave labour is only reduced to a level with free labour by sinking below the average rate which it maintains in the rest of the empire.

"WHAT DOES YOUR SUGAR COST?"

A COTTAGE CONVERSATION ON THE SUBJECT OF BRITISH NEGRO SLAVERY.

(Continued.)

From the Fiscal's account, printed by order of the House of Commons, June 23, 1826, page 39.

"Mr. Grade, the manager of L'Esperance, is charged by the slaves with various delinquencies. A pregnant woman, named Rosa, was employed picking coffee with some other women. Thinking they did not pick enough, or well, Mr. Grade ordered the driver Zondag to flog them. The driver did so. Rosa had previously objected to working, as being too big, and being unable to stoop; but the manager overruled the objection, and she went to pick coffee on her knees. When Zondag came to her, he said to the manager, 'This woman is big with child. The manager replied, 'Give it to her till the blood flies out.' She was flogged with the whip doubled. This was on a Friday. She was sent to the field on Saturday, but, being seized with pains in her loins, was sent to the hospital. The doctor examined her, and ordered her to the field again. On Sunday she was delivered of a dead child, after a severe labour. The child's arm was broken, and one eye was bruised, and sunk in the head. This woman had had seven children before by one husband. The driver Zondag, and several others confirmed the above statement. The driver being particularly asked, whether on his representing that Rosa was pregnant, the manager had used the expression, 'Never mind, flog her till the blood comes,' replied, 'Yes.'" (pp. 25-27.)

Woman weeps.—"Why, Madam, is a black woman to be used worse than a white one?"

Daughter weeps.—"I can tell you, mother—because, because, mother, she has no one to stand up for her. Father would not let you be served so—nor William, either."

Lady.—"But if the father of Rosa's seven children had raised his arm to defend her, he would have been put to death. This is one of their laws—'Slaves who shall strike, or offer, or dare to strike, or use any violence towards their master or mistress, shall, for the first offence, suffer death, transportation, or such other punishment as the court may think fit to inflict. And for the second offence, death,' without possibility of escape. Do not weep for them my good girl, but try to help them. Tell others how they are used, till every body helps them, and listen once more to their tale of woe."

"General Murray, the late governor of Deherara, well known by the share he had in the prosecution of Smith, the Missionary, has two estates in Berbice, Resolition, and Busses Lust. On the 23d October, 1821, the manager of the former estate, Hopkins, was reproved by the Fiscal for having given three successive floggings to a Negro named Mark, who states,—

"He has been flogged severely by the manager, on account of complaining he was sick, three different times; once twelve, another time thirty-nine, and again twenty-five lashes have been inflicted; shows marks of severe flogging, and much neglected."

On the 29th of November there is another complaint from the same estate. Michael

says he is a negro, and knows well he must work; but that they work from morning till late in the evening picking coffee, and when he comes home, between six and seven in the evening, instead of going home to get some victuals, he is ordered to work till twelve at night, bringing mud from one place to another. Also on Sundays they are ordered to work, and if they should refuse they would be flogged. Philip makes a similar complaint. "Thomas says he is an old man, and the work that the manager gives him to do is impossible for him to complete, from the weakness of his body and state; for which he is always punished, and kept continually in the stocks." (p. 50.)

"The result of the complaints made to the Fiscal is seldom given. In this instance it is given in very laconic terms, and will doubtless surprise our readers: Two directed to receive SEVENTY-FIVE lashes."

Mother.—"We will never, never more eat sugar."

Daughter.—"I'll never more drink any coffee at all, that I won't."

Lady.—"You may have very good sugar, not made by slaves, like this!" (shows her some free sugar.)

Woman.—"How am I to get it? I am in debt to our huckster, and I know he only sells that vile slave sugar."

Lady.—"Go and ask an honest worthy grocer, who was never known to tell a lie or deceive any one, to give you a pinch of free sugar, with its price per pound written on the paper. Then persuade twenty-four of your neighbours who deal with your huckster, every one, to tell him—'We want sugar like this, and we will have no other; keep your word, till he has got the right sugar, then eat in peace, and thank God that you were born free, and beseech him earnestly to release these poor blacks from slavery. I know a poor blind woman who is confined to her bed, and there she lies, bemoaning God to help 'them to right who suffer wrong.' She is often asking him to pity her poor black fellow-creatures, and to rid them out of the hands of the wicked.' If every English woman would only do what I recommend, there would soon be an end of slavery; of British slavery, I mean."

Woman.—"I wish to help them too, Ma'am; but what will my husband say? I hope he will be as willing as I am to give up the slave-sugar."

Lady.—"I have been told that he is a sensible man, and that he fears God: he knows that these poor creatures are slaves, and he will remember that 'all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' If the blacks were in your place, and you in theirs, what would you wish them to do for you?"

Woman.—"Oh! I should wish them to pity me, and pray for me, and to beg others to pray for me, and pity me, and the less they eat of the sugar I was whipped to make, the less I should have to make; and if my voice could reach the ears of such kind friends, I should say, 'Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy.' May the blessings of a poor black woman be on your head."

Lady.—"I think, except their own slaves, none that were greatly distressed, ever pleaded to Britons without being helped. Our slaves would have been heard before now, if their bleeding flesh could have had tongues to tell us their wrongs, but the cries of our slaves have been unheard, and their groans could not reach us; theirs have been silent, enduring, uncomplaining woe; their very abjection prevented them, like the heathen, from sending messengers to us, to beg for our help; and it is this thought, 'they cannot plead for themselves,' that gave me courage to knock at your door this morning, to ask you 'what your sugar cost?' and now I have called upon you, and have begged you to help them, will you refuse? Remember that 'who stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself, but shall not be heard.' Prov. xxi. 13. and say with David, 'Deliver me from blood guiltiness, O God.' Psalm li. 14. Good bye, I will leave you some verses to read when I am gone, and I thank you for listening to me so kindly." (The Lady goes away.)

PITY FOR POOR AFRICANS.

Town I am shocked at the purchased slaves. And fear those who buy them and sell them are kuaves.

What I heard of their hardships, their tortures, and groans,
Is almost enough to draw pity from stones.
I pity them greatly, but I must be mum,
For how could we do without sugar and rum?
Especially sugar, so needful we see,
What, give up our gingerbread, coffee, & tea!

Resides, if we do, the French, Dutch & Danes,
Will heartily thank us, no doubt, for our pains,
If we do not buy the poor creatures; they will,
And tortures and groans will be multiply'd still.

If foreigners likewise would give up the trade,
Much more in behalf of your wish might be said;
But while they get riches by purchasing blacks,
Pray tell me why we may not also get snacks?

Your scruples and arguments bring to my mind,
A story so pat, you may think it is coin'd.
On purpose to answer you, out of my mint;
But I can assure you I saw it in print.

A youngster at school more sedate than the rest,
Had once his integrity put to the test;
His comrades had plotted an orchard to rob,
And ask'd him to go and assist in the job.

He was shock'd, Sir, like you, and answer'd—
“Oh no!”

What! rob your good neighbour! I pray you,
don't go;
Besides the man's poor, his orchard's his bread,
Think of his children, for they must be fed.”

“You speak very fine, and you look very grave,
But apples we want, and apples we'll have;
If you will go with us, you shall have a share,
If not, you shall have neither apple nor pear.”

They spoke, and Tom ponder'd—“I see they
will go,
Poor man! what a pity to injure him so!
Poor man! I would save him his fruit if I could,
But staying behind will do him no good.”

“If the matter depended alone upon me,
His apples might hang till they dropt from the
tree; too,
But, since they will take them, I think I'll go
He will loose none by me, though I get a few.”

His scruples thus silenced, Tom felt more at
ease,
And went with his comrades the apples to seize;
He blam'd and protested, but join'd in the plan,
He shar'd in the plunder, but pity'd the man.

Daughter—“Why, mother, Tom was as
great a thief as the others, after all.”

Mother—“So he was; and we shall be as
bad as the planters, if we share in the sugar,
and pretend to pity the slaves; we shall be
wilder more nor less than Hypocrites like
Tom.”

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Messrs. Editors,—
I have repeatedly noticed in your Journal remarks against the scheme of African Colonization. To me who for years have taken a lively interest in the condition of your race, it has been a subject of great surprise and astonishment, that your paper should so often be the vehicle of such sentiments, which are unwelcome, and are directly calculated to repress the efforts of your warmest friends. It is well known that some of the best men of whom this country can boast, have long deeply deplored the evil of slavery, and been ready to adopt any plan which, in its operation, might eventually destroy it, and at the same time, promote the welfare of its wretched subjects. These men have been able to discover none which, to all concerned, can apparently be as beneficial as that of colonization. In their attempts to accomplish their benevolent object they have been obliged to encounter the strongest prejudices, resulting from the impression so long and so generally entertained by the whites in regard to the character of the coloured population. The idea that Africans could rise to the dignity of freemen, found and transmit to their posterity republican institutions, has been regarded by the mass of our population as chimerical in the extreme. Hence one great reason for the prevailing sentiment in our nation on the subject of African colonization, at the time the plan was started by the lamented Samuel J. Mills, and other noble spirits that glowed with enthusiasm to promote the welfare of your people, as well as that of our common country. But determined to attempt repaying in part the immense debt due to injured Africa, they went resolutely forward to communicate their work of mercy. They knew that deeply rooted prejudices were to be eradicated and public sentiment changed, before their ardent hopes could be realised. They knew also that in this country no fair experiment could be made, which would demonstrate to the nation what the African could become, when on his own soil, under his own

government, uncontrolled by a sense of inferiority, which here is impressed on his mind as soon as he is a moral agent, and unreproached by those who, though no better than himself, yet would gladly trample him in the dust. They plainly said that it was only on some foreign shore, the wished for experiment could be made. For here it was manifestly impossible to present to the mass of the coloured population such motives for exertion—such inducements as would lead them to take their proper rank in the scale of human existence, as could be presented were they to be located in a land by themselves, where the presence of the white man would have no blasting influence in the formation of their character. Though individuals might rise, as they in many instances had already risen, to a very respectable standing in the community; yet public sentiment they knew, must for a long period, perhaps forever, debar even such from participating in all the rights and privileges of citizens; certainly from being eligible to the various offices in the gift of the people. Thus a large class of our population would be without a most powerful incentive to the attainment of a high elevation of character. It was in view of such a state of things, as well as from other noble motives, that some of our distinguished patriots, and many of our christian philanthropists, embarked in the cause of African Colonization. In the prosecution of their mighty enterprise of benevolence, it has been their constant aim to contribute to their happiness of the African race. They have indeed struggled with many discouragements, but their efforts have been crowned with astonishing success. For never has a colony founded under so embarrassing circumstances, been so prospered as that of Liberia. Its friends have considered this unexampled prosperity as an indication of Providence that the time had come to send back the descendants of Africa, with the blessing of civilization and christianity to that vast empire of superstition and heathenism. In doing this, the promoters of colonization have confidently believed, they should not only bless degraded Africa, but gradually revolutionize public sentiment in this country in regard to the condition of our coloured population. For, if Providence should continue to smile on this colony—if it were apparent that these Africans from our land could be influenced by the true spirit of freemen—govern themselves, and by industry become independent in their circumstances, no longer could the slaveholder assert, that it would be cruel to emancipate his slaves, because they were incapable of taking care of themselves. The result of the experiment would clearly refute his assertion, show him more conclusively than ever the injustice of holding his fellow-men in bondage, and arouse his slumbering countrymen to the glorious work of emancipation. Nor have the friends of colonization been disappointed in their expectations. Never has there been so much correct feeling on the subject of slavery as within a year past. The great change of public sentiment in regard to it, in Maryland and Virginia, is mainly to be attributed to the efforts of the Colonization Society. Some of the slaveholders in those states begin to look at slavery as they ought to have done long ago; they express a willingness, and actually do avail themselves of opportunities, to improve the condition of their slaves. Within a few years, more has been done, which promises a favorable result eventually, towards breaking up the system of slavery in our country, than had been done for half a century before. If then the vigorous prosecution of the colonization scheme tend to change the tone of public feeling in relation to the subject of slavery, will intelligent individuals of your colour exert an influence to oppose it? Will they thus sadden the hearts of their most ardent friends, and prevent them from struggling on in their cause, with the expectations of being able ultimately to abolish slavery? Will they not rather reflect again on the objects of the Colonization Society, enlarge their views of it, and consider who are among its most zealous and worthy patrons? and though they may find some who are its members, and even as its officers who are slaveholders, and who now mean to do such, yet will they not recollect that even such are controlled by public opinion, and may yet be induced to emancipate and prepare their now object slaves to become freemen in the land of their fathers? Shall the consideration that comparatively few of the patrons of the Society, are insincere, induce you to cool the ardour—to check the exertions of thousands who are actuated by the most disinterested motives in your cause? Every attempt on your part to render the Society unpopular and odious, is injuring your cause. Your friends at the north have despaired of finding even a partial remedy for the evil of slavery from any other quarter, and many of them will be disposed to abandon your cause as hopeless, when they learn that the class to be benefited

by the Society reject unanimously and with scorn the proffered boon. Your enemies at the south dread the consequences that must result from an united state and national patronage of the Society: and will rejoice to contract an alliance with the free coloured population, to prevent the necessity of emancipating their slaves, and placing them in a happy community of their own colour. Is it then wise for you to pursue a course which will induce your numerous and powerful advocates to give up your cause in despair, and which in the opinion of the slaveholder will strengthen his claim to his slaves, and furnish him with a plausible pretext for doing nothing to meliorate their condition? If you wish not to go to Liberia yourselves—if you cannot advocate the cause in which the Society is embarked, because its President and some few others of its patrons are not consistent, I pray attempt not to prejudice against the minds of those whose condition may be improved by going to Africa. I pray you to appreciate justly the motives of your northern, and many of your southern friends, whose great object in patronizing the Colonization Society is to undermine gradually the system of slavery in this country, and to introduce civil and religious liberty, peace and happiness into the land of your fathers—a land which the avarice of nominal Christians has been desolating for ages.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors,—
Agreeable to my promise of last week, I present to your readers the following, it being in continuance of African Genealogy. That the Chinese are the same with the African, is not so insupportable as people may imagine. The only difficulty, says Bishop Berkeley, is to know how they got from Egypt to China, and this difficulty is surmountable. It is certain the Egyptians had a very early knowledge of navigation and of shipping; they were necessitated to make use of boats, by reason of the annual overflowing of the Nile, and to pass the various branches into which that famous river divides itself in the Lower Egypt. They were expert navigators long before the Greeks, whose first and finest ship was the Argo, built by Jason, to fetch the golden fleece from Colchus. The Sionians, who Bochart likewise proves to be the descendants of Cham, had the use of shipping long before the children of Israel departed out of Egypt. Egypt is bounded on the one side by the end of the Mediterranean; on the other side by the Red Sea, dividing it from Arabia; this, ancient writers called the Lesser Sea, as being much narrower than the Mediterranean, which they called the Great Sea; and that colony of Egyptians which was carried to China, sought their fortune by sea, when the invasion by the Hicsoes had compelled them to leave their country and seek a habitation in the remotest parts. The learned have agreed that the tribes of Egyptians which settled China, and who have been since known by the name of the country which they adopted, entered the Red, or Lesser Sea, and were carried beyond the Persian Gulf till they came to Cochinchina, from whence they got into the main continent, and thus peopling that vast empire, preserving their ancient laws and customs inviolable: and Bishop Berkeley thus positively says, that, notwithstanding the vast distance China is from Egypt, the Chinese came originally from that country, about the time of the invasion by the King Shepherds, or Hicsoes, who were the descendants of wicked Cush, that destroyed the peaceable state of the first Egyptians, and compelled them to flee into other parts of the world for safety. This was before Jacob and his sons went into the land of Egypt, and whoever compares the account given by the learned Bishop of Meaux, in the third part of his Universal History, of the lives, manners and customs of the ancient Egyptians with those of the people of China, will find them to agree in many points. As, first—Their boasted antiquity. 2d. Their early knowledge of the Arts and Sciences. 3d. Their veneration for learned men, who have the preference before others. 4th. Their policy, and patriarchal form of government. 5th. Their unaccountable superstition for their deceased parents. 6th. Their annual visiting the family of their ancestors. 7th. Their peaceable disposition, and their mysterious, religious ceremonies. Josephus against Apion, distinguished two languages of the ancient Egyptians, the one sacred and full of mysteries, like the rabbi of the Jews, and the other common; the words being made up of monosyllables, but to be like the Chinese: all of which prove the people of China to be originally Egyptians, and were descended from the Mesopotamian house, to which the Africans belong.

Again, Herodotus tells us, in his *Euterpe*, Book ii. that the Egyptians pretended to have been the first inhabitants of the earth; that the ancient Egyptians were extremely proud of themselves, despising in their hearts all other nations, and regarding them as no better than brutes in human shape.

This, also, is the character of the Chinese, subjected to the like pride and contempt of other nations, they say all other nations have but one eye, whereas nature has given them two, signifying thereby, how much superior they think themselves than other men. It is certain the Egyptians married their high relations to keep up their names, or tribes; so do the Chinese, in like manner, not to prophane their blood, as they say, with other mixtures.—Again, the Chinese hold, to the *Metempsychosis*, or transmigration of souls, an opinion very ancient, and came originally from Egypt, where Pythagoras learned it.

It is well known, that the ancient Egyptians worshipped the Sun,* long before the gods Apis, Isis, and Amis were introduced among them by their idolatrous invaders: and the Chinese, until about six hundred years before Christ, when the religion of Laoise and Foe were introduced among them, worshipped the material heavens, as is seen in the condemnation of the Jesuits, by Pope Clement XI. And lastly, the great predilection which the Chinese discover for artificial gardens, or the *horti pensiles*, of the Babylonians, on the tops of their houses. The use of pyramids among the Egyptians, and their great preference to internal navigation; their canals and artificial lakes, that of Marist being the most wonderful; their emblems and hieroglyphics, and the Egyptian names, or divisions of the country, into which divisions and subdivisions, Geographers say, the Chinese empire is similarly divided.

Thus far, I have shown why the people of China should be considered as a colony of Egyptians. That they departed out of Egypt, at the invasion by the Hicsoes, and entered on the continent of China about the time when other tribes of them, being oppressed by the cruelties of their invaders, fled into Africa.

Thus far I have endeavoured to acquaint my brethren, that to the Chinese nation, whose judicious policy has preserved them through all the revolutions which the world has undergone, securing to them their original laws and patriarchal customs—whose wealth is incalculable, whose unceasing industry, from time immemorial, has supplied the world with specimens of unrivalled manufacture; and whose empire, though extensive, is a complete garden, rendered so by their skill and diligence. To this extraordinary people, so worthy the illustrious nation from whom they sprang, and who have escaped the ravages of time; my unfortunate brethren, with them, have one common origin. The same calamity which drove them out of Egypt into China, compelled you to flee into the inhospitable region of Africa; less fortunate than they, ages have witnessed your wrongs, and time will restore to you happiness. S.

* No-om, or No-on signifies Mezzaraean, or in the old Egyptian language, the house of the Sun. † The lake of Maris, according to Dionysius Siculus, and Herodotus, was an hundred and four score French leagues in circumference.

† From No, comes the Egyptian names, or divisions of the country.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

OBSERVER, No. II.

I never feel more inclined to tie the fatal noose and vow obedience to Hymen, than after visiting my friend Tom's family. Tom has been now married about two years, a sufficient period, in his opinion, to test the durability of the system. I recollect when he married, and no poor fellow ever uttered the word “yes,” with more faltering tongue and a trembling heart than did Tom. It was an experiment, he said, he was about to make, the issue of which he did not well know, and upon his good or ill success depended his future happiness. Two years have elapsed since he changed his state, and that the change has been for the better, none who know Tom will pretend to dispute. One look at his wife will convince you of Tom's taste in these matters. She is a very little body, and certainly not calculated to make much noise in the world. But if it be virtue in woman to make her home a paradise on earth, to render it the abode of gentleness and peace, where scandal is not known, and the scolding woman unheard, then she is deserving of high praise. I have said she was a little woman, but let me not be understood to mean that there was any thing of insignificance about her. Her face was an index to

her heart, open, frank, generous. To gain her friendship was no easy matter, but when once obtained, it was certainly worth preserving. Modest and unassuming in her deportment, you are sure to meet at her house none but women of similar characters. With the bold and unfeminine she held no communion. Possessing in herself all the gentler virtues of her sex, it may well be supposed she was no friend to the assumption of the breeches by any female.

In short, she was such a woman that could I see her 'like again,' I should unhesitatingly doff my bachelorship! There is no scene more holy, none more calculated to make us satisfied with our short stay on earth than the sight of a virtuous married couple, each striving for the happiness of the other. Here are two beings, who have joined their hearts and fortunes, and vowed before God to live together until death shall claim one or both unto himself. It is a sacred bond, and he who could deliberately endeavour to discover a tie thus formed, is a companion more fit for demons than for civilized man. If happiness is not in the domestic hearth, where else shall we find it?

"The camp may have its fame, the court its glare."

The Court is wit, the board its mirth; But there's a quiet calm, a heaven where *Jess* does not shelter—the domestic hearth! It is no comfortless, if this be dear, It need no hope to find a haunt on earth. Elsewhere we may be careless, gay, carous'd, But here, and only here, we can be *biest*.

It is painful to reflect how often we see men who have promised to live and cherish the being who has committed her all to their protection, violating their vows in the very face of high heaven. Once possessed of the object of their affections, and their promises are all forgotten. And she who reposes in their confidence, and yields to their earnest solicitations in bestowing her hand and heart, finds too late that she has been most woefully deceived, and is left to pine away and

"Waste her sweetness on the desert air."

There is one whose course is not long for this world, and who I knew in other days a gay and sprightly girl, and laughing as the merry month of May. Her wan cheek and quivering lip tell a tale she would fain conceal. She married one whom she thought endued with every generous feeling, but who proved to be possessed of no one noble trait. He was every thing else, but what she thought him. Continual neglect has worn upon her spirits, and destroyed a constitution that was never strong. Her fate is like hundreds of her sex, whom the cruelty of man has brought to a premature grave.

How senseless, soulless, were than both were he, Who slighting all the heart should hoard with pride.

Could waste his nights in loosest revelry, And leave his bosom's partner to abide The anguish women feel who love and see Themselves deserted, and their hopes destroyed.

THE JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 24.

NOTICE.—While we feel grateful to those of our Patrons, who have complied with our terms; the interests of the "JOURNAL," compel us to remind our delinquent subscribers, of the necessity of their paying: as no papers will be delivered to any, whose bills have been presented so repeatedly, after the issuing of our No. 26.

MAJOR NOAH'S "NEGROES."

Though the same ground has been ably occupied by our correspondent *Mordecai*, yet, as the conductors of a public Journal, we feel it our duty, to notice the unmanly and slanderous attack on the coloured population of this city, contained in the New-York Enquirer of the 10th inst. We should think, if Major Noah were a man of reflection, he would be the last, to aggravate the wrongs of the oppressed. Has he forgotten, that this is the only country, in which the descendants of Abraham, sustain a standing equal to that of the African? If he has, it is time he should be reminded of the fact. The Eternal hath said, and the decree has gone forth, that his brethren shall be "a proverb" "a hissing," and "a by-word" among the nations, until the Millennium, or the fulness of the Gentile world. This decree is as unchangeable as the Deity himself: still there may be individual exceptions, and perhaps the Major is one. But knowing the situation of his brethren in other countries, and having just emerged from a state of restrictions in this, we should expect him to sympathize with the oppressed of every hue. But we regret to

say, this is not the case. We frequently find him indulging in the mean and miserable pleasure of slandering his fellow sufferers; endeavouring to aggravate their wrongs; and thereby prostituting his learning, wit and talents, to the basest purposes. We have always found Major Noah a "mass of contradictions." One day our warm friend; and the next our bitter enemy. We fear that in moral judgment, as well as political affairs, he is as changeable as the wind—as a double minded man, he is unstable in all his ways, and at the latest period of his history, it may be asked, "what good has he done, to church or state?"

We appeal to the public, and to Major Noah's better feelings, for the justice of his position, and the truth of his charges. He asserts that "the free negroes of this city are a nuisance incomparably greater than a million of slaves." Who can envy the heart under the influence of such feelings, at this enlightened age of the world; and that too, in a republican country?

We rejoice that the wise Legislators of this State, by their acts, have long since denounced such sentiments; and we should think it beneath the character of Major Noah, to remain in this city, "the cat's paw" of the slave-holding sections of our country.

And while we lament, that too much truth is contained in the picture of Broadway, blackguards, prostitutes, &c.; we deny that it is confined to the people of colour. Our streets and places of public amusement are nightly crowded with the above characters, of the Major's own complexion. We wonder the bachelor has never seen them. However disgraceful to our city it may be, it is a fact, that respectable ladies cannot walk our public promenades alone, after dark, without being disgusted or insulted by the rude conduct of base females and their paramours.

Such baseness of character and conduct, we can assure the Major is confined to a very small portion of the people of colour; and we would wish it were confined to a smaller portion of the whites. We hesitate not in saying, that there are thousands of our brethren, of whom he so ungenerously writes, who as deeply regret the conduct of the vile, as himself. Yet it is beyond their power to correct the evil. Our civil authorities should do it, without respect to condition or colour. Many of us have wives and daughters, whose character and interests to us, are sacred and dear; and therefore we feel as much interested in the removal of the nuisance, and the good morals of the city, as any of the citizens. As to our own families, we endeavor to bring them up in the way they should go, and at all times, have held ourselves ready to lend our influence and effort, to any thing that had for its object the improvement of our colour. But all this avails nothing with our detractor Major Noah. He is for ever harping on Broadway, negroes, prostitutes, &c.

We cannot tell why he delights so much in wounding the feelings of the respectable and unoffending of our brethren, by exaggerating the conduct of the unenlightened vile. If his interest for us consisted in any thing more than profession, he would discern between the virtuous and wicked; and in venting his prejudice, and leveling his wit, would aim at the guilty.

Major Noah's efforts to increase the prejudice of the lower orders of society, against our brethren, is exceedingly unkind. The mob want no leader. Blackguards among the whites, are sufficiently ready to insult decent people of colour. The Major ought to have gained experience from the situation of his brethren in other countries, and learned to be more cautious.

In speaking of the rights of our brethren, the Major prefers the great law of social intercourse, as he calls it, to the example and laws of his predecessor Moses, Governor and Judge in Israel. We are astonished that so great a stickler for the rights of man, should so deny himself. We are not ambitious for the amalgamation spoken of by the Major; yet we hope that our readers will not consider us assuming, when we tell them, that neither the coloured man of wealth and education, nor the coloured lady of any claims, would have any difficulty in attaining to all the equal rights: nor would we trust the Major, had his daughters with the dowry of a fifty or a hundred thousand: we fear he would forget the law of rights and shades.

In reference to other countries, we can assure the Major, that the man of colour, possessing equal personal advantages, enjoys equal rights. Colour is no disadvantage to a man in Europe, Asia, nor South America. If he possess the same education and opulence, he is equally respected.

The Major cannot say so much respecting his brethren.

We doubt not, but a man of colour, suitably qualified, would be as cordially received, as an ambassador at any of the courts of Europe, as though he were never so white. Coloured men, in Europe, have filled the most important stations. They have been appointed to offices of trust, both civil and military; and they have been elected to the chair of Science.

Finally, we enter our protest against the indiscriminate abuse of our brethren, which is too often indulged in by little minds. Such conduct discourages the virtuous among us, while it removes motives of inducement from the vile, and renders the slanderer equally a nuisance with the slandered.

Domestic News.

We learn from the Savannah Georgian, of the 7th inst., that Captain Gardner, of the schooner William, has been again imprisoned, in consequence of a charge of piracy, made by Mr. Bartlett, and forwarded from New-York to the U. S. Marshal.

A letter from Key West, dated July 6th, states that information had reached that place from Matanzas, of the capture of a Spanish vessel by the Mexican brig Bravo, Capt. Wm. Wyse. The prize was loaded with specie and silks, and is said to be worth from one to two hundred thousand dollars.

A letter from Key West, dated July 16th, states, that Capt. Homer, of the privateer schr. *Carabobo*, has been commissioned in the Mexican Navy; the *Carabobo* has been taken into that service, and her name changed by Commodore Porter to that of *Molestadora*, in which character she has made a very successful cruise, having captured several Spanish vessels since she received his Mexican commission.

The sale of the lots owned by the state of New-York in the villages of East and West Oswego, took place a few days since under the direction of the Surveyor General. The value of the lots had been previously appraised at 44,880 dollars. They however sold for \$91,341. This amount must be a valuable acquisition to the Common School Fund of the State. About three-fourths of the lots only, were disposed of.

The stage from Boston to Rutland, with 11 passengers, was overturned at Bellows Falls last week, and several persons were injured by the upsetting, though not dangerously. The accident happened by the carelessness of the driver, in rapidly driving up to the door of a house.

A trial of great importance to the West India Colonies had just taken place in London. A female slave was brought to England in 1832 from Antigua, with her mistress; and afterwards returned to that island. She was, two years afterwards, claimed on the part of the Crown, as a manumitted slave, it being contended that the fact of her having once been in England, made her forever free, and that her return to Antigua did not imply her return to slavery. Lord Stowell would shortly give judgment in the case.

Summary.

Several cases of Yellow Fever have appeared in Charleston, S. C. A Society of Young Ladies has been formed at Lynn, Mass. to meet once a week, to read in turn to the society, works adapted to virtuous and literary improvement. A man, named George Nugesser, committed suicide, by drowning himself at the confluence of the Lehigh and Delaware rivers. *Intemperance* urged him to the fatal act. Mr. Demarest, wife and two children, while crossing the Hackensack river, was precipitated into the stream by the horses taking fright. Mr. Demarest and children were saved. His wife was drowned. The navy of the U. States, when all the vessels ordered to be built are afloat, will consist of 12 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 16 sloops of war, and sundry smaller vessels. To man these will require 20,000 men.

The sea-serpent is said to have been wounded, by a harpoon thrown by a seaman, and to have gone off with the harpoon sticking in his body. The Irish population of America is said to exceed five hundred thousand souls. Lorenzo Dow appeared in Rochester a few days since, and preached to a numerous audience in the court yard. He wore his hair and beard long, and was dressed in a blue coat, light coloured pantaloons and a seal skin vest. An extensive drought prevails in Georgia, where cornfields are destroyed. At York, U. C. a person broke into jail, and stole 365 dollars public cash. A man in Wilson county, Tennessee, states, that his son James died on the 10th of June, and continued to lie for half an hour, and had got cold, when he was resus-

citated by blowing breath down his throat!!!

Two boys, who were returning to this city, carrying calves on horseback, were struck by lightning, and the two horses, two calves, and one of the boys killed. Com. Porter was at New-Orleans on the 18th ult. He arrived there from Pensacola. For 11 years past the average proportion of deaths in Boston has been one in 41; in New-York one in 36; Baltimore one in 35; Philadelphia one in 32. An instrument has been made in Bermuda, for splitting straw. Counterfeit five dollar bills of the Bank of Geneva are in circulation. My kingdom for a horse. A gentleman in Ohio gives notice, that he will exchange a terrestrial and a celestial globe for a horse. The Condor, now exhibiting in Philadelphia, with the Big Walnut Tree, was purchased for \$1,000. A man has been committed to the house of correction in Nantucket, for fifty days, on conviction of drunkenness. Governor Edwards, of Illinois, has ordered out six hundred militia and directed twelve hundred more to be in readiness to act against the hostile Indians. Great Connecticut Race.—On the 7th inst., a trial of speed was had between R. Ensign of Ware House Point on Connecticut river, in a small boat, by sculling, and A. Allen, of the same place, on foot—distance 6 miles—bet \$50.—Gov. Duval, of the territory of Florida, has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of \$200, for the apprehension and delivery of John T. Watkins, charged with the murder of Jesse Butler. On Friday last, Mr. Jacob Penney, of Simsbury, while driving a loaded team, in Hartford, Conn. fell from the cart, and was almost instantly crushed to death by the wheel, which passed directly over his breast. On the same day, Mr. Abraham Hall, a man of colour, was so severely wounded by a scythe, that he died from loss of blood, before assistance could be rendered him. The wife of Mr. John Kelly, now residing in Wolf Creek township, Mercer, Penn. recently from Ireland, lately had five living children at one birth! They all died shortly after. Previous to her leaving Ireland, the same lady had two at once; and on her way hither, while in the state of New-York, she had also five at one birth—making in all twelve children within about 18 months!!! The first number of a new paper, called the *Utter Republican*, published at Kingston, has made its appearance. The last number of the *Albion* contradicts the statement in circulation, that the *Albion* was forwarded to the Canadian subscribers free of colonial postage, by order of the provincial government. The City Inspector reports the death of 128 persons during the week, ending on Saturday, the 18th. The deaths in Philadelphia, during the same period, were 99.

DIED.

In this city, Stephen J. youngest son of the Rev. S. Dutton, aged 7 months. In New-Haven, Conn. Mr. Newport Freeman, a native of Africa.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Civis has been received, and shall appear soon. We shall be happy to hear from him often.—CLARKSON'S candour we admire; but cannot insert his communication, unless considerably amended.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

THE Twentieth Biennial Stated Meeting of the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery &c. will be held at Philadelphia, on 3d day, (Tuesday) the 2d of 10th mo. (October) next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. To which the Abolition and Manumission Societies, not yet represented, are invited to send Delegates.

EDWIN P. ATLEE, Secretary. Philadelphia, 7th mo. (July) 31, 1827.

N. B. Printers of newspapers, throughout the Union, are respectfully requested to give the above notice a few insertions.

Extract from the Constitution of the Convention, "Article 2d. The Convention shall be composed of such representatives, as the respective Societies associated to protect the rights of free persons of colour, or to promote the abolition of Slavery within the United States, may think proper to appoint, provided that the number from any one society shall not exceed ten."

ALMANAC.

AUGUST.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
24 Friday . . .	5 21	6 36	Full
25 Saturday . .	5 23	6 37	Full
26 Sunday . . .	5 24	6 36	Full
27 Monday . . .	5 25	6 35	Full
28 Tuesday . . .	5 26	6 34	Full
29 Wednesday . .	5 26	6 32	Full
30 Thursday . . .	5 49	6 31	Full

POETRY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
RESIGNATION—A POEM.

BY JAMES GROCOTT, JUN.

Man born to sorrow, even from the womb,
Seeks for that vision, Happiness, in vain—
He courts it to the entrance of his tomb,
Through days of trouble and through years of pain.

He seeks it in all sublimity things,—
In riches which will perish and decay;
For wealth soon plies the pinion of his wings,
And in her golden chariot flies away.

He seeks it on the "damask cheek" of love—
That period sweet—that pleasurable pain;
Heaven may consent and bless it from above,
But ruthless Death unlinks the holy chain.

He seeks it in the confidence of man,
In friendship's dear, but prostituted name,
But worldly Friendship, faithful to its plan,
Can light or quench at will, that ready flame.

He seeks it ever—in the hall—the cot—
In verdant meadow, or in mountain-wave—
Till all he leaves behind him is forgot,
And all he sees before him is—the Grave.

Lo! the Divine, in deep reflection cries,
While inspiration moves his sacred tongue,
"Earth's highest title ends in 'here he lies,'"
"And 'dust to dust' proclaims his noblest song."

Son of misfortune, has his early spring
Been blighted ere the blowing of thy flowers?
Or has cold sorrow's intervening wing
Excluded sunshine—intercepted showers?

Hast thou discovered in that sorrow taught
To live or love, for is the world or men?
One single consolation they have brought,
To claim remark from thy recording pen?

To note it as a miracle on earth,
As seen by chance, though evermore desired,
A virtue of an unexpected birth,
Which breath'd this moment, and the next ex-
pired.

No—in thy mournful chronicles the world
Is mark'd with tasks unprofitably done,
And when the scroll is to thine eye unfold,
Read "all is vanity beneath the sun."

Bow with submission to the will of God—
Yield to the blow, however hard thy fate;
In humble Resignation kiss the rod—
In temp'rance, patience, and submission wait.

The favor'd Monarch of fam'd Israel's throne,
Fell from his honours in a single day,
No God—no crown—no kingdom could he own,
And Shimei cursed him on his banish'd way.

The monarch heard—nor punished yet the word,
But bow'd his sacred head to insults worse,
Resign'd—he bade his servant scathe his sword,
And said "behold the Lord hath bid him curse."

The man of Uz, beyond all other's blest
In what kind Heaven and yielding earth could give,
Had more of anguish pour'd into his breast
Than any other man could feel—and live.

A Prince in splendor—in possessions vast,
Beyond example with contentment stor'd
Beggard, and smitten by a single blast—
He saw—he felt—and said "It is the Lord."

Oh! wait with patience—many see the day
Of clouds, and storm, and darkness, and af-
fright—
To-morrow breaks an unexpected ray
And warms their bosoms with redoubled light.

* Dr. Young. † David. ‡ Job.
(To be Continued.)

VARIETIES.

Advice.—Would a man wish to offend his friends?—let him give them advice.

Would a lover know the surest method by which to lose his mistress?—let him offer advice.

In short, are we desirous to be universally hated, avoided and despised, the means are always in our power. We have but to advise and the consequences are infallible.

The friendship of two young ladies, though apparently founded on the rock of eternal attachment, terminated in the following manner: "My sweet girl, I do not think your figure well suited for dancing; and as a sincere friend of yours, I advise you to refrain from it in future." The other naturally affected by such a mark of sincerity, replied, "I feel very much obliged to you, my dear. For your advice; this proof of your friendship, demands some return: I would sincerely recommend you to relinquish your singing, as some of your upper notes resemble the melodious squeaking of the feline race."

The advice of neither was followed—the one continued to sing, and the other to dance—and they never after met, but as enemies.

A few years since, some part of the Ferry Inn, Torpoint, being on fire, the servant girl was directed to awaken two gentlemen, who were asleep in an upper room. She knocked at the door, and with the greatest simplicity, said, "I beg pardon, gentlemen, for disturbing you, but the house is on fire."

The late Rev. John Murray was distinguished for the poignancy of his wit, and talents for repartee. On a certain time when meeting his friends to celebrate some festive occasion, and the joys of Bacchus were resorted to, as a heightener of social merriment, he was accosted with "Mr. Murray, don't you drink?" "Drink!" retorted he, yes, that I do—I drink like a beast." He yet refrained from helping himself over liberally to the use of the bottle, (as every one else present did) which one of his companions remarking, observed, "Why, Mr. Murray, how absent you are—I thought you said, you drank like a beast?" "And so I do," rejoined the preacher, for a beast when he has drank enough, desists from drinking; and so have I."—*Fall River Monitor.*

A paper entitled the "Fool's Gazette" is said to have been commenced in Prussia—in which probably are published all accounts of duels—ruins by gaming and speculation—deaths for love—accidents from intemperance, &c. &c.

Married ladies who wear bonnets made of the chequered silk, now so much in vogue, are facetiously called "checkmates."

There was some time ago,—and we should suspect he is not yet dead—a Presbyterian parson in London, who engaged to supply quotations upon any subject whatever, at eighteen-pence an hundred.

Cardinal Richelieu.—An officious informer came to tell Cardinal Richelieu of certain free expressions that some person had used in speaking of him. "Why how now?" said the cardinal: do you dare to come and call me all these names to my face, under pretences of their having been said by honest gentlemen? and ringing his bell, said to the page in waiting—Kick that fellow down stairs.

Matthews in one of his entertainments raised a heavy laugh, by telling the following story of an Irishman driving a pig. Animals of this species are well known for their obstinacy, and for their perseverance in endeavoring to go any way but that which you wish them to take. Matthews asked the Irish bog-trotter where he was taking the pig? and the following colloquy ensued:—"Spake lower!" "Why should I speak lower? I only ask whether you are driving the pig?" "Spake lower." "What reason can you have for not answering so trifling a question?—Why sure, I would answer, your swate honour any thing, but I am afraid he'd hare me." "What then?" "Then he'll not go, for I am taking him to Cork, but making him believe he's going to Ferny."

Domestic Economy.—Some courtiers were talking of their household affairs, and in particular of the wages they gave their servants. One of them observed, that he gave his maitre d'hotel a hundred pistoles; a second that he allowed his six hundred; "And I," said one, "go far beyond either of you, for I allow mine four thousand francs per annum." At first the whole party were astonished at this exorbitant allowance. At last one of them thought of putting the question, "But do you pay him?" "Oh no," said he.

Happiness.—The greatest of all plagues, is the plague of common sense. The fool is happy in his ignorance, and the enthusiast in his dream; the lover in his mistress; and the coxcomb in himself. But what is to become of the poor man, who has too much discernment to be deluded into happiness, and is too wise to enjoy the blessings of vanity or folly?

A good one.—When Sheridan was making one of his great displays in Westminster Hall, he observed Gibbon among the auditors and complimented him by some allusion to his "luminous pen." An acquaintance afterwards reproached Sheridan with the insincerity of his compliment, and wondered how he could use the word "luminous"—"Oh, it was a mistake," said Sheridan "I meant vol-uminous."

The duke of Marlborough observing a soldier leaning thoughtfully on his musket, at the close of the battle of Blenheim, accosted him thus: "why so pensive, my friend, after so glorious a victory?" "It may be glorious," replied the soldier; "but I am thinking, that all the human blood I have spilt this day has only earned me fourpence."

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained.
SPERM OIL.

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July 25, 1827. 18—3m

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No admittance for unprotected females.
New-York, June 1st, 1827. 13

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April 20, 1827.

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August 3.

21

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New-York, March 14. 1

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SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

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Is published every FRIDAY at No. 152 Church-street New-York.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1827.

[VOL. I--NO. 26.]

A LETTER

To M. JEAN BAPTISTE SAY, on the comparative Expense of Free and Slave Labour. By ADAM HODGSON.

(Continued.)

When in Norfolk, Virginia, in the winter of 1820, I was told, that many slaves gave their masters two dollars, or nine shillings a week, for permission to work for themselves, and retain the surplus. I also found, that the common wages of slaves who are hired, were 2s 3d per week and their food, at the very time when flour was 4 dollars, or 18s per barrel of 196lbs, and beef and mutton 3d to 4d per lb. Five days afterwards, in travelling through the rich agricultural districts of the free state of Pennsylvania, I found able-bodied white men willing to work for their food only. This indeed, was in the winter months, and during a period of extraordinary pressure. I was told, however, that the average agricultural wages, in this free state, were 5 or 6 dollars per month, and food; while, in Norfolk, at the time I allude to, they were 18 dollars per month, and food. If it should be replied, that in the town of Norfolk, the price of slave labour was likely to be much higher than in the country, I would ask, why it is not so in the principal towns of Russia?

If slave labor were cheaper than free labour, we should naturally expect to find it employed in the cultivation of those articles in which extended competition had reduced profits to the lowest point. On the contrary, however, we find that slave labour is gradually exterminated when brought into competition with free labour, except where legislative protection, or peculiarity of soil and climate, establish such a monopoly as to admit of an expensive system of management. The cultivation of indigo by slaves in Carolina, has been abandoned, and the price of cotton reduced one-half, since these articles have had to compete in the European markets, with the productions of free labour; and notwithstanding a transportation of three times the distance, the West India planters declare that they shall be ruined, if sugar from the East Indies shall be admitted at the same duty as from the West.

If slave labour were cheaper than free labour, we might reasonably infer, that in proportion as the circumstances of the cultivators rendered economy indispensable, either from the difficulty of obtaining slaves, or other causes, the peculiar features of slavery would be more firmly established, and that every approach to freedom would be more solenly shunned in the system of culture. But it is found, by the experience of both ancient and modern times, that nothing has tended more to assimilate the condition of the slave to that of the free labourer, or actually to effect his emancipation, than the necessity imposed by circumstances of adopting the most economical mode of cultivation.

"In ancient times," says Brougham, "a great part of the population of the most polished states, was the personal property of the rest. These slaves were chiefly captives, taken directly in war, or purchased from other warlike nations who had obtained them in this way. The constant hostilities which at that time divided the people of all countries, rendered this a very fruitful source of supply. During the rise of Athens and Rome, accordingly, when many foreign nations were by rapid steps conquered, and when others, still unsubdued, could sell the persons of their weaker neighbours, there was never any scarcity of men in the great slave-markets. The cruelty of the treatment which those unhappy men experienced, was proportioned to the ease with which they were procured; and we have already remarked how intolerably their lot was among the very people, who called every foreigner a barbarian. As war became less common, and the arts of peace were more cultivated, this supply of slaves, of course, decreased; and when the Roman empire, tottering under its own weight, could think of nothing less than new conquests, there was an end of importing slaves. Accordingly, with the progress of real civilization, but still more with the diminution of wars and conquests, was introduced a milder system of domestic government, a greater humanity towards the slaves; and a more careful attention to breeding, when the stock could

neither be kept up nor increased by other means. The laws added their sanction to this salutary change, which no laws could of themselves have wrought. The rights of slaves came to be recognized, the conduct of the master to be watched, and the practice of emancipation to be encouraged. By degrees, the slaves were incorporated with their masters, and formed part of the great free population, which was rather mixed with, than subdued by, the Goths."

To the slavery of the ancients, succeeded the bondage and villenage of their Gothic conquerors. But the difference between the two was marked and important. The Greek and Roman slaves were imported; the Gothic slaves were the peasantry of the country, and born on the spot, unless during the wars which accompanied the first invasions of the northern tribes. Accordingly, we find no parallel between the rigour of the ancient and of the modern slave system; and a foundation, was laid in this essential difference, for a much more rapid improvement of the whole society, than took place in Greece or Rome, notwithstanding the superior refinement of the classic times. The slave first became attached to his master, not as his personal property, but as a part of his stock, and, ascribed to the soil, to use the language of the feudal ages. By degrees, the mutual interests of the lord and his vassals, in this progress of national improvement, operated that important change in the state of manners, out of which the modern division of ranks, and the privileges of the lower orders, have arisen in the civilized quarters of the European community. First, the vassal obtained the use of the land to which he had been annexed, and of stock in which he had been comprehended, on condition that a certain proportion (generally one-half) of the produce should belong to the lord of the land, and proprietor of the stock. This great change, one of the most signal of those events which has laid the foundation of human improvement, by degrees too slow for the observation of historians, was owing entirely to the master discovering how much his interest was connected with the comfort of his slaves, how necessary it was to treat well that race who so fully supported the community in ease, and whose loss could not be repaired; how much more profitable it was to divide with the vassal the fruits of his free and strenuous exertions, than to monopolize the scanty produce of his compulsory toil. As soon as the right of property, and the secure enjoyment of the fruits of labour were extended to the vassal, the progress of improvement became constant and visible. The proportion of the fruits paid to the lord was diminished according to a definite standard; the peasant having been permitted to acquire property, provided his own stock, and obtained the power of changing his residence, and commuting the nature of his service. By degrees, the rent came to be paid in money, according to the number of competitors for a farm; and they who could not farm land themselves, sold their labour to others for a certain price or maintenance. Lastly, the legislature secured the lease of the farmer with the same certainty that it secured the property of the landlord, and recognized the one as well as the other for useful and independent subjects."

A similar progress will most probably be the result of that abolition, the supposition of which we are indulging, (the abolition of the slave-trade.) That this idea is not chimerical, the consideration of a few facts, very little known in the history of America, may convince us."

The peculiar circumstances in the situation of the Spanish and Portuguese colonies of South America, have already partially operated some of those happy effects which we may expect from the abolition of the slave-trade. The high price of the negroes in the Spanish settlements, partly from absurd regulations of trade, from the deficiency of the Spaniards in the practice of commerce and naval affairs, causes that want of hands which would prevail in its full extent were the African trade stopped. "From these circumstances, and partly, no doubt, from the peculiarly indolent character of the colonists in those parts, there has arisen a much better system of treatment than any other European colonies can boast of." "Other views of interest have operated to confirm and extend this system of mildness and equity towards the slaves; and the legislature has not failed by every prudent interference, to assist the inferior race in the acquisition of rights and privileges."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

MILITARY ACADEMIES.

Although I am aware that the subject of the following remarks are not applicable to the main object of your paper, yet, it would be an injustice to the Editors to suppose, for a moment, that they did not take a lively interest in whatever may concern the general welfare. Under this impression, I take the liberty of tendering to you, some few objections that have often suggested themselves to my mind, in relation to Military Academies. On this subject as well as on several of a public nature, I feel that I have the popular voice against me. But I never have, nor ever will be deterred, by a circumstance of this kind, from a free and public expression of my sentiments. I know and have experienced, however, that it is not at all times a very easy matter to obtain a channel for their communication, as there are few public presses so independent as to publish what may be unpopular; and thus it is that error is so often forced upon the public mind, because to hear both sides can alone lead to a discovery of truth. In Baltimore, last winter, this was clearly evinced, when every thing unfavourable to the Memorial in Congress in behalf of the Slave population, was published; but not so on the other side. Nor was the least indignation expressed by the Editors there, in behalf of one, who had been unmercifully used, on account of his publishing out-rages against humanity, against men, who, although of a darker complexion were still their fellow men. But it is only necessary to become acquainted with the editors generally of that city, to discover their illiberality, and their subservience to popular prejudice, whether right or wrong. But excuse this preamble, foreign from the subject to which I promised to call your attention; my pen insensibly led me on to reprobate conduct, so unworthy the name of republicans, or conductors of our public prints. My business at present is to investigate the principles of Military Academies, and to exhibit the effects which I think are likely to be produced from such institutions. The principal object is clearly to combine a knowledge of the military with the civil sciences. To enforce a rigid discipline: to bend the youthful spirit to the yoke of military superiority. To strengthen and make robust the body, by early exposure to the duties and hardships of a camp, to enable us to have experienced and useful officers in time of war. These without doubt are the causes which lead to their establishment. And although under the dynasty of Napoleon, they may have been highly useful, when the only road to preferment was the military one, on which rested all the hopes and expectations of that ambitious despot—yet is it politic in our country, under our government, founded on peaceable principles, and which is in exact opposition to the late Emperor of France; is it, I say, our policy to blend the civil and the military character? To have the best sources of education, closed against such as may not wish their children made soldiers of? Let us examine the effects likely to be produced, dispassionately and without prejudice; and I am certain many of my objections will be found tenable and cogent. Does not experience teach us that persons long in the army, or who have spent the early part of their life there, are afterwards incapacitated for any other kind of life; that their feelings and opinions are always such as befit the soldier rather than the statesman, and that they are seldom averse to war, because it will afford them employment, and a chance for fame.—But is this, let me ask, a spirit proper to be engendered under our government? Let the prudent and cautious politician answer this inquiry. Is it possible that young boys will not have their heads turned by all this military show and parade, when marching about the country, giving dinners, toasts, &c. We have seen the older and the wise dazzled by such scenes; and led away by them to plunge into dissipation and worthlessness. We all know the effects of early habit on the mind, nor should we be unmindful of the old and true adage, "that as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." The other parts of educa-

tion are less attractive to the youthful mind, hence it follows that this will engross the most of their attention as well as occupy a largeshare of their affection. But my opponents may inquire if I do not wish good officers for our army, if I am content to leave all to a raw and undisciplined militia? I answer, that I consider our liberty and security, and consequently our happiness to depend on the courage, honesty, and patriotism of our hardy yeomanry; and although I would have a small standing army at all times kept up in our country, yet our main strength should be in a high-minded free people whose spirit has been broken by military restraint, and who will never endure it, but when their good sense teaches them their country's necessities may require it. Here I must beg to be understood as not advocating a standing army to that extent that could even possibly endanger our political institutions, but only such a one as in the outset of a war, might prove efficient and instructive. If there be an evil in a standing army, however small, it is at all events a less evil than to create a military spirit throughout our land, by this system of instructing our youth. But my fears on this subject may be called visionary. I may be told it is not possible to have the youth of our country generally instructed at these Academies, that it requires much patronage, (and wealth generally produces patronage) to get them there. But my opponents may concede too much in this defence, and show me there is something like aristocracy in this business, and that the door to military office will only be open to persons of a certain description. For in the event of a war, who would be the most likely to get commissions? Doubtless those who had obtained a military education, and had this principle been acted on earlier, we should have been without some of our most distinguished officers, who were both poor and obscure in early life. But I may be told that wealth must always tend to aristocracy, so far that they have the best opportunity, (persons of this description) to obtain good educations. Granted, but let not government assist this tendency. On the contrary, let her funds be extended throughout the land, in free schools, where all may learn, and not concentrated in a large military establishment at one spot, where few can come. I am the advocate of the many, and not of the few.

CIVIS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS—

In conclusion of African Genealogy, I present the readers of your Journal, with the following:

It will not be necessary to expatiate on a subject, with which every man of letters is fully acquainted, and a prolix account of which, to the unlightened, must render it tedious and unimportant.

In my feeble attempt to apprise, my brethren, for whom I feel deeply interested, of the different nations with which they are connected, the people of Colchus and the Sidonians and Carthaginians should not be omitted, they being originally Egyptians, and descendants of the illustrious Misram. They likewise departed out of Egypt, when frequent invasions had compelled them to it. To substantiate this fact, it will not be expedient for me to quote but one or two authors, whose veracity has never yet been questioned; and they whom, I shall first summon to my aid, to prove, that the people of Colchus were originally Egyptians, are Herodotus and Bochart; the former of these great men, whose antiquity is not less serviceable in the support of this assertion than his respectability. His account of ancient Egypt and of its inhabitants, has ever been received as authentic. In speaking of the people of Colchus, this historian says, in his Entrepée "it is certain that the people of Colchus were originally Egyptians." And the great Bochart so often quoted, in his Phaleg, says in express words, "Casluces et Canthores ex Egypto migrasse certum est ante Abrahami tempora;" and an ancient author of much credit, in speaking of the great revolution in Egypt, which was created by the King Shepherds or Hicsoes, whose cruelty compelled the Egyptians to withdraw out of their country, and disperse themselves into so many colonies, says; it is almost incredible, that

men should go so far to seek a habitation; yet it is certain, that in this invasion, many of the Egyptians fled by way of the Great Sea; they could not go by land over the Isthmus, because the Hicsoes poured in upon them that way: This great sea as distinguished from the less, is the Mediterranean, and those who fled by that sea, says Bishop Berkeley, were the colony, which went to Colchos. We must not suppose they went all the way by sea to Colchos, quite round by the Straits of Hellespont; but they crossed the end of the Mediterranean, and went by land the shortest way they could, till they came to the borders of the Euxine sea; from whence they got into Colchos, and peopling that country, past time has witnessed their greatness, their heroism and their proficiency in all those attainments, which ennoble man, and which have ever merited of the Moderns, their highest degree of reverence and admiration for the Ancients. Neither were the Sidonians, who are so celebrated, both in profane and sacred history, less than a colony of Egyptians, who left Egypt when invasions and calamity had dethroned humanity, and assumed the sceptre of justice. Of the Carthaginians, whose greatness has long since retired with time, but the remembrance of whose heroic character, and whose love of liberty must live imperishably; whose fame shall survive time, and remain a lasting monument of the grandeur of fallen Africa; the learned Bochart so often quoted, says, they were originally Egyptians, and he proves beyond question, that they were a colony which first settled the land of Canaan, and who, in after times, were driven out by Joshua. The same author in his Chanaan, proves almost demonstrably, that they dispersed themselves over all the islands and seaports of Europe, Asia, and Africa. In his preface, he quoted a most remarkable passage out of Procopius de bello Vandalico, of a pillar, that was found in Africa, with a Phenician or Chanaan inscription, which signifies, "We are those who fled from the face of Jesus, or Joshua the robber, the son of Nave;" Eusebius, in Chronico, has it much the same; and St. Augustine, in his city of God, says, that the ancient people about Hippo in Africa, who were the remains of the ancient Carthaginians, if you asked them, who they were, would answer, We are originally Mezzarainians. Of the Carthaginians, or if I be permitted to say, the ancient Africans. Bochart, in his Chanaan book, I Chap. 37, says, they were the greatest maritime people of the age in which they lived: that by order of the Senate of Carthage, Hanno the elder sailed round the greatest part of the world, and after his return, delivered up to them an account of his voyage, which is called the *Periplus of Hanno*. This Hanno lived before Solomon's time. This is the people, my brethren, who were originally Egyptians and descended from Misram. They first built Tyre; and in after times, being influenced by their love of liberty, thus returned into Africa, where they reared the mighty Carthage, upon whose ruins the learned are of opinion, that Tunis is now standing. They are those, who descended from the same house with yourselves; with you, claim their origin from the immortal Misram. And they are the very people, who so often shook the power of the renowned Rome to its centre, and stood for ages the only rival of that empire, which writers were wont to style the Empress of the world.

Since I have taken it upon myself to make my brethren, acquainted with all the nations, to whom they are in any way directly connected, it would be well for them to know, that about A. M. 2298, Greece was colonized by Egyptians; who, mixing with the natives, built towns and formed a number of communities, independent of each other. The various inventions and Arts, which they introduced among the original inhabitants contributed to augment their comforts, and to civilize their manners.

To such as may be unacquainted with history, it may appear fictitious, when they are informed, that the people who were led by Xenophon—headed by Leonidas, and harangued by Demosthenes—received their first lessons from Africans; I say Africans, because the African has been proven to be the descendant of the Egyptians, and therefore the African and the Egyptian must be one, except fraternal connections cease, by a residence in different countries. Be this as it will, I must be privileged, to consider the Egyptian and the African as one people. Athens, the famous classic city, was built in the year 1556 by Cecrops, who brought a colony of *Saifs* from Egypt, and the first ship which appeared in Europe was brought to Greece from Egypt by Dadanus; this was in the year of the world 1486. How ungrateful is man! How flagrant, has been the ingratitude of the Europeans, that to the descendants of their kindest benefactors, they have been most unjust and cruel. Their learning and their intelligence, and the basis

of those very Sciences, by the improving of which, they have held a rank superior to the inhabitants of the other continents, came originally from the forefathers of the Africans, towards whom they have ever dealt, with injustice and with disgrace to themselves. The Egyptians being enlightened and learned, diffused knowledge among the Greeks, who afterwards civilized the Romans; and the Romans extending civilization with their arms, civilized the world. But, alas! it is not generally remembered what the African was; but the question is, what is he now? Claiming his origin from the mightiest nation, he is regarded as the most unworthy being in nature. Ah! my unfortunate brethren, time alters all things, it passes never to return, and your former greatness is buried with time in forgetfulness; but there is a Providence, who never sleeps; and who has promised, that a period should arrive, in the which Ethiopia shall stretch forth her arms.

The readers of African Genealogy, doubtless, will excuse all the inaccuracies, when told that the writer of it is quite a youth.

It is certain, says he, that the Caslur and Caphurani went out of Egypt before Abraham's time. Bochart Phaleg. book 4. chap. 31.

Vide—Bochart, Rollin, Fenelon.

Berkley, Gibbon, Rollin.

It is observable, that the Canaan Phenician or Carthaginian language, was the same as that which was spoken by the ancient Egyptians, and by the Chinese, having a great many significations for the same word.

Bochart Geographia Sacra.

Rollin, &c.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Conversing a short time since with an intelligent friend, we touched upon the future prospects of our brethren. What is more natural, than that when the reflecting meet together, they should take into view a subject of so vast an importance?

My friend, who has long distinguished himself by his active exertions to promote the interests of our race, suggested the improbability of their elevation above the condition of menials, so long as they did not more generally turn their attention to agricultural pursuits; and so long as they continued to press into the cities and populous towns of the Union.

Remarks like these, carrying with them their own evidence, needed not to be accompanied with arguments to prove their propriety; in fact, this is a subject on which I have long pondered, and an early attention to which I sometime since concluded to be the most speedy method of effecting the object of our solicitude. From these considerations, I am induced to offer to our brethren, the following thoughts on

AGRICULTURE.

Experience has taught us, that agriculture of all other pursuits stands pre-eminent. Equally so, from the dependence in which it holds the other arts of civilized life, as from Divine appointment, whereby it is evident that man is destined to derive his support directly or indirectly from this never failing source. So that whether we be engaged in manufactures, or commerce, or science, still we must look back to the "parent art," agriculture, which holds precedence of all, and from which they necessarily sprang.

If we look back to the period when men first began to pay that attention to that art, which it so well deserves, we shall find that those nations who have neglected it, have generally continued in poverty and insignificance, while their agricultural neighbours have attained an enviable superiority.

To say nothing of the ancient Egyptians, and others, whom we know to have once held an elevated rank among the then existing nations of the earth, and among whom the agricultural art appears to have been esteemed of the highest importance; we have only to take a comparative view of the internal economy of the nations of the present day, in order to determine in whose favour the preponderance of wealth, honour and glory terminates—those by whom due regard is paid to agriculture, or those by whom it is neglected.

The manufacturer is dependent on the commerce of nations for subsistence, no less than the merchant on the tranquility of his country for the secure voyage of his ships. But let us suppose the nation involved in warfare: the merchant's ships must either be detained in port, or dispatched, at considerable risk of capture by the enemies' cruisers. In the event of a blockade, there scarcely exists a possibility of prosecuting commercial intercourse; the manufacturer, in such a case, has no opportunity of shipping his goods, and if goods cannot be shipped, there will be no demand for such in the market, and consequently no sales effected. The issue, to merchant and manufacturer, generally, is an irretrievable insolvency.

Events like these, the industrious and frugal farmer is at most times enabled to avoid.

His produce is always in demand; for home consumption; on his own farm, he obtains nearly all the essentials to comfort; and such articles as he must obtain from the merchant, are obtained as it were, in exchange for produce taken to market. Hence we observe, he may rely upon his own resources, so long as he will till the soil, sow the seed, and the rains descend in their season. Who then is more independent than the consistent farmer, who the bulwark of his nation more than he? and from whom must the essentials for prosecuting a war, the supply of the army and navy be derived, if it be not derived from him?

First, then, let those of our brethren who are located upon farms, allowing that they have no immediate interest in the property, continue in their present employment. They will escape contagion of the vices, and temptations to the luxuries of cities: they will command a more respectable standing in society than the masses of their brethren, rushing into the already too populous towns, to indulge in idleness and dissipation; to lengthen the catalogue of vagrants, to fill the mouths of their enemies with arguments against them, to wound the feelings of their more discreet brethren, and every way shamefully to abuse their "young freedom," as a certain editor would express it.

Secondly, Let those who are now in these cities, destitute of trades, professions, or pursuits by which an honourable subsistence might be obtained, retire from the scene of commerce. Of these, many have been bred farmers, but have abandoned the artless toil of a rural life, for the more ungrateful tumults of the metropolis.

Suppose a few families, possessing each some means, were to embark in the measure I have been considering: that they purchase a parcel of cleared land, in a fertile region and convenient to some market town: that they devote their time to the culture of this land; and that they are enabled by diligence and skill, to appear at market with provisions as good and as cheap as their white neighbours: would they not meet with as ready sale?

This example would have its influence to entice others to engage in the same pursuit; and by this means the city would be cleared of numbers to whom employment could be given by men of their own colour, but who are now scarcely able to find means adequate to sustain them. And in process of time, the whole would be convinced of the superior advantages derived to the agriculturists, over those continuing in cities; at least so far as it regards securing the comforts of life, respectability of character, and ability to educate their children.

Were our people to become so far convinced of the truth of these remarks, as immediately to embrace the object recommended, I feel assured, that the result would be highly beneficial to many thousands of our race.

I am in hopes that some experienced agriculturist, will cast such light upon the subject, as will render it clear to the minds of those interested.

PETER PAEZ.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Messrs. Editors,

I was happy to find (by your last number) a disposition in your correspondent "*A Subscriber*," to investigate the merits of the Colonization Society. Of all temporal subjects that agitate the public mind, there is none in which the free population of our brethren is so deeply interested—none in which we feel so desirous, that truth may prevail. Were not your excellent paper made the ready medium of so important a discussion, it would be unworthy the high standing it has obtained, and would prove its editors callous to the best interests of their brethren.

It is not my object to reply to your correspondent: the answer to all he has advanced may be found in your No. 17, signed *A Coloured Baltimorean*—which we recommend to his perusal. My present design is to take a cursory view of his several arguments, as preparatory to a thorough investigation of the important subject.

I have ever found the advocate for colonization actuated by the same popular motives, and when opposed, resort to the same popular arguments. Your correspondent advances the following. First, That some of the best men in the country have been, and still are, engaged in the plan. All this may be, and yet a correctness of principle does not necessarily imply, a correctness of judgment. Secondly, That colonization is necessary, in order to convince the enemies of emancipation that Africans possess capacities equal with the whites, under the same circumstances, to maintain Republican institutions, to govern and provide for themselves. The contrary idea is advanced by very few at the present day, and when advanced, argues wilful obstinacy or self interest; and be-

trays a mind, the change of which is unworthy a sacrifice on the part of our friends. Thirdly, He suggests the impossibility of the man of colour, ever being raised to his proper standing in this country: an idea wholly unworthy the enlightened members of the Colonization Society. The spirit of the times, as well as the movements of Providence, strongly indicate the contrary. Such a view of the subject is dishonourable to the Society, and contrary to reason and scripture. As well may the christian relinquish all efforts to christianize the world, believing it useless to attack confirmed habits of obstinacy and rebellion, against God and his Christ, as under the influence of the belief, that prejudice will for ever predominate over justice and equity, in this country, cease to combat that crying evil. I cannot here refrain from saying to the Advocates of colonization, that any plan which implies in our brethren or their descendants, inferiority, or carries with it the idea that they cannot be raised to a respectable standing in this country; but must be accommodated to some other place and circumstances, is wholly at war with our best interests, and we cannot view the Advocates of such sentiments, in any other light, than that of enemies, whatever their principles may be. We fear that such of them, as resort to such means and hesitate not from the press and the pulpit, to expatriate on the degradation of the coloured population, and the impossibility of their ever being raised to equal rights, will do more towards increasing prejudice against our brethren, and retarding the cause of emancipation, than all other classes of our citizens. Fourthly, Your correspondent claims for the Colonization Society, the honour of having changed public sentiment in Maryland and Virginia, in respect to slavery. Is he not doing injustice to the "*Genius of Universal Emancipation*," and the several Abolition Societies?

Fifthly, He censures you for opposing that society, because comparatively few of its members are slave-holders, and consequently inconsistent in their conduct. It is not comparatively few, but a majority of the parent institution, that come under that class. None of the public orators, before that Honourable Body, have on any occasion represented that society, as contemplating the final Abolition of Slavery; but the contrary, as having nothing to do with slavery.

As to discouraging your friends, they are friends from principle, and until their principles are changed, cannot abandon your cause: except it be in their efforts in behalf of the Colonization Society, in which particular, we would say, "*save us from our friends*."

Finally, Your correspondent observes, that our enemies at the South would gladly join with us, in opposing colonization, and thereby prevent the necessity of emancipating their slaves. This is not a fact. Perhaps your correspondent is not aware that slaveholding states make use of the colony as an apology for enacting the most oppressive laws, and grinding out the free population from among the slaves, believing their slaves will thereby not only become more profitable but more content. Colonizing the free people of colour in Africa is never going to facilitate emancipation, but rather to retard its progress. Let the friends of the people of colour, endeavour to make an intelligent and respectable community of colour in this country, if they wish to facilitate emancipation; thus will appeal to the hearts of slaveholders, and do more in breaking the bands of slavery, than a thousand colonization schemes.

We hope the Advocates for colonizing the free people of Africa, will cease substituting their own imagination and wishes for facts, and submit to a fair and thorough investigation of the subject. We suggest the following plan, as nothing can be gained from a diffused discussion of the subject. 1. The justice. 2. The necessity. 3. The influence. 4. The result of the plan, which must occupy a series of numbers.

With sentiments of the highest respect for all our friends connected with the Colonization Society, and with sincere regard for the objects of colonization,

I am yours, &c.

INVESTIGATOR.

A Fact.—An honest Dutchman was recently travelling with his wagon, when he reached the well known "Hot Springs" the road passing near and the old gentleman being in a strange part, and ignorant of the heat of the water, stopped his team for the purpose, of watering them. He lost his son, who was with him, standing with the horses—the old gentleman took his water bucket, and dipping it into the water found it sufficiently hot to scald an egg.—At this the old gentleman was much alarmed; he hastily gathered up his bucket, and addressing his son most vehemently, he exclaimed—Shon, Shon! oh my Got!—drive on wit all your might, vor so Shon, Hell is not von mile from dis place.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 31.

NOTICE.—While we feel grateful to those of our Patrons, who have complied with our terms; the interests of the "JOURNAL," compel us to remind our delinquent subscribers, of the necessity of their paying; as no papers will be delivered to any, whose bills have been presented so repeatedly, after the issuing of our No. 26.

TO THE SENIOR EDITOR—No IV.

HARTFORD, July —.

DEAR SIR,

Having delivered my introductory letter to Mr. G——, I was kindly received and entertained by him during my stay here. As my time was to be short, I delayed not, in publishing the object of my journey, among our brethren; but though I found many well-wishers to the undertaking, few were willing to aid us by their subscriptions. But I must not omit to mention, as some excuse, in a measure, for their backwardness, the expense they have lately incurred in the erection of a pretty little brick church, and the shortness of my stay. From our ignorance generally, you are aware, that it requires some time, before our people can be made to comprehend the usefulness of any new enterprise; more especially, one, of the nature in which we are engaged. After walking about the city considerably, and seeing all pretty much that was worthy of observation, and being stared at by every petty shop-keeper, and his dandy-clerk, and every half-bred countryman, as some strange animal, I returned to Mr. G——, with my head "pretty full of notions," concerning Hartford politeness.

New-England, you know, is generally considered as Yankee land, by the Middle and Southern States; but Connecticut and Vermont are the states, where you behold the original Yankee, with all his notions, restlessness and inquisitiveness. "Where are you from, if I may be so bold?" "Where are you going, if I may be so bold?" are common questions from these polite folk. Hartford is a pleasant town, but will bear no comparison with New-Haven, its great rival. The state-house, which is now undergoing some repairs, has a fine appearance; but, I suppose, it will not compare with the one, about to be erected in N. Haven; for I must inform you, that the rivalry between these two large cities is so great, that each must have a state-house for the legislature to meet in, every other year—colleges, that the polite citizens of each, may enjoy equal literary advantages—and as the one is about to have a canal, the other of necessity must dig one also, in order that its good citizens may enjoy the pleasures of canal navigation. It is really silly, to see the spirit of opposition carry things so far: why will not the good citizens of Connecticut, invest the thousands about to be expended in the erection of another state-house, for the use of Yale College, or some other institution?

I am aware, that my remarks are beneath the notice of the enlightened citizens of Connecticut; but I care not; as they are not written for their edification, but merely to employ an idle hour. In no part of the Union is prejudice carried to a greater extent than it is here: the house of God even, is not exempted from it; as I am credibly informed, that until very recently, one church did not admit persons of colour within its consecrated walls! I mention the fact, not as affecting myself more particularly, as no organ-loft or third story shall ever contain me, but as a small specimen of Hartford liberality. If it be our duty, ever to lay aside pride and prejudice, in any place, and on any occasion, it must be in the house dedicated to the worship of God, and on that day, which he has consecrated to his service.

Having an introductory letter to J. P——, Esq. of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, with the greatest pleasure, I embraced the opportunity which it offered, of visiting the various departments of that celebrated and benevolent institution. By Mr. P——, I was introduced to the different officers; and I embrace with pleasure, this method of rendering my thanks for their polite treatment, and the gratification I enjoyed from my visit. The first thing, which immediately strikes the eye of the visitor, is the order and regularity which reign throughout; and the smiling countenances, and apparent happiness of these unfortunate beings, towards whom, until

very recently, the means of education have never been extended. Though we are naturally led to suppose, that there must have been Deaf and Dumb persons in all ages of the world, we find nothing concerning any attempt having been made to instruct them, till the time of Pedro de Ponce, who lived in the sixteenth century; and of whom, it is recorded to his honour, that he instructed the Deaf and Dumb, and taught them to speak. Since then, among the many who have distinguished themselves, the names of De L'Epée, Dr. Watson, Sicard and Braidwood stand pre-eminent. The latter commenced an Academy, in Edinburgh, in 1786, with only six pupils, which he continued to his death in 1806. Dr. Johnson, whose partiality for the Scotch is well known, speaks very favourably of it in his journey to the Western Isles; and it appears to have been a subject of considerable curiosity and wonder to his enlightened mind: for, says he, "after having seen the Deaf and Dumb taught arithmetic, who would be afraid to cultivate the *Hebrides*?"

Every thing is done by signs, even to teaching the letters of the alphabet. The quickness of these signs, which to us seem as incomprehensible as the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians, are perfectly understood by them; as the most casual observer may notice, from the intelligence which, at such moments, beams through their countenances. Of all the acts of the legislature of Connecticut, none reflects more honour upon the state, than the Asylum at Hartford. To do good is ever pleasant; but to be the first in leading the way, and pointing us to objects who have hitherto been regarded as useless members of society, not from any misconduct on their part, but from the decrees of an All-wise Creator, is still more pleasant. Connected with the Institution are mechanic shops, where such of the pupils as choose it, may be instructed. I challenge any one, who has the least spark of humanity about his heart, to visit one of these shops, and behold the skill, industry, and activity, of these silent workmen, and not feel thankful that the hand of philanthropy has been extended to create for them almost a new existence. It would have delighted you, to have seen the look of recognition which lighted up the faces of many, at beholding Mr. S——, who accompanied me. He is, you know, a citizen of H——. I examined several specimens of their work, and according to my poor judgment, must pronounce them equal to any I ever saw.

The mode heretofore practised in Europe has been to instruct them in *Writing, Manual Speech, or Dactylology, Vocal Speech, and the explanation of the meaning of words*: whether it is the same at the Asylum I cannot say, as I only witnessed the examination of the pupils in the two first. Their present number amounts to about one hundred and fifty; and no one who beholds their apparent comfort, contentment and lively countenances, and reflects on the inanimate countenances of others of their brethren, unto whom the advantages of education have never been extended, can hesitate one moment concerning the propriety of patronising the Asylum. The building is pleasantly situated on a rising eminence, nearly two miles, perhaps, from the state-house.

Washington College, a new foundation, principally, if not wholly, under the control of Episcopalians, is also located at Hartford. Want of time prevented a visit to it. I learn, however, that it has gone into operation under very favorable auspices. The number of students amount to about sixty.

From what is set forth in the commencement of these letters, you naturally expect me to say something concerning the situation of our brethren here: but I can only state a few facts concerning them. Their number has, I believe, been computed at five hundred; but whether there has ever been a regularly formed society among them, I cannot say positively; but at present, it strikes me, that one was formed some years ago. If not, measures are about to be taken to form one; as they have now a house of their own to worship in. No school has yet been instituted by the generosity of the citizens of Hartford, for the education of their children: it may be, that they are tolerated and permitted to occupy some little corner in the different free schools, and when the teacher finds time, she devotes a few heavy minutes to their instruction; reminding me of an anecdote recently related by a traveller from the South, of certain zealous missionaries there; "who, when their hearers within the building, (whites,) became inattentive and

sluggish, would address a few words to those without, (coloured), exhorting them to bear their lot, with patience, and to bless God, for having bestowed on them: such christian masters and mistresses." When will the minister, prejudice, be done away, even from among Christians? Until nearly the breaking up of the Cornwall school, established and supported by the benevolence of the religious public, no admission was allowed, nor provision made for youths of colour; (Africans,) though it was evident that some of the youths, there assembled, from the different parts of the globe, had more of colour in their skins, than many, against whom the doors of the seminary were closed. The friends who were so zealous in removing "this barrier," merit our thanks; though the almost immediate breaking up of the school, allowed us not to profit by their wise and honourable interference.

Between eight and nine next morning, I left Hartford in the mail-stage, in company with a young Bostonian, for B. We had travelled but a few miles, before we took in three other passengers; a lawyer, bankrupt and farmer, all young men. The former, profession-like, was all talk and somewhat witty; while the farmer, who had never hardly been out of the boundaries of his native town, listened with all possible attention to hear the squire talk, "half confiding, half doubting." After safely dropping his squireship, the farmer, following the example set him, began to relate anecdotes concerning his townfolk; and few young ladies in the town of —, escaped his notice. He displeased me much, in speaking disrespectfully of an agricultural life; but as my sheet is already well filled, I must leave my notice of the bankrupt, &c. for the next.

Yours, &c. &c.

A trial of much interest took place on Saturday last, at the City Hall, before a court, composed of John Michel, Esq. Justice of the Quorum, and two Freeholders. The parties put upon their trial, were Hannah Elliott, a free black woman, together with her Daughter Judy, and her Sons, Simon and Sam. They were severally indicted under the act of 1740, for harboring, concealing, entertaining two female children, slaves, aged about 6 and 9 years, the property of a lady of this city, the extraordinary concealment and discovery of which was mentioned a short time since.

After a patient investigation of all the circumstances of the case, the prisoners having the aid of able Counsel, the court found them all guilty, and sentenced them, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid act, as follows: Hannah Elliott, with having harbored these slaves, for the term of two years, and her children, with having harbored them respectively, for sixteen months each. The penalty under the act, is a forfeiture of ten pounds currency for the first day and twenty shillings currency for every day after, to the use of the owner of any slave so harbored, concealed or entertained. The act also provides that, in case the forfeiture cannot be levied on such free negro, together with the charges attending the prosecution, the parties must be sold, at public outcry, and the money arising from such sale, be applied, in the first place, towards the forfeiture due to the owner, &c. and the overplus, if any, be paid into the public treasury.—Charles Court. 13th inst.

Summary.

Surgical.—A child of M. Metcalf jr. of Keene, N. H. aged 2 years, had a kidney bean lodged in the trachea or windpipe. At the end of 7 hours, when the child was near to death by suffocation, Dr. Twitchell cut in and extracted the bean. The child enjoys perfect health.—Ten thousand 100 and ninety four passengers arrived in this city, from the 1st January to the 31st July of the present year, of which number 8,391 arrived in May, June and July.—Mrs. Whipple is said to have gone to Canada.—Dr. Preston, of New-York, has discovered a remedy for intemperance, which he considers superior to that of Dr. Chambers.—A girl 3 years old, lately perished in Fredericktown, N. J. by eating cherries (which had been in rum) which she found in the street where they had been thrown.—Lewis & Clark, in their travels, mentions a tree 318 feet high and only three feet in diameter.—Fire.—On Sunday morning, a fire broke out in Canal-street, in the brick building No. 73, occupied as a tin shop, which was entirely consumed. The adjoining house was considerably injured. Damage estimated at \$1,000.—Canals.—The united length of all the canals now in progress, in this country, probably equals 800

miles.—On Monday afternoon, Wm. McGinnis, a native of Ireland, aged 28 years, in attempting to take hold of the steam boat, from Fulton-market to Brooklyn, was dragged overboard and drowned.—The last instant due for slaves, and other property, amounting to \$600,000 has been paid by the British minister to Mr. Clay.—General Stephen Van Rensselaer is the owner of a manor extending 24 miles square, on each side of the Hudson, and of which Albany, the capital of the most important state in the Union, is the centre.—In Worcester county, Mass. there are now in operation eleven factories for the manufacture of woollen cloth alone, which turn out yearly 672,950 yards of satin, 21,300 yards of kerseymer, and 108,200 yards of broad cloth; the value of which is estimated at \$845,882.—Two coloured girls aged 9 & 7 years, were kidnapped about 17 months since at Charleston, S. C. by a free woman, said to be their aunt, and confined between the joists and floor of the house. They were both naked, and their skins had assumed whitish appearance from the dampness and moisture of the place of confinement. The discovery of their concealment was made in an anonymous letter to a magistrate.—In this city good peaches are selling at one shilling and sixpence and two shillings the half-peck, while in Philadelphia, fruit of this kind, of a large size and exquisite flavour, brought on Saturday but 25 cents to the bushel!—The noted George F. Weems has again been brought before the Municipal Court of Boston, on an indictment of larceny. On Thursday last for stealing Mr. Pelt's great coat, he was sentenced to 10 days solitary confinement, and one year hard labour in the State Prison; for larceny in the shop of Mr. Warren, he was also sentenced to 10 days solitary confinement, and three years hard labour, from and after the expiration of the former sentence.—The pleasure sloop Dread, from Dover, while opposite Whitehall, on Monday afternoon, was suddenly upset in a strong N. W. wind. Two men in her were taken off by David Keelo (pilot) and James Hamill (boatman) from Whitehall. Capt. Cahoon of the Revenue Cutter Alert, also dispatched a boat with four oars to her assistance.—On Saturday evening last, a female with red hair and masculine appearance, made a successful attack upon the Milliners, Hatters, and Shoemakers, in Chatham and Pearl streets; obtaining hats as a sample from the milliners, to show a lady in the neighbourhood; proving successful in Pearl st. she made an attack upon a respectable hatter, corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, and progressed in Chatham, and had the hardihood to go to the very house where she stated she lived.—The brig Doris, which took out 95 coloured persons as emigrants, arrived at Munrovia, on the 15th July, all in good health. One of the crew died in the port.—The Philadelphia Arcade, is completed and is to be lighted up the last evenings in August, and 1st of September.—The number of foreign letters received at the Post Office in this city, on Thursday and Friday last week, amounted to 7,620.—84 deaths occurred in Philadelphia, during the last week.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 23d inst. by Rev. B. Paul, Mr. John Davis to Miss E. Young. By the Rev. S. E. Cornish, Mr. Burns Henson to Miss Elizabeth Nichols. On the 25th inst. by the same, Mr. Thomas Jackson to Miss Maria Tompkins.

DIED.

On Friday, the 21st inst. Mrs. Dianah White, aged 61 years; formerly of Charleston, S. C. On the 19th inst. Miss Catharine Graham, aged 20.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SPECTATOR, OBSERVER, No. 3; and K. have been received, and shall appear next week. W. H. L. must be aware, that it becomes us not to insert a communication, in which our own feeble efforts are so highly praised.

NOTICE.—The person (supposed to be a coloured man) who exchanged at Arnold's Office on Saturday, the quarter of a Prize Ticket in the last Lottery, for a quarter in the Lottery, which draws on the 5th Sept. is requested to call & have an error rectified, which will prove much to his advantage. GEO. W. ARNOLD, Aug. 27, 25-It 313 Broadway.

ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	MOON'S PHASE.
31 Friday	5 40	6 34	25 25
1 Saturday	5 32	6 25	24 25
2 Sunday	5 23	6 17	23 25
3 Monday	5 14	6 08	22 25
4 Tuesday	5 05	6 00	21 25
5 Wednesday	4 57	5 52	20 25
6 Thursday	4 48	5 44	19 25

POETRY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
RESIGNATION.—A POEM.BY JAMES GROCOTT, JUN.
(Concluded.)

Some men have wander'd friendless through the land,
Through dangers where the brave might stand
against.
The eye of Faith still saw God's breaking hand,
And found a solace and a home at last.

Some too have look'd upon their vacant purse,
When to its owner it had nought to give;
A heavenly agent dissipates the purse,
And bids the hopeless victim "rise and live."

Think how the Widow's cruise of oil was spar'd,
Still day by day increasing more and more,
Till plied her fullness, and in plenty shar'd,
Nor did her meel reduce its needful store.

So may a present want be soon supplied,
A small possession make a large increase,
Some good Samaritan, who ne'er denied,
Will pour the balm of pity and of peace.

Think'st thou the mourner, that thy sorrow's
sting
Is less than that which good Elijah bore?
Or dost thou doubt the Raven's sable wing
Is less obedient than it was before?

No! No! be comforted—but be thy love
As firm, as fix'd, as immutable—as sure
On him, whose hand dispenses from above
As when thou wast in comfort—and art poor.

This is the touchstone of a Christian heart,
Firm to its faith, although the soul may grieve,
To feel a blessing in the pungent smart
To groan—yet triumph—suffer—yet believe.

Oh! trust in patience—hoping, trust the Lord,
Although unstrung thy harp of joy may be;
Yet may it give a most harmonious chord,
To bless the minstrel in the minstrelsy.

Then learn thy solace in thy prayer of praise,
The sure successor to the prayer of "woe."
With holy David, holy rapture rais'd—
In strains more lively let thy numbers flow.

Like him wrap up in meditation deep;
Dwell on his wondrous love—his mighty ways,
Whose eyes ne'er slumber—nor in watching
sleep,
But sees thy nights as clearly as thy days.

Like him invoke the sacred God of light,
Like him draw down the heavenly healing
balm,
Like him in rapture take thy holy flight—
Like him in response the all-consoling balm.

There never liv'd the man who lov'd his God;
Whose life though chequer'd was not somehow
blest—
Upon his body never scourg'd the rod,
And left his all confiding soul unblest.

There never was—who fix'd his thoughts above,
Whose regretted through a world's rebuke—
Nor one who trusting in a God of love,
That loving God at any time forsook.

There never is—that bows the suppliant knee
That sues for pity at the shrine of prayer;
But Heaven, in kind approving smile will see,
And write forgiveness when he asks it there.

There never will be—but the good are fed,
When friends and riches are entirely gone—
Who pray sincerely for his "daily bread,"
And humbly asking, prays "Thy will be done."

* Oh could I see perfidious be,
To think of once deserting thee."

VARIETIES.

Mathematical Habits.—Joseph Saviour, the eminent French mathematician, was twice married. The first time he took a very singular precaution—he would not meet the lady till he had been to a Notary to have the conditions, which he intended to insist on, reduced into writing, for fear the sight of her should not leave him sufficiently master of himself. This, says Dr. Hutton, was acting very wisely, and like a true mathematician, who always proceeds by a rule and line, and makes his calculations when his head is cool.

Sang Froid.—During the peninsular war, a French General, whilst engaged in action, was about taking a pinch of snuff from the box of an Aid-de-camp on his right hand, when the latter was struck by a ball, which killed him on the spot. The General immediately turned to an Aid-de-camp on his left, and said: "I will thank you, Sir, to give me a pinch of snuff out of your box, as your friend has taken his along with him."

Cooke, the tragedian, said one morning at rehearsal, (in Drury Lane,) that he meant to go to the next Masquerade, but did not know what new character he would assume. "New character," said Fawcett, "suppose you go apber."

Earl of Shaftsbury.—A bon mot of this Earl, was his trust character—

"Charles the 2d said to him, one day, Shaftsbury, I believe thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions."—He bowed and replied, 'of a subject, Sir, I believe I am.'

Bad Pun.—I crossed the river *Mersey* in a crazy boat. It blew a gale, and when a female passenger cried "Mercy on us!" Lee Lewis exclaimed "I hope not."—*Didkin's Reminis.*

Countryman and Beadle.—A short time since one of the beades of this town took a quantity of butter away from a countryman, because it was deficient in weight; and meeting him a few days after in a public house, says to him "You're the man I took twenty pounds of butter from?" "No I be'n't," replied Hodge. "I am sure you are," says the beadle. "I tell ye I be'n't," rejoined the countryman, and if thee lik'st, I'll lay a guinea out." "Done," replied the beadle, and the money was quickly posted. "Now," said the countryman, thou did'st take away twenty lumps of butter from me, but if there had been twenty pounds you'd have had no right to take them, and this, continued he, very coolly, pocketing the money, will pay for the loss of the butter."

A profligate young Oxonian, whose knocker was nearly worn out by the incessant single raps of a host of needy duns, affixed the following irreverend quotation on the door of his room: "I know your necessities before ye ask, and your ignorance in asking."

Rheumatism.—We are assured by a person who has experienced its effects, that the following is excellent for rheumatic complaints: spirits of hartshorn 1-2 oz. sweet oil 1-2 oz. laudanum 1-4 of an oz. honey 1-4 of an oz.—Mix, and apply with friction to the part affected. Bind on flannel to keep the part warm, and make use of the ointment morning and evening. The above ointment, says our informant, is likewise useful in sprains, and other cases in which opodeldoc is recommended.

Philosophy.—Aristippus having demanded fifty drachmas (about 25 shillings) of a man for teaching his son: "How! fifty drachmas," cried the father, "why that's enough to buy a slave!"—Indeed," replied Aristippus, "buy him, then, and you'll have two."—*Rollin's Ancient History.*

The poet Carpani once asked his friend Hayden "how it happened that his church music was almost always of an animating cheerful, and even gay disposition?" To this Hayden's answer was, "I cannot make it otherwise: I write according to the thoughts which I feel: when I think upon God my heart is so full of joy that the notes dance and leap as it were from my pen; and since God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be easily forgiven me that I serve him with a cheerful spirit."

Cure for the Ring Worm.—A friend in Charleston has given us the following receipt which he says he has known to effect a cure of the ring worm in very obstinate cases:—Take a half pint tumbler, and fill it nearly full of strong vinegar—then put in a new laid egg, (the newer the better)—let the egg remain a few days till the vinegar eats the shell entirely off—then throw away the egg, and apply the vinegar to the part affected, once a day for a week or ten days, which will effect a cure. During the application it is necessary to keep the bowels open by salts or some gentle medicine.

A London Auctioneer being requested to hold a Public Sale, replied "I cannot cry to day, because my wife is dead."

NOTICE TO HAIR-DRESSERS.
The Subscriber, desirous of relinquishing his present occupation, offers his Stand, and all the implements necessary to carry on the business, for sale.

The said stand, in the town of Paterson, N. J. fifteen miles from the city of New-York, is undoubtedly one of the best in that growing and flourishing town. It is situated on Main-street, near Broadway, opposite Mrs. Willar's Tavern, rent low, and all arrangements settled up to this date.

For further particulars, either personally, or by letter enquire of HENRY P. HALL, Paterson, August 24, 1827.

Six cents reward—Ran away from the subscriber on Monday last, 27th inst. Robert Contine Dubois, an apprentice to the Barber's trade. The public are forbid trusting or harbouring him under the penalty of the law.
HENRY P. DUBOIS.
New-York, Aug. 27, 1827. mark.

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained
SPERM OIL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours, and takes this method of informing them and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of Seasonable OIL, of the first quality, which he will deliver in any part of the city, at the shortest notice.

It is a liberal deduction made to Churches, and those who buy by the quantity.

JOHN ROBERTS,
25 Currant-alley, third door above Locust-street, Philadelphia.

DR. THORP,

No. 16 Collect-street.

INDIAN PHYSICIAN and BOTANIST,
returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favours, and solicits their patronage in future.

N. B. He cures all diseases of the human system; with roots and herbs, free from the use of mercury.

UNION HOTEL.

No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine,

OPENED BY

CHARLES SHORT,

For the Purpose of accommodating PEOPLE OF COLOUR, Strangers and Citizens, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

By the Day, Week, Month, or longer.
He is furnished with every thing to enable him to keep a House of the first-rate kind ever opened in the City of Philadelphia; and will spare no pains to merit the public patronage.

July 25, 1827. 18—3m

NICHOLAS PIERSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Colour, that his MEAD GARDEN, No 13, Delancey-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of genteel and respectable persons of colour.

No admittance for unprotected females.
New-York, June 1st, 1827. 13

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL, of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,

No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."

UNITED STATES SCOURING, AND

STEAM SPONGING.

JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race), Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stains caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second handed Cloths of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

It is the highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes.

IT TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.

April 20, 1827.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.

Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 6, Varick-street. New-York, March 20.

IF ALL ORDERS FOR JOB, BOOK, OR FANCY

PRINTING,

LEFT AT THE OFFICE 152 CHURCH-STREET,
WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED.

HAMER & SMITH,

STEAM SCOURERS,

No. 177 William-street, N. Y.

CONTINUE to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentlemen's Clothing, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Their mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM SPONGING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.

August 3.

21

E. F. HUGHES'

SCHOOL,

For Coloured Children of both Sexes,
Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught
READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEO-

GRAPHY; with the use of

Maps and Globes, and

HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul, and W. Miller.
New-York, March 14. 1

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city: its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city, the passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good: With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half, early in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

It is not subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscriptions, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st

insertion, 75cts.

"each repetition of do. 30

"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

"each repetition of do. 25

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N. B. 15 per cent deduction for those persons who advertise by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1827. [VOL. I--NO. 26.]

A LETTER

To M. JEAN BAPTISTE SAY, on the comparative Expense of Free and Slave Labour. By ADAM HODGSON

(Continued.)

"Thus we meet with many very singular analogies between the history of the negroes in South America, and that of the villeins or bondmen of Europe, in the earlier feudal times. All the gold and jewels in Brazil have, for many years, been collected according to the same plan that the feudal lords adopted for the purpose of quickening the industry of their vassals. The master supplies the slaves daily with a certain quantity of provisions and tools, and the slave is obliged to return a certain quantity of gold or jewels, according to the nature of the ground. Every thing that remains over this ration, the negro keeps himself, and the balance millions. The gold-mines of Popayan and Choco, in Spanish America, are wrought in the very same way. The finest pearl fisheries in South America, those of Panama for example, are in the hands of negro tenants, as it were. These are bound to give a certain number of pearls every week. The negroes in the towns are allowed to hire themselves out to service of different kinds, on condition of returning to their masters a certain portion of their wages; the rest they may spend or hoard up for their own use."

After a slave has, in any of these various ways, acquired property, he endeavours to purchase his freedom. If the master is unwilling in his demands, he may apply to a magistrate, who appoints sworn appraisers to fix the price at which the slave shall be allowed to buy his freedom. Even during his slavery, the behaviour of the master towards him is strictly watched; he may complain to the magistrate, and obtain redress, which generally consists in a decree, obliging the master to sell him at a certain rate. The consequences of all these laws and customs are extremely beneficial to the Spanish and Portuguese power in America. While the slaves are faithful and laborious, the free negroes are more quiet, useful, and industrious, than in the other colonies. Most of the artificers are of this class; and some of the best troops in the New World are composed entirely of negroes who, by their own labour and frugality, have acquired their liberty."

It is hardly necessary to remark the striking analogy between the state of the Spanish and Portuguese negroes, and that of the European bondman, at a certain period of their progress towards liberty. We find the same gentleness of treatment, the same protection from the laws, the same acknowledgments of rights, the same power of acquiring property, granted to the American slave, which prepared the emancipation of the European vassal. In some particulars, we observe another step of the same progress; for in many parts, the negroes are precisely in the situation of the *colonos partiati*, or metayers of the feudal times. In one respect the negro is even in a more favourable situation, his *renddeno* (if I may use the expression) is fixed and definite; all the surplus of his industry belongs to himself. The metayer was bound to divide every grain with his lord. The former, then, has a much stronger incentive to industry than the latter had. As this difference, however, arises, not from the progress of society, but from the nature of the returns themselves, easily concealed, and with difficulty procured: so, in some other respects, the negro is not in such favourable circumstances. But the great steps of the process of improvement are materially the same in both cases. Both have in common the great points of a bargain between the master and the slave; privileges possessed by the slave independent of any, in opposition to his master; the rights of property enjoyed by the slave, and the power of purchasing his freedom at a just price. This resemblance, in circumstances so important, may fairly be expected to render the progress of the two orders also similar. In the negro, as in the feudal system, we may look for the consequences of those great improvements in voluntary industry, more productive labour and the mitigation and final abolition of slavery, when the slave shall have been gradually prepared to become a free subject.

Some of the good effects, that have flowed from the national character, and peculiar circumstances of the Spanish and Portuguese, have been produced also in Dutch America, by that great competition of capitals, and the many difficulties which lay the Dutch colonist; under the necessity of attending to the smallest savings. If, from this source, combined with the facility of importation, has arisen a cruelty, unknown in other colonies, it may be doubted whether a compensation for the evil is not afforded by another effect of the same circumstances:—the general introduction of task work, which has been sighted a spirit of a necessary avarice has taught the planter of Dutch Guiana, to view as the most profitable manner of working his slaves. Nothing, indeed, can conduce more immediately to the excitement of industry, than the introduction of task work. I seem the natural and easy transition from labour to industry; it forms in the mind of the slave those habits which are necessary for the character of the free man; it thus prepares him for enjoying, by a gradual change, those rights and privileges which belong to freedom."

Of that modification of slavery under which the slave pays a tax or tribute to his master, for permission to work on his own account, and to which such important effects are ascribed in the preceding extracts, Storch observes, "This milder form of slavery has been adopted by different nations, but I doubt if it has existed anywhere to the same extent as in Russia. It is one of the most efficacious means of mitigating the fatal effects of slavery, and if there is ever any serious intention of abolishing it, this institution offers the most simple and least inconvenient means." Now it would be difficult to find a stronger proof of the paralysing influence of slavery on human exertion, than the beneficial results which have followed the substitution in its place of a system so oppressive as even this mitigated form of bondage is represented to be by intelligent travellers. Mr. Heber remarks: "The peasants, belonging to the nobles in Russia, have their abrook raised by their means of getting money. It then becomes, not a rent of land, but a downright tax upon their industry. Each male peasant is obliged by law to labour three days in each week for his proprietor. If the proprietor chooses to employ him the other days he may; as for instance, in a manufactory, he then finds him in food and clothing. If a slave exercises any trade which brings him in more money than agricultural labour, he pays a higher abrook. The peasants, employed as drivers at the post-houses, pay an abrook out of the drink-money they receive for being permitted to drive; as otherwise, the master might employ them in other less profitable labour, on his own account. Sometimes they pay an abrook for permission to beg." "In despite," says Dr. Clarke, "of all the pretended regulations made in favour of the peasant, the tax he is called on to pay, or the labour he is compelled to bestow, depends wholly on the caprice of his tyrant."

Task-work, another important, although earlier step in the progress from slavery to freedom, than a participation of earnings with a master, and another instance of the substitution of a cheaper for a more expensive system of cultivation. I found to be almost universal in the Atlantic States of America, where tobacco, cotton, &c. are the staple articles of production. I have heard of an instance of it in the great prairie of Louisiana, where great profits are derived from the culture of sugar.

If slave labour were cheaper than free labour, we might confidently presume that estates would be rendered less productive by the emancipation of the slaves which cultivated them; but the presumption is contradicted by experience. "A few Polish nobles," (observes Coxo, in his travels in Poland,) "of benevolent hearts, and enlightened understandings, have acted upon different principles, and have ventured upon the expedient of giving liberty to their vassals. The event has shown this to be no less judicious than humane, no less friendly to their own interests than to the happiness of the peasants; for it appears that in the districts in which the new arrangement has been introduced, the population of their villages has been considerably increased, and the revenues of their estates augmented in a triple proportion."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

The following pieces, published in 1820, may not be unworthy a perusal by the readers of the *Freedom's Journal*.

"Much pains have been taken in various parts of the United States, to impress on the minds of the people a belief that the Missouri Question, has been righteously and amicably adjusted; and that all who are dissatisfied, are unfriendly to the Union of these States!—These charges and insinuations are ungenerous and untrue. No moral people ever set up political expedience, in opposition to moral right. Let the question under consideration be fairly stated: is slavery, as practised in the West Indies, and the United States, consistent with sound morality, and Christian principles? McHenry and Jefferson, two slave-holders, and distinguished statesmen, have long since answered expressly in the negative. The former has pronounced Slavery "totally repugnant to the first impressions of right and wrong—a species of violence and tyranny, which our more rude and barbarous, but more honest, ancestors detested." And further adds, "it is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion, to show that it is at variance with that law which warrants Slavery." Jefferson, trembling under an apprehension of divine justice and retribution, tells on anticipation of the eventual struggle, which must ultimately take place between masters and slaves; "The Almighty has no attribute, which can take side with us in such a contest." Where is the moralist or true Christian, that dares say,—to hold in hopeless bondage his fellow creature and his posterity, is doing as I would that others should do to me, and my posterity!!

Men may pretend to brand with infamy the atrocious crime of seizing a freeman, and reducing him to the condition of a brute; while they claim a right to hold in perpetual Slavery, those who have long been robbed of their natural rights. But where have we any evidence, that the God and Father of all men, will make any such unreasonable distinction?

Those States which are the infallible advocates for the continuance, the extension, and consequent increase of Slavery, have every thing to fear from a dissolution of the Union; while the free States, which, from moral and religious considerations, cannot justify unmerited and unconditional servitude, are, in truth the firmest friends of a virtuous and lasting union. And nothing short of a solemn perversion of their amenability to the paramount laws of God; will ever induce them to that dismemberment, but too plainly threatened on the floor of Congress the last session."

Shall the pagans of a Grecian Republic, be permitted to rise up in judgment, and condemn us, by testifying that, notwithstanding they had rejected with disdain the dazzling prospects of advantage, from a single act of perfidy and injustice; we, who pretend to be enlightened Christians, and advocates of the rights of man, have audaciously persisted in trampling on the natural rights of myriads of our fellow mortals, in defiance of the eternal principles of justice and equity.

While the people of the United States duly appreciate the advantages of a righteous union, let them not deceive themselves. Does their present union depend essentially on the parties being held to support oppression, and tolerate a boundless mass of injustice? If it does they are undoubtedly leagued in criminal association! and no inconsiderable share of guilt rests on every State in the confederacy.

Therefore it cannot avail the free States, *Alas Polite*, to wash their hands, and declare their innocence: they ought to awake and exert themselves to the utmost, to do away this execrable abomination."

SLAVERY.

"Hark! heard ye not that piercing cry, Which alook the waves and rent the sky? Even now, even now, on yonder western shore Weeps pale Despair and writhing anguish roars: In dark Missouri now with hideous yell, Pierces Slavery's stalks, and slips the dogs of hell, From vale to vale the gathering cries rebound, And sable millions tremble at the sound!—YE LEGISLATORS! ye whose suffrage sways Columbia's land, where none to despot homage pays;

Who right the injured and reward the brave, Stretch your strong arm, for ye have power to save!

Throned in the vaulted heart, his dread resort, Inexorable Conscience holds his court; With still small voice the plots of guilt alarms; Bares his mask'd brow, his lifted hand disarms; But, wrapt in night with terrors all his own, He speaks in thunder, WHEN THE DEED IS DONE! Hear him, ye SENATORS! hear this truth sublime, 'He WHO ALLOWS OPPRESSION SHARES THE CRIME!

No radiant pearl, which crested Fortune wears, No gem, that twinkling hangs from Beauty's ears, Not the bright stars, which night's blue arch adorn,

Nor rising Suns that gild the vernal morn, Shine with such lustre as the tear that breaks For other's we down Virtue's manly cheeks." K.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors,

I have observed in one of your papers, a notice of the African Celebration in this city on the 5th of July, from the Connecticut Herald. I regret that the editor of that paper, who has given abundant evidence of his good wishes toward the African cause, should, in his haste, unceremoniously condemn one of the speakers on that occasion, whose argument he could not have understood; for the obvious reason, that he heard but half of his Address. Had he remained in the house until he had heard the whole address, (notwithstanding it was delivered under embarrassing circumstances, and from the short notice which the speaker had from the committee, could not but be extemporaneous and unfinished,) he would not have been disposed to speak so meanly of a gentleman, whose talents and benevolence justly entitle him to the respect and confidence of the community. The views of the speaker are sober and judicious. From personal knowledge, gained at the South, and from extensive enquiries which he has made for several years past, while labouring for the improvement and salvation of the people of colour; he is far from the indulgence of the factitious zeal of which he is charged. Although he is a decided enemy to slavery; he would advocate no way of emancipation, but that which wisdom dictates, and the Gospel warrants. That Divine Providence is preparing such a way, he clearly proved; and urged his hearers to the exercise of every virtue, and to the improvement of all their privileges—that their examples might speak the blessing of freedom—and that their influence, with that of all their virtuous brethren, might be felt more and more, until justice and benevolence shall break every yoke, and the oppressed go free; SPECTATOR.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors,—

I have looked with lively interest at the progress of your labours, as displayed on the pages of *Freedom's Journal*. It is a great and difficult work to cast light on the delicate subjects, which principally engage your attention, in such a way as, at once, to be faithful and prudent. I am persuaded that you feel deeply, and mean well, and that you would not, willingly, be instrumental in retarding the progress of a cause which is worthy of your best affections and labours. Yet I own that in reading the third letter of the Junior Editor of your paper, written from New-Haven, and published in the *Journal* of the 17th inst., I was forcibly reminded of an old proverb—"Save me from my friends, and I will take care of my enemies." I allude especially to the paragraph relating to the American Colonization Society. It is as follows—"As usual the conversation immediately turned on African Colonization; but vain were all our efforts to convert, 'I'm an Antre'!" as I found him, so I left him; and as I entered, so I departed.

"The Colonization Society appears to have some few friends in New-Haven. Almost every where I called, the views of the Society were immediately introduced for conversation. The Society, has been very zealous and successful in imposing upon the public, the foolish idea, that we are all longing to emigrate to their land of 'milk and honey,' and a thousand other Munchausen stories too trifling and inconsistent to be repeated. I deem it high time that our friends, in differ

ent parts of the Union, should know the truth of the matter—that we are all to a man, opposed, in every shape, to the Colonization Society, and its consistent President. Justice to some Colonizationists here, compels me to state, that they candidly acknowledged they did not believe, that the climate of Liberia was suited to the constitution of emigrants from the New-England and Middle States. You well know that such men as W. L. M. and a long Southern list, care not whether the emigrants die the next day after their arrival in Liberia, or not; having obtained all they desired, our removal from this country—or their own personal safety, and the better security of their slaves. Methinks slaveholders must be somewhat lacking in their crania, to dream even, of being able to keep in the nineteenth century, nearly two millions of their fellow beings enslaved! Knowledge must spread. It cannot be kept from them. Did all other methods fail, I verily believe, like heaven's fiery lightnings, it would descend upon them. Can the justice of God tolerate so much iniquity and injustice?"

Now really I could not well conceive a better method of checking the progress of African rights in all their extent, than to attack in the name of these rights the American Colonization Society. The ignorant, coarse, bitter way in which he assails this best friend of black men, may disarm and destroy itself. But if not—if he has any influence with his coloured brethren, or is desirous of promoting their best interest—how can he speak thus of this society? Consider the objects of the society—They are no less than to erect a republic on a healthful coast—where free men in name, may be free men in fact—and enjoy rights, which they do not, and cannot, enjoy in this country; to spread the blessings of the gospel of Christ over a whole continent, which is peopled by his fellow-men, who are perishing without it; to put a stop to the nefarious traffic in human blood which is still carried on upon the whole coast of Southern Africa, by teaching the natives the guilt of the traffic, and by furnishing an asylum for the recaptured slaves—and to afford the occasion of instant freedom to numbers of poor slaves, whose masters will let them emigrate (however wicked this may seem, yet it is true) to Africa, but will not let them be free at home. These are some of the objects of this Society, which has no earthly interest in the success of its plans but the love of doing good, and which has demonstrated the wisdom of its plans, by their success.

In all these there is no coercion. The free coloured people need not go, if they do not choose to go. The poor slaves will, no doubt, prefer Liberia to a slave-ship—or a slave plantation. And if, as your unfortunate traveller says, the climate of Liberia, is unhealthy for northern Negroes, (as to the middle states, facts are entirely against him,) yet how few are there in New-York and New-England of this people, compared with the great body of them, living and yet to live, farther South, to whom it will be healthy. If you are not acquainted, with the reports and the periodical journal of the society, appearing from month to month at Washington, I would advise you forthwith to get them. If you, or rather if your Junior Editor, is acquainted with them, I will not say that he is unfit for his work, but I will say the cause of Slavery, has not, in this land, so strong an advocate. How sad, how shameful, thus obstinately, to pull down what the wise and good are so laboriously, and alas so slowly building up; and that too in the name and imaginary services of a friend.

While attempting the work of a friendly censor, I will indulge in one other train of thinking dictated by a sincere regard for the cause of injured Africans, and derived from a careful observation of several years. It refers to the distinctions which are made in this country, between white men and free black men. These seem greatly to molest your associate and your correspondent Mordecai. See as follows.

"The ride from M. to Hartford was very agreeable, as the morning was fine, and the passengers, though nothing willing to converse, troubled me not with impudent insinuations. About eight A. M. we arrived safely, at Hartford, with fine appetites for breakfast. Having a letter of introduction to a respectable man of colour, I was unwilling to try the politeness of Hartford landlords, for notwithstanding the fame which Connecticut has acquired in distant lands, for intelligence and liberal feelings, in no part of the Union are the people more prejudiced against persons of colour. In travelling in the stage, I have ever considered myself, so far as money would go, as good as the best; and holding this opinion, have ever been unwilling to accept of any other treatment than the best."

And again, "I am not covetous of sitting at the table of Mr. N—, to hold him by his arm in the streets—to marry his daughter, should he ever have one,—nor to sleep in his

bed,—neither should I think myself honoured in the possession of all these favours." Now every well informed and observing man knows that these matters depend upon taste and upon relative circumstances entirely. The distinction is derived from the relation of the parties to each other—and from the effects of these relations, not from any original disparity.

Thus it was that a white traveller in the heart of Africa, was, not many years ago, in an offer of marriage to a black woman, rejected with expressions of horror, at his colour, and of indignation at his impudence. On the contrary, in the expedition of Lewis and Clark—the man most admired of the whole party, and the only one, to whom the hand of a *divers Indian princess* was offered in marriage, was, "Big Nat," (this was I think, his name), a servant and a coloured man. The history of the Jews, to whom allusion is made by "Mordecai," will strongly illustrate the same statement. Their colour varies from the fair European to the sooty Asiatic, and yet their condition (consequent character) is, which effects toward them so unfavourably the nations and the men of the earth, from Haman down to your misnamed correspondent Mordecai. There is no reasoning against these feelings. Ladies are perverse things, and cannot be forced even to love against their will, and on such matters, public opinion like the ladies must be humoured a little. And allow me to ask, if the way you adopt, is the best way, to plead the cause of your injured countrymen? Will it not rather produce reaction, and operate against it? We are not arguing the question, whether the slave-holders, public opinion, and the ladies ought to feel so; but seeing it is so, how ought you to write and act so as to enlighten the public mind on the rights of free, and enslaved coloured men in the United States? Think you that if this number of your paper were to penetrate to one of those large farms in the South, where, by the laborious and long continued efforts of Christians, the poor slave is beginning to read the bible, by permission of his hard master, he would not at once tear the blessed treasure from his trembling hands, for fear that such matter would next be put into their hands? How think you it would effect a Southern Legislature? How the slaves themselves of the south and west? Would it not do unmingled injury? Will it do any good to prove to them that they *deserve white wives*, and are "as good as the best, when they pay their money," or, I will add, when they do not?

Is not your work to throw light on the subject of slavery in general, and on the horrors of the slave trade, both external and internal, to elevate the character of the free coloured people of this country? and by all means that are wise and righteous, to help on the cause of final, universal emancipation?

If these are your objects, (and they are of great and precious consideration,) then I am persuaded, that to persist in the course remarked on above, will help to perpetuate the evils you propose to remedy.

WILBERFORCE.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. I.

According to the plan I suggested in my last, I proceed to expose the injustice of the Colonization scheme. If the colony be considered as a Missionary station, a home for recaptured Africans, or an Asylum for such slaves as their masters may see proper to emancipate, in those states where emancipation is prohibited without removal, or any such like purposes, we give it our decided approbation. But if it be considered as an Asylum for the free coloured population of this country, we protest against it, as being unrighteous in its motive and movements, and as an unwarrantable meddling with the rights and interests of a large portion of our citizens. That it is not a Missionary station is plain, from the fact that no missionary society have ever considered it as such; neither have there ever been any efforts made, by its patrons, to procure qualified missionaries for the colony. If the objects of the Society were emancipation, and the establishment of an asylum for the emancipated, why not tell Judge Washington, and a host of its slaveholding worthies, that they may abandon it at once? It is not fair that they should be deceived, and kept ignorant of its true motives. There is no doubt but the Society, as Mr. Clay, its monthly publication, and its agents have said, contemplates the removal of the free population of colour to the coasts of Africa; in which particular we pronounce it as unrighteous and meddling. This Republic, first in science, religion, wealth, and politics, is composed of the descendants of the pilgrims, emigrants from every nation, not excluding African, the kidnapped Afri-

cans and their descendants; and we believe the descendants of German redemptioners, and transported criminals. All these the Constitution recognizes as constituting our Republic, and as being free and equal, and while unrighteous usages, deprive the slave of agency in his person and actions, they have no right to meddle with the free man of colour, many of whom emigrated to the country as their freemen, and never have been the most distantly connected with any of its slaves; and who are as truly Americans, as the President of the United States, and as much entitled to the protection, rights and privileges of the country as he, while they behave themselves.

Such are the people for whom the Colonization Society have taken it upon themselves (without making them a party in their deliberations, or consulting their wishes at all) to devise and prosecute plans for their total removal to the coasts of Africa. Is not this a gross encroachment upon the rights of from four to five hundred thousand coloured citizens? Is it not reasonable that we should suspect the motives of any body of men, who indulge in such an astonishing usurpation of our rights? We cannot tell how the Society could expect any thing else, but opposition from the enlightened of our brethren.

Whatever the Colonization Society may have said to the contrary, there is not one out of every ten thousand from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, that wishes or is willing to be colonized in Africa. This is a truth that should not be disguised. Wrong impressions have gone abroad, and efforts have been made, and still are making, to impose them on the Congress of the United States.

The measures of the Colonization Society, have not only been contrary to the wishes of our brethren, but against their repeated remonstrances.

This is a true picture of the Society; still its agents and advocates are pushing its concerns by all the zeal and influence they can possibly command, and are ready to denounce the enlightened and interested man of colour, who dares suspect or oppose them. It is true they tell us we need not go contrary to our will, yet they use all the means in their power to seduce the ignorant, and uninformed to their wishes. We unhesitatingly assert, by resorting to the same measures, with their influence and talents, they could have as easily persuaded such as have gone, and such as may go, to emigrate to Botany Bay, as to Liberia.

In this way do the Colonization Society trifle with the liberties of five hundred thousand freemen of colour, whose rights to the country are equally as good as theirs, or any other citizens, and many of whose fathers fought and bled for the liberty we enjoy. Where is the justice of their conduct as a Society? By what law or example are they guided? Surely not by the sacred Scriptures, nor the example of the primitive Christians. Surely not by equity nor reason, and we should say not by an unbiased conscience. Were there a shadow of justice in the colonization scheme, or a single argument in its favour, we might have been carried by its plans; simply from the consideration that there are many ministers, officers, and members of churches engaged in its concerns; but as it is, our population will have increased five hundred thousand, before that Society will have removed five thousand. The free people of colour will never go to Africa. Colonizationists had as well abandon the scheme at once. It is too absurd and trifling, for men of education and talents to promote or believe in. I speak boldly on this subject, for while I possess but one voice, I know that I speak the sentiments of nearly all my brethren. My next communication will be on the necessity of colonization, meanwhile I will offer as an apology for any warmth of feeling that may be apparent in this, the deep interest of our brethren and their posterity, for many generations to come, which is involved in the success of the Colonization Society.

Yours, &c.

INVESTIGATOR.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

OBSERVER.—NO. III.

Mr. OBSERVER,

I am a young girl, not out of my teens, and with a decent share (if I may believe people) of personal charms. I have had several beaux (small legends) but have seen none who have made an impression on my heart. You must not from this infer that mine is made of stone, for I assure you, I am very tender hearted. But the fact is, my mother is a very particular old lady, and has made me, unwillingly, I confess, turn a deaf ear to all my suitors. She says all they want is the money my grandfather left me. If this is to be always so, I wish I had no money at all; for to tell

you the truth, Mr. Observer, I am dying to get married. All my young acquaintances are married, or are engaged to be married, and I am sure I would not do an old maid for all the world. My object in writing to you is to ask your advice. Mother always speaks very highly of you, and says you have at heart the interests of all of us females. You must know there is a young man, who wants to pay his addresses to me. He is well to do in the world; and I don't know as I would have any objection to him. But mother says I must not think of him; for he is faithless and inconstant, and more than all, he is a male coquette. This last word I don't understand, for how can a man be a coquette? But my mother says he is, and I suppose she must know, for she had a great many beaux in her youth. She says he will never make a good husband, because he has courted every thing that's courtable, from sixteen to twenty-five. Now, for my part, Mr. Observer, I can't see the great harm of all this. A man must seek until he finds, for I suppose men have as much abhorrence to be old bachelors, as we girls have to be old maids. But do give me your opinion, whether you think I had better encourage him, for if you think with me, I know mother will consent, for she pays a great deference to any thing you say.

Your humble servant,

HARRIET.

The case of our correspondent Harriet, is one that requires consideration. And we could wish that all mothers would think with her mother. From the bottom of our hearts we despise the man who flits about from house to house, trying to engage the affections of young girls, for no other purpose than to boast of his conquests to the base hearted of his sex. We ourselves know several such fellows, having the appearance of men, who make no secret of their conduct. If young women would show their displeasure of such behaviour, by keeping them at a distance, there would be less complaints on this head. But we too often find the contrary to be the case. And men, who are notorious for inconstancy, are always most encouraged. We think a young woman of Harriet's mind, will be convinced that her mother's opinion is both for her interest and happiness.

Mr. OBSERVER.—

A man of your benevolence will always listen to any plan, for the improvement of his fellows in morals and education. I therefore make no apology for troubling you with these few lines, on the importance of forming a Debating Society, among our brethren of this city. No one at the present day, will presume to dispute the extensive influence which Eloquence exerts upon mankind. It was this that added force to the words of Paul, and made a monarch tremble on his throne. In all ages of the world, it has wielded a tremendous power over the affairs of men. Need I mention how a Demosthenes, tried to rouse the dormant spirit of his countrymen from their long sleep of inaction, and oppose the progress of the invaders of his country? His eloquence nerved the arm of the warrior, and made him rise, in his country's defence. In later times, a Sheridan, and a Burke, have caused injustice and oppression to totter from their high places and quail in the dust beneath them. What caused the Abolition of the slave trade, but the glowing language and vivid colouring given to its abominations? I do not expect a Debating Society will make us all Sheridans, but it will enlarge our powers of reasoning by teaching us to express our thoughts as brief as possible, and to the best advantage. It will also enable us to detect at a glance whatever sophistry is contained in the arguments of an opponent. For myself I am convinced that the formation of such a society would be of incalculable advantage to us. I leave the subject to better pens than mine; hoping that something will be done, and that soon.

A YOUNG MAN.

The course which will ultimately be pursued by the British Government, with regard to the slaves in the W. I. colonies, appears as yet quite doubtful. The proposition recommended to the colonial legislatures for their adoption, during the last year, by Lord B. Thurst, have been rejected almost in toto. They were as follows:

1. The establishment of a protector and guardian of slaves;
2. The admission of the evidence of slaves in courts of justice;
3. The giving to slaves the power, under certain regulations, of purchasing their freedom;
4. The legal institution of marriage among the slaves;
5. The suppression of Sunday markets, and Sunday labour;
6. The conferring on slaves a legal right of acquiring, preserving and transmitting property;
7. The prohibition of the separation of families by legal process;
8. The abolition of the driving whip, the regu-

lation and record of punishment, and the abolition of whipping females.

It is to be recollected that the colonies had expressed a disposition to meliorate the condition of their slaves, and to pave the way for their gradual emancipation. On receiving these propositions, however, most, if not all the legislatures, says the Christian Observer, promptly and unceremoniously rejected bills founded on them, "with furious trades about that constitutional liberty which they are daily outraging in the persons of others."—*D. Adv.*

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 7.

WILBERFORCE.

We beg leave to refer our readers, to the communication signed "Wilberforce," as a document worthy of perusal, by all who have been halting between Colonization and Anti-Colonization. We insert it, at the particular request of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, in the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, N. J.; who has thought proper to inform us, "that the enclosed paper, signed 'Wilberforce,' is not written by me, nor by any member of my family; but as I, in the main, approve of its contents, I take the liberty of transmitting it, and of requesting a place for it in Freedom's Journal."

We place "Wilberforce," before our readers, in order, that they may judge for themselves, what liberal ideas our Colonization friends (according to the Rev. Dr., our best,) entertain of us generally. It is a fact, worthy of notice, that our bitterest enemies think not more contemptfully of us, than do Colonizationists generally—that nothing serves more, to keep us in our present degraded state, than the revolting pictures which are drawn by Colonization Orators on the fourth of July, and other public occasions.

As "Wilberforce," has taken great umbrage at certain sentences in Letter No. 3, addressed to the Senior Editor, we challenge him to disprove any thing therein stated. We think it becomes him, after having given vent to so much personal abuse against the Junior Editor, to stand forth in his own name, and convince him and others of their errors. We can assure him, that no notice would have been taken of his communication, had not his good friend, the Rev. Dr. inclosed it under his signature to us; for though we are persons of colour, we are not ignorant of the contents of the "African Repository," nor of what appertains to us of right, as Editors of the "Freedom's Journal." While we feel willing to pay every attention to the counsels of those, who style themselves our friends—while we concede all we can, to their mis-directed efforts, we should be wanting in our duty towards our brethren, did we not express ourselves openly and candidly upon all subjects which concern them, without fear of such men as "W." As mischievous as our paper may be considered in his opinion, and the Rev. Dr.'s, we candidly believe, it has already, during its short existence, effected more towards bettering our condition, and enlightening the minds of our people generally, than the Colonization Society, during its "ten years" existence.

"W." unable to refute the statement concerning "northern Negroes," as he is pleased to style them, says, "as to the Middle States, facts are entirely against him," but without citing one solitary instance to prove this assertion, goes on to state the great objects of the Colonization Society, for which, no doubt, he will receive a vote of thanks, at their next annual meeting. Great stress is laid by "W." upon what the Society is likely to effect from the foundation of a colony in Africa, towards the Abolition of the Slave Trade, &c.; but why would he traverse the Atlantic to accomplish an object, for the attainment of which, he has only to travel to Maryland or Virginia, (if not already a resident of the latter,) and there see all his benevolent endeavours?

We can assure him, that with open eyes he has put a wrong construction, on the meaning of our respected correspondent "Mordcaai." "M." has no desire for a white wife, as he has long since formed an union with one of his own colour. Having greater objects in view, we wish not to enter into a discussion concerning "ladies' taste," and other matters of a like frivolous nature.

For the objects contemplated by the publication of this Journal, we refer "W." to our first number. There, we conceive, he will find them stated pretty fully, though according to his ideas, *coarsely*.

JUNIOR EDITOR.

Last evening, Mr. RICHARD VAUGHAN, of Richmond, Va. was set apart for the work of the Gospel Ministry, in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, in this city. Sermon by the Rev. S. H. Cone.

Domestic News.

From the Fredonia Censor.

Our village was thrown into a ferment on Sunday evening last, by an attempt made by three or four men, to arrest some six or eight coloured people who came into this vicinity several weeks since. Some threats being used and a pistol presented to a citizen for interfering, a warrant was issued and one of the men taken and secured over night; the others having secreted themselves in the woods. In the mean time, as we are informed, the blacks were carried on board of a vessel at Dunkirk by some of their brethren, and the vessel set sail, which is the last we have heard of them.

A friend, to whom we are occasionally indebted for an interesting article, has handed us the annexed. Our readers will understand that this is only an estimate of peaches in a single square.

The following statement of the Peach market, on Saturday morning last, at 9 o'clock, if deemed worthy of publication, is at your disposal.

Number of full baskets, in and out of the Jersey Market, between Front and Second, 1697

Empty baskets, ascertained from enquiry to have contained peaches, 410

Besides the above two thousand one hundred and seven baskets! it is supposed that at least from twenty to thirty carts were loaded at market and wharf between 5 and 8 o'clock. The baskets are of the size called bushel baskets and the peaches were sold at 12 1-2 cents per basket!!—*U. S. Gaz.*

Mysterious Stranger.—The body of a man was found last week, lying in a thicket of bushes near the Boston road. The body was much decayed, and appeared to have lain there several weeks. Nothing appeared by which the name or residence of the deceased could be discovered. He appeared however to have destroyed himself, and to have done this with great deliberation. For his coat and hat were laid together a little distance from him; a stick put through his neck-handkerchief, and twisted part way round, as if he had strangled himself by means of it. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, we are informed, that he came to his death by his own hands.

Death from Opium.—A young man apparently insane, and about 23 or 24 years of age, died in this city on Sunday morning the 20th inst. in consequence of taking opium. He came to this place last winter and was engaged for some time as a hackney-coach driver; had formerly been a seaman, and has made a voyage to the West Indies in the brig Stranger of this place. He has intimated that he was born in Roxbury, Mass and that his parents have kept a public house in Boston, and are now in Andover. His name he has called James A. Stevens, and at other times James A. Skinner. About two weeks since he attempted to destroy himself with opium, but without success, his design being discovered and medical aid being promptly called. He repeated the attempt last Saturday evening, and swallowed a large quantity of opium; he then became alarmed, and (with, though an erroneous, notion of "killing the life of the opium") drank two full tumblers of brandy, and called for an emetic. The most assiduous attention was rendered by the family, with which the unfortunate young man boarded, medical aid was soon procured, and the most active emetics and other remedies were administered; but a profound stupor came on and terminated in death about 3 o'clock in the morning. The body was decently interred on Sunday afternoon.

FOREIGN.

Carriages without Horses.—A coach-maker in Dublin has constructed a carriage with three wheels, which can be propelled at the rate of from eight to ten miles an hour, by levers, acted upon with much ease, either by the hand or foot, independently of horse or other power. The new carriage makes an angle with greater facility than a coach drawn by horses, and can be set back as rapidly as forward. The maker, says a Dublin paper, is building another carriage on an improved and large scale, intended a model, to supersede the system of carriages drawn by horses.

Port of London.—The trade of London employs about 3500 ships, the cargoes entering the port being annually not less than

13,500. On an average, 1100 ships are in the river at one time, together with 3410 barges and other small craft employed in lading and unlading them; 2288 barges and other craft engaged in the inland trade, and 3000 wherries or small boats for passengers. To this active scene which the port of London exhibits, are to be added 8000 watermen, actually employed in navigating the wherries and craft, 4000 labourers lading or unlading ships, and, 1200 revenue officers constantly doing duty on the river, besides the crews of the several vessels. This scene occupies a space of six miles on the Thames, from two miles above to four miles below the London Bridge and Limehouse.

Summary.

A sword to the Drunkard.—A votary of Bacchus, who had recently come down the North river, got intoxicated and went up to the look, where he fell asleep on a stoop, and on waking found he had been robbed of 300 or 400 dollars. Two hundred sheep, on their way from the interior of Germany to Hamburg, for importation to Boston, were all burnt up, in consequence of the barn in which they were kept, being struck by lightning. The store of Major Burr, of Concord, was broken open on the 19th ult. and a piece of fine broadcloth, worth \$70, taken from it. A theft of the same kind was perpetrated on the same gentleman about two years since. It is said that many persons have recovered at the Lunatic Asylum, in Hartford, owing to the peculiar treatment of Dr. Todd. A store was lately broken open in this city, and robbed of two dollars, and two barrels of rotten eggs. Mr. Henry Wainwright, of the firm of Jackson and Wainwright, of Boston, was drowned while bathing in Charles river. A parcel of villains, of Brunswick, Me. have set on fire and destroyed the huts of some inoffensive Indians, on the 18th ult. who were on their annual visit to the land of their fathers. An Indian child is missing, and it is supposed that it perished in the flames. A reward of \$100 has been offered by the selectmen of Brunswick, for the discovery and conviction of the offenders. The collection on Sunday last in St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, amounted to \$537 33. A very mortal sickness prevails in Oswego, and among the labourers of the Oswego Canal. The Sprague Gazette states, that numbers are dying daily, and in one instance five died in one day in the same building. The persons tried in Canandaigua for a conspiracy to kidnap Wm. Morgan, have all been acquitted. On the 20th ult. Mr. John Hitecock of Sandy Hill, mistook the cellar door for that of his bed-room, and was precipitated with such force as to cause his instant death. The sail boat Paul Jones, which left here Sunday afternoon on a party of pleasure, on her return near Staten Island, a lady having dropped her merino shawl overboard, a seaman, by name, Peter Patton, immediately sprung from the boat and succeeded in obtaining the shawl. The boat instantly put about to his relief, but the current was so strong, he sunk before they could reach him. Mr. J. Birdsell of Sing Sing, killed a rattle snake week before last. Just before he came up to the snake, he saw several young snakes making down the throat of the mother. On opening the snake thirty-three young ones were found, each 10 inches long. The Aurora Borealis, or Northern lights, which were seen with such brilliancy in this city, were also witnessed at Boston, Albany, Washington, and various other places. A quantity of Arsenic was thrown into the well of the Shaker's establishment at Enfield, Conn. It was sufficient to poison 1000 persons. Shameful! The free persons of colour mentioned in our last, as being convicted of harbouring two coloured children, who were slaves, were sold according to the sentence of the Court for \$942. A fire broke out in Rutland, last week, which destroyed eight or ten buildings.

A cartman was killed in this city, on Tuesday of last week, while attempting to bridle his horse. On the same day, Aaron Smith, while crossing Broadway, was knocked down by a Hackney coach and seriously injured. At the August term of the Court of Sessions in this city, 49 persons were convicted of various offences. A great number of the above had previously been in the state prison. John Wilson, convicted of stealing, was offered his choice of the U. S. Navy, or the penitentiary, and chose the latter! A jury of inquest on a dead body, at Albany, has returned a verdict, that the "diseased died of delirium tremens, brought on by the imprudent use of Dr. Chambers' medicine." Drowned in the Pembscot, July 29th, by falling from the wharf in Hampton, Joseph Brooks, aged 60. He had been heard to say, in reference to an exchange of worlds, that he had hoped

he should be drowned, so that he might have a quick passage to Hell, and wished also, to have a bottle of rum with him! A lady in North Carolina, died of a disease called the cold plague, after a few hours sickness. The population of Albany is estimated at 18,000. The dying confession of Strang has been published. He accuses Mrs. Whipple of being the chief instigator of his murderous deed. A reward of \$200 is offered by Arthur Levy, No. 5 Dock-street, for the apprehension of a man who has robbed him of a trunk containing 950 Spanish dollars and \$250 in U. S. Bank bills. Mr. Jacob Gorgas, of Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co. has made a pair of scissors, which weighs less than the sixteenth part of a grain. A man in York, U. C. offers to construct a machine at the expense of \$1000, with which he will safely go over the falls of Niagara. American half dollars with ten per cent alloy are said to be in circulation in Canada. The barn of Benjamin Zelly, of Mount Holly, N. J., containing a quantity of new rye and hay, was destroyed by fire on the 23d ult. Mr. John Rigle, of Lower Mount Bethel, Pa. lost his life in opening a lime-kiln, on the 16th ult. The arch sustaining an immense weight of lime, gave way, and precipitated him into the kiln, at which time the hot lime closed upon him neck deep. He survived only a few hours after being taken out, having literally been roasted to death. Newbold, the person who purchased a number of slaves in Norfolk, with counterfeit money, has been arrested at Fredericksburg, in Virginia. At a late Camp Meeting in Newtown, Winchester district, there were 5,454 white persons, 375 coloured, 1,007 horses, 128 waggon and carts, 74 gigs and carriages, 71 tents, many of which were doubled.

The City Inspector, reports the death of 117 persons, during the week ending Sept. 1, viz: 27 men, 23 women, 36 boys and 31 girls. The deaths in Philadelphia, during the same period, were 82.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. John J. Lewis to Miss Diana Smith; Mr. John Edwards to Miss Josephine Tard; Mr. John Fall to Miss Agnes Richman; Mr. Perry Chambers to Miss L. Vollen. In Charleston, S. C. on the 12th July, Mr. Thomas C. Cox to Miss Rebecca Rivers.

DIED.

In St. Domingo City, Hayti, Mr. Joseph Minah, formerly of this city, aged 51. On the 3d inst. Alexander, son of Mr. A. Elston, aged 13 months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY, No. 1. has been received, and shall appear in our next. BOLIVAR, is under consideration. OTHELLO, we cannot insert, unless assured of his right to make the request.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

THE Twentieth Biennial Stated Meeting of the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery &c. will be held at Philadelphia, on 3d day, (Tuesday) the 2d of 10th mo. (October) next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. To which the Abolition and Manumission Societies, not yet represented, are invited to send Delegates.

EDWIN P. ATLEE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, 7th mo. (July) 31, 1827.

N. B. Printers of newspapers, throughout the Union, are respectfully requested to give the above notice a few insertions.

Extract from the Constitution of the Convention. Article 2d. The Convention shall be composed of such representatives, as the respective Societies associated to protect the rights of free persons of colour, or to promote the abolition of Slavery within the United States, may think proper to appoint, provided that the number from any one society shall not exceed ten."

NOTICE.—The person (supposed to be a coloured man) who exchanged at Arnold's Office on Saturday, the quarter of a Prize Ticket in the last Lottery, for a quarter in the Lottery which draws on the 5th Sept. is requested to call & have an error rectified, which will prove much to his advantage. GEO. W. ARNOLD, Adg 27, 25-11 313 Broadway.

ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER. Sun Rises. Sun Sets. Moon's Phases.

7 Friday. . . . 5 39 6 21
8 Saturday. . . . 5 41 6 19
9 Sunday. . . . 5 42 6 18
10 Monday. . . . 5 43 6 17
11 Tuesday. . . . 5 45 6 15
12 Wednesday. . . . 5 46 6 14
13 Thursday. . . . 5 47 6 13

Full Moon. . . . 10 24
Last Moon. . . . 10 17

D. H. M.

POETRY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
FREEDOM.

My harp has long neglected laid,
And very little music made;
My Muse, at length, has found the fire,
And Freedom sweet attunes my lyre.

FREEDOM's emblem'd in every heart,
And oh! how loath with it we part!
Purs'd by all, by all desir'd,
Caress'd by all, by all admir'd!

FREEDOM's the statesman's proudest boast,
And she's the patriot's toast;
She is the theme of all the sage,
And beautifies the poet's page.

FREEDOM nerves the warrior's arm,
Amid the din of Mars' alarm,
'Tis this that cheers the martial band,
Contending for their natal land.

FREEDOM's the nurse of Science fair,
And fosters genius bright and rare;
She places man on equal ground,
Strews peace and plenty all around.

O, FREEDOM, fair goddess of peace!
Appear, and oppression shall cease;
O, listen, O, pity and see!
O, speak, and the slave shall be free. B. B.

GREEK SONG.

Mount, soldier, mount, the gallant steed—
Seek, seek, the ranks of war!
'Tis better there in death to bleed,
Than drag a tyrant's car.

Strike! strike! nor think the blow unseen
That frees the limbs where chains have been.

Oh no! each dying shout that peals
From continent or isle,
Each smoke that curling slow, reveals
A city's funeral pile.

Are heard and seen among the free,
Whose hearts are struggling, Greece, with thee.

On, on, for Karaistaki's hand!
Look where the crescents wave;
They glance above a ruined land,
Like death-lights o'er a grave.

One prayer, one thought, of Marathon,
And they are quenched,—on, soldier, on!

But yet, if not the glorious past,
Nor hope of future fame,
Nor chains of steel around thee cast,
Urges thee to war with shame.

Thinking that beyond the parting sea
The prayers of beauty rise for thee.

Nay, cast not on thy infant child,
That look of fond regret—
Mind not that shriek of sorrow wild—
Thy wife shall clasp thee yet.

God, and the fair across the wave
Watch o'er the children of the brave.

Then, soldier, mount the gallant steed—
Seek, seek, the ranks of war!
'Tis better there in death to bleed,
Than drag a tyrant's car.

One clasp—one kiss—then soldier, on—
And win another Marathon. SIMONIDES.

VARIETIES.

Comparative Nutritive Properties of different kinds of Food.—In bread, every hundred pounds weight are found to contain eighty pounds of nutritious matter; butcher's meat, averaging the various sorts, contains only thirty-five pounds in one hundred; broad beans, eighty-nine, peas ninety-three; lentils (a kind of half-pea, but little known in England), ninety-four pounds in one hundred; greens and turnips, which are the most aqueous of all the vegetables used for domestic purposes, furnish only eight pounds of solid nutritious substance in one hundred; carrots fourteen pounds; and what is remarkable, as being in opposition to the hitherto acknowledged theory, one hundred pounds of potatoes only yield twenty-five pounds of substance valuable as nutrition.

Transparent Soap.—Tallow is the basis of all soaps for the toilette, known under the name of Windsor; because olive oil forms a paste too difficult to melt, and having an odour too powerful for mixing with perfumes. Tallow soap dissolved with heat in alcohol, returns to its solid state on cooling. It is this fact which has led to the discovery of transparent soap. When well prepared, this soap should have the appearance of fine white sugar candy. It may also be coloured, and vegetable colours are for this purpose preferable to minerals. Any person can make the soap by putting into a thin glass phial half a brick of Windsor soap, cut small, filling the phial half full of alcohol, and placing it near the fire till the soap is dissolved. This mixture put to cool in a mould gives the transparent soap.

Steel.—Its chemical composition appears to be identical with that of white cast iron; that is to say, it is formed of pure iron, carbon, and a third body, such as aluminium, silicon,

manganese, &c. which renders stable the union of the carbon and iron. The difference between the white cast iron and steel, appears, according to Muller, to reside only in the mechanical arrangement of the molecules.

Mr. Brown's principle of producing a vacuum by the combustion of Gas in a cylinder was lately applied to the propelling a vessel on the Thames. The experiment was made with several nautical and scientific men on board, among whom were Captain Shaw, R. N., Dr. Wilson Phillips, and the inventor, Mr. Brown. The vessel was a large Thames galley; the persons on board were fifteen in number; the weight of the engine was three cwt., and there was an additional weight of five cwt., yet they made way at the rate of ten miles an hour, against a strong tide. The gas used is produced from water, by a strong heat of a coke fire.—*London Weekly Review.*

A married woman of the Shawnee Indians made this beautiful reply to a man whom she met in the woods, and who implored her to love and look on him: 'Oulomou, my husband,' said she, 'is every where my eyes, and hinders me from seeing you.'

A country squire having indulged rather liberally in his libations to the jolly god, but still thinking himself sober enough to walk home, reeled off upon the right road as if it were by instinct. Having walked about two miles, as he computed, but which did not exceed a quarter straight forward, he met a man of whom he asked, how far he had to go yet? Two long miles, was the reply. 'Oh, it is not the length of the road that troubles me, but the breadth of it,' exclaimed the squire—at the same time making a start to go forward, he gave proof of the truth of his assertions by his first motion being zig-zag from right to left.

A plain, good hearted kind of a man, who understood that a poor widow and her family were reduced to extreme distress by the death of a cow, which was their principal support, generously went round among his neighbours to solicit that aid which he was unable to give himself. He told a plain simple, and p. thetic tale, and received from each a liberal donation of—regret, sorrow, and sympathy; but, thought he, this will not buy a cow, and he consequently redoubled his exertions and to the same effect. He now got out of all patience, and being answered as usual by a real son of Midas, with a plentiful shower of sympathetic feelings, exclaimed, "O yes, I don't doubt your feeling, but you don't feel in the right place." 'Oh (said the Cressus) I feel with all my heart and soul.' "Yes, yes, (replied he) I don't doubt that neither, but I want you to feel in your pocket!"

Sleep.—Sleep has often been mentioned as the image of death; "so like it," says Sir Thomas Brown, "that I dare not trust it, without my prayers." Their resemblance is indeed striking and apparent; they both, when they seize the body, leave the soul at liberty, and wise is he that remembers of both, that they can be safe and happy only by virtue.

Bugs.—A gentleman who, when travelling has frequently been annoyed by these noxious vermin, informs us that he has found out a cheap and efficacious method of getting rid of them. He hangs a small bag of camphor to his breast on going to bed, or places it between the sheets, and though he has often been compelled to sleep in beds infested with these disgusting creatures, has never been bitten by them since he began to use this simple precaution.—*Westmorland Chronicle.*

Original Anecdote.—A lad, on delivering his milk a few mornings ago, was asked why he milk was so warm. "I don't know," he replied, with much simplicity, "unless they put in warm water instead of cold!"—*Portsmouth Jour.*

NOTICE TO HAIR-DRESSERS.

The Subscriber, desirous of relinquishing his present occupation, offers his Stand, and all the implements necessary to carry on the business, for sale.

The said stand, in the town of Paterson, N. J. fifteen miles from the city of New-York, is undoubtedly one of the best in that growing and flourishing town. It is situated on Main-street, near Broadway, opposite Mrs. Willer's Tavern; rent low, and all arrears settled up to this date.

For further particulars, either personally, or by letter enquire of HENRY P. HALL, Paterson, August 24, 1837.

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained

SPERM OIL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours, and taketh this method of informing them and the public generally, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of Seasonable OIL, of the first quality, which he will deliver in any part of the city, at the shortest notice.

£1 A liberal deduction made to Churches, and those who buy by the quantity.

JOHN ROBERTS,
25 Current-alley, third door above Locust-street, Philadelphia.

DR. THORP.

INDIAN PHYSICIAN and BOTANIST returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favours, and solicits their patronage in future.

N. B. He cures all diseases of the human system; with roots and herbs, free from the use of mercury.

UNION HOTEL.

No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine, OPENED BY

CHARLES SHORT.

For the Purpose of accommodating PEOPLE OF COLOUR, Strangers and Citizens, with BOARDING AND LODGING.

By the Day, Week, Month, or longer. He is furnished with every thing to enable him to keep a House of the first-rate kind ever opened in the City of Philadelphia; and will spare no pains to merit the public patronage.

NICHOLAS PIERSON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Colour, that his MEAD GARDEN, No. 13, Delaware-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of genteel and respectable persons of colour.

No admittance for unprotected females. New-York, June 1st, 1837.

CHAS. CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,
No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."
UNITED STATES' SCOURING, AND
STEAM SPONGING.

JOHN H. SMITH,
No. 123 North-Third-st. (above Race), Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stains caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second hand Cloths of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above and examine for themselves.

The best price given for Gentlemen's cloths.

TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Colls, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.

April 20, 1837.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets. One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.

Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 6, Varick-street, New-York, March 20.

ALL ORDERS FOR JOB, BOOK, OR FANCY PRINTING, LEFT AT THE OFFICE, 152 CHURCH-STREET, WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

HAMER & SMITH
STEAM SCOURERS,

No. 177 William-street, N. Y.

CONTINUE to cleanse and dress Coats, pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentlemen's Clothes, to the entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Their mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM SPONGING, which they have followed with such success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.

August 3.

B. F. HUGHES'S
SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY; with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter. Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul, and W. Miller. New-York, March 14.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York City. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest \$500, 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will give the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for \$5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest \$50 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.
New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

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Is published every FRIDAY at No. 152 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1827.

[VOL. I--NO. 27.]

A LETTER.

To M. JEAN BAPTISTE SAY, on the Comparative Expense of Free and Slave Labour.
By ADAM HOBGSON.

(Continued.)

"The first noble, (continues Coxe) who granted freedom to his peasants was Zamoiski, formerly great chancellor, who, in 1761, enfranchised six villages, in the palatinate of Masovia." These villages were, in 1777, visited by the author of the patriotic letters, from whom I received the following information:—On inspecting the parish register of births, from 1750 to 1760, that is, during the ten years of slavery immediately preceding their enfranchisement, he found the births 434; in the first ten years of their freedom, from 1760 to 1770, 628; and from 1770 to the beginning of 1777, 576. By these extracts, it appeared that, during the

First period, there were only 43 births	} each year.	
Second ditto		62 ditto
Third ditto		77 ditto

"The revenues of the six villages, since their enfranchisement, have been augmented in a much greater proportion than their population. In the state of vassalage, Zamoiski was obliged, according to the custom of Poland, to build cottages and barns for his peasants, and to furnish them with food, horses, and ploughs, and every implement of agriculture: since their enfranchisement, they are become so easy in their circumstances, as to provide themselves with all these necessities at their own expense, and they likewise cheerfully pay an annual rent in lieu of the manual labour formerly exacted by their master. By these means, the receipts of this particular estate have been nearly tripled.

"The example of Zamoiski has been followed by Chreptowits, vice-chancellor of Lithuania, and the Abbe Bryzowski, with similar success. Prince Stanislaus, the king of Poland, has warmly patronized the plan of giving liberty to the peasants. He has enfranchised four villages not far from Warsaw, in which he has not only emancipated the peasants from their slavery, but even condescends to direct their affairs. He explained to me in the most satisfactory manner, that the grant of freedom was no less advantageous to the lord than to the peasant, provided the former is willing to superintend their conduct for a few years, and to put them in the way of acting for themselves. He intends giving the public a particular account of his arrangements, and will show how much he has increased the value of his estate, as well as the happiness of his peasants."

It is stated in the supplement to the Report of the Privy Council, in reply to the 17th of his Queries from his Excellency Governor Parry, answered by the Hon. Joshua Steel, a planter of 1068 acres, in the parishes of St. John, St. Philip, and St. George, in the island of Barbadoes: "On a plantation of 288 slaves, in June 1780, viz. 90 men, 82 women, 56 boys, and 60 girls, by the exertions of an able and honest manager, there were only fifteen births, and no less than fifty-seven deaths, in three years and three months. An alteration was made in the mode of governing the slaves, the whips were taken from all the white servants, all arbitrary punishments were abolished, and all offences were tried, and sentence passed by a negro court. In four years and three months, under this change of government, there were 44 births, and only 41 deaths, of which 10 deaths were of superannuated men and women, and past labour, some above 80 years old. But in the same interval, the annual net clearance of the estate was above three times more than it had been for ten years before."

If, then, it has appeared that we should be naturally led to infer, from the very constitution of human nature, that slave labour is more expensive than the labour of free men; it has appeared that such has been the opinion of the most eminent philosophers and enlightened travellers in different ages and countries; if it has appeared that in a state where slavery is allowed, land is most valuable in those districts where the slave system prevails the least, notwithstanding great disadvantages of locality; and that in adjoining states, with precisely the same soil and climate,

in the one of which slavery is allowed, and in the other prohibited, land is most valuable in that state in which it is proscribed; if it has appeared that slave labour has never been able to maintain its ground in competition with free labour, except where monopoly has secured high profits, or protecting duties afforded artificial support; if it has appeared that, in every quarter of the globe, in proportion as the circumstances of the planter rendered attention to economy more indispensable, the harsher features of the slave system have disappeared, and the condition of the slave has been gradually assimilated to that of the free labourer; and if it has appeared that the mitigation of slavery has been found, by experience, to substitute the alacrity of voluntary labour, for the reluctance of compulsory toil; and that emancipation has rendered the estates on which it has taken place, greatly and rapidly more productive—I need not, I think, adduce additional proofs of the truth of the general position, that slave labour is more expensive than the labour of freemen.

And here, perhaps, I might safely leave the question; yet since your arguments, although of a general nature, and not restricted in their application to any peculiarity of circumstances or situation, seem to be derived from a somewhat partial view of the state of things in the West Indies, I shall proceed to examine, whether they afford any presumption that those islands present an exception to the general rule.

The comparison which you have made between the price of slave and free labour in the Antilles, appears to me by no means to warrant the conclusion you have drawn from it. Where the proportion of free labourers is extremely small, and labour is rendered extremely degrading, or at least disreputable by being confined principally to slaves, it is natural that the wages of free labour should be high; and the question is not, whether at a given time and place, free or slave labour is the highest, but whether both are not higher than labour would be if all the community were free, and the principle of population were allowed to produce its natural effect on the price of labour, by maintaining the supply and competition of free labourers.

The other argument which you adduce, appears to me equally inconclusive. You observe, "The very obstinacy of the planters in defending slavery, proves that it is an advantageous system for them."

And does man indeed, then, always act with an enlightened view to self-interest? Is he uniformly vigilant to observe, and prompt to pursue his real good, however remote; and requiring whatever sacrifices of present ease and gratification? Does prejudice or passion never blind or mislead him? nor habit render him slow to follow the dictates of his better judgment? The conversion of the slaves in the Colonies into free labourers, must be a very gradual work, demanding much patience and assiduity,—involving, possibly, some present risk, and requiring, it may be, for its complete success, the conscientious efforts of the planters. And is such a task likely to be undertaken spontaneously by the body of West India proprietors, whose concerns are managed by hired overseers? who consider their capital as invested, if not in a lottery, at least rather in a mercantile speculation, from which it is speedily to be disengaged, than in landed property, which is to descend with all its improvements to their children's children? Is not the whole history of Colonial cultivation; is not the long and violent opposition of the planters to the abolition of the slave-trade; is not the reluctance they evinced to breed, instead of purchase, their slaves, when the latter plan was so notoriously the most expensive; is not their unwillingness to adopt the enlightened and profitable suggestions of their able counsellor and experienced associate, "The Professional Planter;" are not all these irrefragable proofs, that the practice of a planter, like that of other men, may be at variance with his interest—especially if in unison with his prejudices and his inclinations? I refer you to Brougham's Colonial Policy, where the fact is illustrated and explained, in language, somewhat less courteous, indeed, than I am willing to adopt, but with the usual force and ability of that powerful writer.

SLAVE TRADE.

On this subject we collect some particulars from the "Twenty First Report of the London African Institution." The measures of various governments on the Slave Trade, are passed in review in this document. FRANCE during the past year has improved her legislation on this subject, having subjected to banishment, and a fine equal to the value of ship and cargo, on the parties concerned; together with confiscation of the ship and cargo themselves. These, with other penalties provided, are independent of those incurred for the crimes committed during the voyage, such as the murder of slaves. The past year exhibits however little diminution of the French Slave Trade. It is the practice of the traders to have double sets of papers, their own and generally the Dutch also, with which they are supplied at St. Eustatia, by connivance of the Dutch authorities. They are shown to French cruisers, while the French they elude English capture. A new law is however, expected in France, by which the Netherlands have indeed acceded to the mutual right of search; but their colonial functionaries place themselves in opposition to the government, which does not act with adequate vigour. SPAIN evinces one unvarying course of evasion in the colonial functionaries, and indifference, if not faithlessness, in the government; and though the number of Spanish slave ships condemned in the last year at Sierra Leone is only six, yet the number was immense; they swarm on that coast. The British treaty with Spain does not admit their detention, unless slaves are found on board, though the indications of slave-trading are as clear as the sun. They watch their opportunity, take their slaves aboard in a few hours and sail for their destination.

"The number of slaves captured on board these six ships was 1360; but one of them being overtaken in a tornado, the slaves on board, to the number of 107 perished. The crowded state of these ships, and the sufferings of the slaves from that cause, and from the ravages of dysentery and small pox, are now become such necessary incidents of the trade, that they excite no surprise. One case, however, which occurred so recently as February last, may be specified. It is that of the Paulita, Antonio Terrera, master, captured off Cape Formosa, by Lieutenant Tucker, of his Majesty's ship Maidstone, with 211 slaves on board. Her burden was only 69 tons, and into this space were thrust 82 men, 56 Women, 39 boys and 44 girls. The only provision found on board for their subsistence, was yams of the worst quality, and fetid water. When captured, both small-pox and dysentery had commenced their ravages. Thirty died on the passage to Sierra Leone, and the remainder were landed in an extreme state of wretchedness and emaciation."

It appears from a letter of Mr. Canning's to the British Ambassador at Madrid, that these vessels are chiefly sent out from Havana, and are equipped both for trade and war; but their trade is in human beings, and their war is piracy. If they obtain slaves, they land them surreptitiously at the back of Cuba, and enter Havana in ballast; if otherwise, they seize the first vessel they meet, and if a slave ship, the better.

"An instance is then mentioned as having recently occurred, in which a prize, with an English prize crew, had disappeared, murdered, as it is supposed, by these pirates. In another instance, the Netuno, Brazilian slave ship, prize to his Majesty's ship Esk, was proceeding to Sierra Leone in the charge of Mr. Crawford, a Master's mate, when she was boarded by the boat of a Spanish vessel called the Carolina, mounting ten guns. The pirate captain and another, who were threatening to drag Mr. Crawford from the prize, were shot dead by him, and the remainder of the boat's crew jumped overboard, and regained their vessel. An action ensued, when the pirate was beat off, but not till one woman had been killed and another wounded on board the Netuno."

The functionaries at, Havana appear in this matter of the Slave Trade, to feel no obligations either of humanity or national faith. Under the very eye of the Commissioners, slave ships are fitted out.

"Some of the cases are of a very aggravated description. In one case a vessel, the

Minerva, is chased into the harbour by two British ships of war. Notice is given of the fact to the Civil and Military Authorities; Officers of the Captain General's suite visit the ship and see her living cargo; and notwithstanding all this, two hundred slaves, which were on board, are landed in the presence and actual view of the British Naval Officers belonging to the ships which had chased her; and when this disgraceful proceeding is denounced, and in the incontestable evidence of the facts laid before the Local Authorities, there instantly seems a concurrence among them to take no step to recover the slaves and punish the delinquents. All they think of is to question the sufficiency of the proof, and to quibble about the law of the case."

PORTUGAL for a long time refused to abandon this trade on the score of the necessity for her transatlantic possessions. But though she is now independent, the trade continues, and Portugal has recently advanced a claim to carry it on for the supply of her African islands, the Cape de Verdes, &c. whence it is easy to take slaves to Brazil or Cuba. Canning has however represented to Portugal her distinct engagement to use her flag only for the supply of her transatlantic possessions; and the result of the correspondence on this subject is an undertaking on the part of that power wholly to extinguish the traffic.

By a late treaty of England with Brazil, the final period of the Brazilian Slave Trade, is fixed three years from its date, (March, 1837) and the subjects of Brazil concerned therein, are thenceforth to be deemed guilty of piracy. Thus, in three years, the Slave Trade will cease to have a legal existence in any part of the world. Hitherto, the Brazilian enormities, made known at the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone, have been extreme.

"Between the 1st January, 1835, and 31st July, 1836, upwards of 1,500 Brazilian slaves were condemned into freedom; and it appears, from the *Sierra Leone Gazette*, that several important captures were subsequently made. One, the Principe de Guineo, freighted with 608 slaves, and strongly armed, was gallantly taken, after a desperate resistance, by Lieut. Tucker, in a small schooner, a tender to his Majesty's ship Maidstone. Another, the Intrepida, measuring only 100 tons, had on board 310 slaves, in a state of great wretchedness and emaciation, seventy of whom died in 46 days. A third, the Invencible, with a cargo of 440 slaves—a number, it seems, 63 short of her full complement; but these were so crowded together, that it became absolutely impossible to separate the sick from the healthy; and dysentery, ophthalmia, and scurvy, breaking out among them—the provisions and water being of the worst kind, and the filth and stench beyond all description—186 of the number had perished in less than 60 days.

Two Brazilian ships brought to Sierra Leone for adjudication, were restored because, though they had taken their slaves on board north of the line, they were actually captured south of the line, for which the treaty had not provided.

The slaves on board these two ships, the Active and the Perpetue Defensor, amounting in all to 590, when they understood they were to be given up to the claimants, mutinied, and effected their escape to the shore; and having made good their landing there, the acting governor refused to permit force to be used to recover them; and they are now under the care of the Colonial Government.

The Report says it is to be regretted, that no arrangements have been made with the UNITED STATES, for the mutual suppression of this trade; and it then pronounces a strong censure on the *Internal Slave Trade* of this country. Humanity has much to deplore, and national policy not less, on this painful subject; and though some misapprehension and exaggeration concerning it, prevail in England, yet it is deeply to be lamented that we should afford to those who regard us at all times with national prejudice, so just a ground of censure. We heartily join in the sentiments of the concluding paragraph of the Report.

"The time, it may be hoped, is fast approaching, when a better feeling will pervade every part of the world pretending to

Christian principle and the light of civilization; and it is no slight encouragement to the cherishing of this hope, that a Decree has recently appeared from the Emperor of Austria, remarkable both for the principles it asserts, and the sanctions it imposes, utterly abolishing slavery through the Austrian Dominions. "Every man," says his Imperial Majesty, "by the right of nature, sanctioned by reason, must be considered a free person. Every slave becomes free from the moment he touches the Austrian soil, or even an Austrian ship. The free governments of Great Britain, America, and France may learn a salutary lesson of justice and humanity from this Monarch."

WEST INDIES.

The following are Extracts from the Second Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry of Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, in the West Indies; the Report being limited to St. Vincent, Dominica:

In speaking of the Criminal Justice of St. Vincent, the Report says—

The Provost Marshal General is here, as in other islands, the executive officer of all the courts. The Chief Justice said, "He claims a right of acting as Marshal in the Court of Admiralty."

For carrying the sentence of the law into execution, in criminal cases the Marshal is allowed by the colony £13 12s.; but he testified, that "it always had cost him £70 on the average." It is after all," he continued, "executed in a miserable manner. The culprit is tied to a tree, and placed on a rum puncheon, which they pull from under him."

In the goal are confined persons of every description; debtors, criminals, runaways, and lunatics. It is "quite large enough, and separations might be made very easily. The upper part is quite commodious and airy; the lower part (the cells) very much the contrary; they are dark and damp. "I know a man," proceeded the Marshal, "confined there from September to February, who came out so altered that I scarcely knew him; he changed from black to yellow."

The wall is strong, but there is only a single door, whence it has happened that the turnkey has often been knocked down by a stout fellow; and it is easy, by means of some of the buildings, to get to the top of the wall.

There is no separation of criminals from debtors, or of men from women, and no classification according to the nature of the offence or age of the accused. The Judge ordered direct solitary confinement, but they had no means of carrying it into effect.—p. 22.

In no case can any coloured person, in this island, be deemed a freeholder, except for the purpose of leasing or assigning his property. He is entitled, however, when free, "to hold land and slaves," and has, I apprehend, a freehold interest, though not a fee-simple tenure (to qualify him to vote at elections, &c.)

Slave evidence is not admitted against free persons, in cases where other evidence is unobtainable. Upon this defect in the laws, the Chief Justice remarked, "The admission of slave evidence against free persons would seem to be, sometimes indispensably necessary to public justice. The first person who was tried before me for murder, in this island, was a free negro, who had most probably committed the crime of which he was accused; but he escaped, because the dying declaration of the murdered slave could not be admitted in evidence against him."

In this case as we are informed, a dollar, the *pretium anoris*, had been paid to the deceased by the prisoner, a soldier in a black regiment. After the gratification of his passions, the fellow insisted on the restoration "of the silver;" the girl made an animated resistance, when the soldier stabbed her with his bayonet, and left her bleeding on the ground a little way in the wood; in which situation she was discovered shortly after in a dying state. She gave this account (which could not be received at the trial) before she expired. "The defect in the laws could not, perhaps, be rendered more apparent.—p. 24.

To the question, whether the power of the master over the slave was considered absolute in this island, the Chief Justice exclaimed, "This query much astonishes me; but I thank my God that I can easily answer it. A slave is as much within the King's peace as any other subject," &c. &c. The Attorney General said "No;" he has no such power. He has only the power of inflicting such punishment as the law allows. And I am happy to say that a law for the improvement of the condition of slaves is under consideration." The Chief Justice said, "there must be a necessary subordination and obedience from slave to master. It is inevitable to his unfortunate political situation in West Indian society: but abuse of this authority will subject the master to a prosecution."

"By general opinion, custom, and practice," universally, if not by law, slaves may and can, and do acquire property, deal with it and dispose of it as their own. There is an Act," continued the Attorney-General, "now before the Legislature, and it will probably pass, establishing such a right in slaves." The Chief Justice said, "he had known many slaves purchase their own freedom with their acquisitions," and mentioned a particular instance occurring. "Industry and prudence have afforded many the means of being enfranchised, and they have been so; but it is not yet legally obligatory on the master to acquiesce in it.—I hope to see the day arrive." "It is intended to be done shortly," said the Attorney-General. "There are instances in this island of slaves purchasing slaves."

In the island of Dominica, and speaking of the administration of Criminal Justice, the Report proceeds—

The condition of the goal will best be collected from the following relation of what occurred to myself, on visiting it, for the purpose of a personal inspection of the degree of accommodation it afforded. I found the outer door open, and an inner door off its hinges, and broken, and entered without any obstruction into the yard, when I ascended a crazy staircase, and found myself in the debtors' apartment, the roof of which was greatly decayed, and in several places admitted the rain.

A debtor, whom I saw there, a gentleman, a Major in the army, informed me that the reason he did not walk out precisely in the same manner that I had entered, was because he had given his parole that he would not. He, however, forcibly represented his serious, and I thought, well founded, apprehension, that in the probable event of a hurricane happening in a few weeks, (it being the commencement of the hurricane season) the building and its tenants would be all swept away together. I had afterwards an interview with the governor upon the subject, and Lord Handington promised to do every thing in his power, to effect the removal of the debtor to a more secure place.

The gaoler "has particular orders to apprise a medical man of the illness of any slaves, immediately when it occurs, and to provide any comforts they require; the expenses are defrayed by the owner of the slave, or the colony."

Debtors, if ill, procure their own medical attendance. As the best preservative of health on the humane suggestion of the Earl of Handington, the gaoler usually employs prisoners in the garden, for an hour or two, in the cool of the morning and evening.—p. 44.

Slaves are only flogged by the public officer, in cases where that punishment makes part of their sentence pronounced by magistrates or courts of justice.

The cage is the place of confinement for slaves, who are sent there by order of the magistrates, or town-warrens. "That is," says the cage-keeper, "disorderly persons, slaves saucy to their masters, &c. runaways or thieves are sent to the goal."

"The cage is secure, but it is not dry and healthy, for the rain comes in at the top; that is," said the cage-keeper, "it oozes through the walls."

It is large enough for three men and three women, and the present cage-keeper, though he had been in office nearly three years, had never had charge of above half that number.

It is the duty of the cage-keeper to whip slaves, or to see them whipped, though slaves are not punished in the cages; but when sentenced to be flogged are sent to the goal. He flogs them with a cat upon the shoulders. Women are flogged as well as men, to the extent of 39 lashes, and upon the shoulders. The cage-keeper receives a dollar for each slave flogged. The cowskin and cart-whip, as instruments of punishment, are done away with. It is in the character of clerk of the market, not as cage-keeper, that this officer acted, in inflicting those punishments, and he had flogged about fifteen slaves, in nearly three years. "The flogging sometimes draws blood. Punishments are fewer than they used to be. Slaves don't mind a private whipping, but they feel a disgrace from a public punishment in the market. The clerk of the market don't (he insisted) favour any; he is on oath to flog all alike; he hits the women just as hard as the men."

Slaves are never committed to the cage in this island, for a longer time than 24 hours. "N. B. The Commissioners required the cage to be produced; it was a military cat-of-nine tails."

"Slaves," said the magistrate we interrogated, "are examined before justices, and either committed to take their trial at the Petty Sessions, or if it is provided to that effect by statutes, disposed of by the justice himself; and the whipping the magistrate orders, is inflicted in the Market-square.—p. 45.

[The Appendix, consisting of upwards of 250 pages, and containing the facts and details on which the Report is founded, follows each document.]

250 pages, and containing the facts and details on which the Report is founded, follows each document.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. I.

During the retirement of a few days, from the ordinary avocations of life, I know not how I can better comply with the injunction of "redeeming the time," than in the way intimated in the title of these communications. I am pleased, that a weekly paper is established among the "People of Colour," because of the facilities it affords for an extensive communication with this neglected portion of our community. This, I acknowledge, is not the only reason why I patronize the "Freedom's Journal," and yet it is one not to be overlooked, in a land, where, emphatically, "knowledge is power." Of this power, the free People of Colour are acquiring a small share, in despite of the many and appalling difficulties they labour under. They must now be won, not driven. They have reasoning powers, for whose proper exercise they are responsible in common with others; and they beg leave in matters which deeply affect their interests, to form their judgments according to the evidence laid before them.

Among the People of Colour, the author of the following Communications has many acquaintances, whose friendship he is not ashamed to prize; and under a full conviction, that it is the right, and privilege, and duty of this class of his fellow-citizens, to decide freely and intelligently for themselves, and to act accordingly, he now addresses to them a Series of Essays on "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour." This subject has already received some notice in the columns of the "Journal," but not of that extent, nor altogether of that sort its importance demands.

I am happy to find, that some of the warmest supporters of the Colonization Society, in Philadelphia, also patronize the "Journal." They were aware at the time of subscribing, that the views of its Editors differed widely from their own on the subject of Colonization, we cannot but appreciate their conduct in this particular. Such persons cannot be inimical to African woe. They believe, that a paper properly edited by coloured men, could not fail to attract the notice, and to elevate the character, of the coloured community. Such friends to the Colonization Society, cannot "dread an investigation of the principles on which the Society is based." In their breasts, a well regulated jealousy of their institution, can excite no fears. They know, that if it be of God it must prosper; and that if it be overthrown by a little canvassing of its merits, they may well abandon it. Indeed, it ought not to excite surprise in any one, that the Coloured People are a little suspicious & jealous on this subject. Can we expect to find men in a mood for dispassionate argumentation, whose every right has been trampled on, and whose feelings are perpetually blistered anew by insinuations in regard to their physical, mental, and moral structure? Let not the advocates of Colonization be dismayed, at the tardiness coloured persons manifest to fall into their scheme. Should there ever be an excess of jealousy in the case, it is not ominous of ill. A little over-boiling of feeling and of expression, only indicates a fire beneath, that promises much, when properly tamed: it is only an evidence, that these people appreciate their rights and interests, and are unwilling to waste them in every chimerical project. Such are the allowances which every friend of the Colonization Society must make for the prejudices, as he will account them, of the People of Colour, on this subject. Asperities, however, of expression, ought to be carefully avoided. They predispose those readers, whose favourable opinion is most desirable to an unfavourable judgment of the man who uses, and of the cause which needs, them. The reader, it is hoped, will have no reason to complain of this evil in the Essays now contemplated. Their author feels kindly to all, and hopes to express himself so to most. He will have occasion to make unfavourable personal allusions but seldom, and then only to "laid fellows of the baser sort," whose feelings, if they have any, have no claim to be spared, nor their blustering to be heeded, nor their smiles to be courted.

Meanwhile the reader may assure himself, that the author is not knowingly hostile to African interests. He is not an indifferent spectator of the movements now making in her behalf, nor wholly unthankful for whatever betokens good to her sons here, or elsewhere. That "Ethiopia may stretch forth her hands unto God," is a promise and peti-

tion he sometimes pleads and offers. "Peace be within thy walls, prosperity within thy palaces; yea, her very dust and ruins precious in his eyes." J. H. K.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors,—

I have for some time contemplated, with feelings of regret, the ardour and zeal with which Christians and Patriots engage in aiding the Greeks, and in sending Missionaries to the most remote parts of the earth; at the same time forgetting, or seeming to forget, that there are thousands in their own country, far more wretched and more deserving of compassion. They forget the old proverb, "charity begins at home." If they love not their brethren whom they have seen, how can they love those whom they have not seen? Should a tribe of Savages, who were in a suffering condition, be visited by a man, who should inform them, that he had left his native country, and come a very long journey, in the hope that he should be able to alleviate their sufferings; would they not idolize such a man? But should they learn, that he left a large family, who must inevitably perish in consequence of his leaving them, would it not be apparent, that the desire of gaining popular applause, was his only object? And would not even the Savages execrate such a man?

Is not this a just comparison of the conduct of our Missionary Societies? Should the Heathen be told, that the good Christians in the United States, who were taking so much pains to enlighten them; regardless of the laws of God, or the rights of man; unjustly held in bondage, and in barbarous ignorance, near two millions of their fellow-beings, whom they had inhumanly torn from their kindred and country; suppressed their energies; trampled upon their rights; and used them as beasts of burden; would not even those unenlightened Heathen say, Surely, no good can come from a people among whom such barbarous injustice is tolerated! And would they not regard the Heralds of Salvation, as agents, sent to rob them of their rights and liberties?

About six weeks ago, in the hope of interesting the better feelings of some, in behalf of the oppressed Africans, I wrote the following

SERIOUS ADDRESS TO THE MIS- SIONARY SOCIETIES.

You send Bibles and Missionaries to the uttermost ends of the earth—You compassionate the wanderers of the house of Israel—You use your utmost endeavours to enlighten the idolatrous heathen, and to teach them the knowledge of the only true God.—Nor is the race barbarian, or the lawless Savage, forgotten.—Wherever human footsteps mark the earth, the knowledge of God is proclaimed.—The Gospel preached. Your ministers only implore the Almighty to bless the efforts of the wandering Missionary, that through his means the Heathen might be enlightened.—The barbarian softened.—The Savage tamed.—The objects of your solicitude are afar off; and there none in this happy land, who have a claim upon your bounty, upon your compassion? I blush for my country! Must I tell it? Yes: in the United States, a land blessed with a free government, salutary laws and a delightful climate, are thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow-creatures, groaning in darkness, in bondage and in despair.

The Brahmans, Hindoos, Heathen, perish in Ganges' sacred stream; are crushed beneath the iron car of Juggernaut; or are consumed upon the funeral pyre.—They live free, and die voluntarily. Yet you think their situation deplorable, and leave no means tried to remedy it. Look in our Southern States; you will there see a class of degraded beings, abject, miserable beyond description; who have been cruelly torn from kindred and country, inhumanly yoked with brutes, and fettered to the soil! These poor slaves are too low and degraded, to excite compassion in the breasts of Christians; they are not remembered in the prayers of the righteous—the light of truth breaks not upon them—the Bible is not sent—to their benighted souls, no kind missionary whispers words of comfort. Notwithstanding, they are kept in a situation, by their cruel tyrants, in which, they can learn nothing but to till the soil, or to bear heavy burdens; yet even in this degraded state, the feelings of nature triumph over bondage, the Slave (yes, a Slave) dares to love; his barbarous Master suffers him to live with the woman of his choice—for what? To augment the number of human wretches, and when it is for his interest, he inhumanly tears the wife from her husband—the children from their parents.—Ties, that to the free, constitute the dear felicity of life, serve but to aggravate their woes. The generous parent's heart is broken, when he contemplates, his wretched offspring doomed to Slavery from their birth; all the ties of lo-

of kindred, disregarded by the lawless tyrants.—I ask you, I appeal to your feelings, as men, as Christians, if these are not more objects of compassion, than those to whom you send missionaries? The sufferings of the Slaves cry loudly for vengeance! the means are in your power to alleviate those sufferings: will you neglect to improve those means? Shall it be said, that the Americans are less humane than the English? Shall it be said, that you traverse the seas and the farthest corners of the earth to find objects of charity; while the most abject, miserable race on earth, remained unpitied, unassisted in the bosom of your own country? Forbid it, righteous Heaven!

The foregoing Address I sent to the Editor of the *Observer* for publication, but he would not disgrace his paper by inserting anything in favour of the outcast Africans. I then sent it to other Editors; but not one of them will publish anything in favour of the Slaves, for fear of destroying their popularity at the South. On the contrary, they attempt to prove, by fallacious arguments, that the condition of the Slaves is far preferable to that of the free blacks. The Slaves, they say, have no care, no anxiety; every thing is provided for them by their humane masters. While the latter, poor, ignorant creatures, unfit to govern themselves, and suffered to run at large, become a nuisance to society. That the free blacks are thus ignorant, is an indelible stain upon the character of the whites;—they have no opportunities of getting information. If they are employed by the whites, it is only to do the lowest drudgery. If they send their children to our public schools, they are sure to be insulted, and scornfully treated by the other scholars; and oftentimes, they are treated with cruelty or neglect by the instructors.—In 1816, I heard a man, who was a public instructor in Portland, boasting, that he had made all the *Negro children* quit his school. "One black fellow," said this brute in human shape, "seemed determined to come at all events. I once day ordered him to clean out the vault, belonging to the school-house—this had the desired effect: the black imp went off, and I saw no more of him." (This I know to be a fact.)

I have observed that the coloured people, who live some distance back in the country, are much more intelligent than those that live in cities, or sea-ports. The reason of this is, because the country people are more friendly, and consider their rational beings like themselves. I spent most of the year 1813 in the town of —, and although I was then but 11 years old, yet I as distinctly recollect the family of Peru Brackley, as if it were not a month since. This was a coloured family, and the only one in the neighbourhood; they had a large family of children, who were distinguished for their intelligence, industry and good morals, and were as much beloved and respected as any family in the neighbourhood. Peru was not born in thralldom, although he was for many years a slave; he was kidnapped on the coast of Guinea, according to his own account, when he was but six years old, brought to America, and sold to a gentleman in Massachusetts. I many times heard him tell the story of his courtship and marriage, which was truly diverting; he married a free woman against the will of his master, and as he loved his wife best, he took a French leave of his master, and went to live with her, a short time before the slaves in that state were set at liberty. During my residence in —, the youngest son of this Peru, whose name was also Peru, did an action, that had been white, would have for ever stamped him a Hero. They lived near the Seven Mile Pond, and in the winter season skating was a favourite amusement with the young men of the place. One evening the young Peru, and two other young men, were skating; the two last were a little before Peru; they came to a large open place in the ice, which they did not discover till they were so near, that it was impossible for them to stop. Peru heard his companions plunge in the water, and as quick as thought, threw himself upon his back. In an instant, he crept to the edge of the ice, and when his unfortunate companion appeared upon the surface, caught one by the hair of his head, and pulled him out, the other sunk the second time; on his reappearance, he caught him in the like manner, and pulled him out. Peru was then but sixteen years old.

I feel confident, that the circulation of the *Freedom's Journal*, will, in time, be the means of greatly improving the condition of the free coloured people. The Editors of our Papers are so narrow contracted, that they never mentioned the *Freedom's Journal*—and I was ignorant of its publication, until about a week ago. I accidentally saw your twenty-second number. I was highly pleased with its contents, and immediately called on your Agent in this place, and subscribed for it; and

requested him to procure for me all the preceding numbers, if they could be obtained. I think I may venture to assert, that the Southern people will never set their Slaves at liberty; they are in the same state, that the Egyptians were, when they held the children of Israel in bondage. They are, like the Egyptians, cruel and oppressive; and they harden their hearts, that they will not let the Africans go: the measure of their crimes is nearly full. The groans, the tears, the anguish of the sufferers, have reached the throne of Mercy: the God of justice will pour out his wrath, upon their oppressors, without mixture of mercy.

S**** B.—

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

OBSERVER.—NO. IV.

"A little man's the noblest work of God."

My dear Observer,

I read your Numbers as fast as they appear, and with much pleasure. But, my dear Observer, it is almost the only pleasure I have this side the grave. I am fond of society, and delight much to join the circle, where woman's smiles impart joy and happiness to all. Yet amid the enjoyment of such a scene, when voices are in high glee, and the laughter of maidens is heard, I am the most miserable puppy on earth. Yes, I Tom Little, with a soul tremblingly alive to every tender feeling, and with a deep devotion to the cause of the daughters of Adam, am tittered at and laughed at by them! And why, my dear Observer, you are ready to ask? Forsooth, I happen to be five or six inches below the common standard in height. I know you will think with me, that it is unfair to undervalue a man on account of his size; for they well know, at least they ought to know, that I had no agency in the matter. I think, my dear Observer, if you publish this letter, they will see their injustice in ridiculing a man, for that in which he had no part nor lot.

Yours, ever,

TOM LITTLE.

For our friend Little, we who are little ourselves, (being some five feet three), feel no small consideration. A wise man has said, ladies are perverse things, and there is no forcing them to love against their will. The utmost we can do, is to treat them to bear his misfortunes like a man, to show them that, if the "compound of bone and muscle," which compose his bodily frame is somewhat less than the portion assigned to other men; he has a heart equal to that possessed of yore by Goliath himself. Let him recollect for his inward satisfaction, that the Emperor of all the French, who made both lords and ladies bow at his feet,—was a little man. John Peter Boyer, President of Hayti, and possessor of the hearts of all the Haytian ladies, is a little man. Alexander Pope, the child of song, was a little man. It was this same Pope who said,

"An honest man's the noblest work of God:"

Which, according to the rules of interpretation, adopted by Divines of the present day, signifies,

A little man's the noblest work of God.

Lastly, we, ourselves, who are welcome in every house, honoured by old maidens and loved by young virgins—are a little man!

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 14, 1827.

TO THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS OF

"FREEDOM'S JOURNAL."

Six months of our Editorial labours having expired; by mutual consent, and good wishes for the prosperity and usefulness of each other, our connection in the "*JOURNAL*," is this day dissolved: and the right and prerogatives exclusively vested in the Junior Editor, J. B. RUSSELL.

The reasons for the dissolution of our connection, are as follows:—fully persuaded that it will be for my health and interest, I have resolved to remove to the country; and with the consent of the Presbytery of New-York, of which I am a Member, and to whom I am responsible, as circumstances will permit, to devote myself exclusively to the work of the Ministry, as a Missionary, or otherwise, as I may be most useful in the country.

I, therefore, fully convinced of the usefulness and necessity of "*Freedom's Journal*," in elevating the tone of feeling, and improving the moral and domestic condition of our brethren, do recommend the game, in the hands of its present Editor, whose education and talents so amply

qualify him for its duties, to the liberal patronage of our brethren and friends.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, Sept. 14, 1827.

NOTICE.

As Mr. CORNISH will be travelling through different parts of the country, he has agreed so accept of a General Agency for the "*JOURNAL*," and is hereby authorized to transact any business relating to it.

JOHN B. RUSSELL.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are informed, that the second half-yearly payment, in advance, for the "*JOURNAL*," is now due.

New-York, Sept 13, 1827.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

As some of our friends, who are friendly to the measures of the Colonization Society, may think that our opposition, to the said Society, is more pointed than necessary—as many may be ignorant of the extensive meaning of "consistent," as prefixed to "president," and consequently, of the following article; we deem it an imperative duty which we owe to the Public, to republish it.

Man is a short-sighted creature. In forming a judgment of other men's intentions, their conduct is his sole guide. How plausible soever their pretensions may be, it always becomes the party most interested, to leave no stone unturned, to arrive at the truth. We admit, that the objects of the Society, as set forth, are of a popular nature, and are such, as would immediately arrest the attention of the philanthropist and patriot, who might be zealous to atone to an oppressed and degraded people, for the wrongs committed by their forefathers; but we query, whether it becomes such, in justice, after perceiving that Slavery formed its foundation stone, and was the Goddess its present supporters (a great majority) were desirous of erecting a temple in honour of, and perpetuating, by the removal of the free people of colour to the coast of Liberia, to assist by their contributions, and by the influence of their names.

From various sources, we learn that the friends of the Society have been making great efforts during this season, to get up a Memorial to Congress in its behalf: and to carry this into effect, no pains have been spared to procure signatures in the different states.

As we are desirous that a public expression of our views of the Society should be before the community, before the next meeting of Congress, we would suggest to our brethren, the propriety of calling Public Meetings in their different cities, and of expressing their views of the Colonizing scheme publicly.

We commenced not this short article with a view of discussing the merits of the Society. We can assure our readers that, though we have expressed our decided disapprobation of the Society, we wish to see the subject fully discussed in our columns, being truly anxious to make a few converts among our friends.

The late Gov. Phillips, of Massachusetts, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, was a man of enlarged views and immense wealth: distributing it by bequest among the various charitable institutions of our country, had the Society merited a share, would she have been neglected by this benevolent and holy man? But to our article.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

Explanation Wanted.—We hope for the honour of humanity, for the sanction of truth, for the purity of the Judicial eminence, that the following paragraph, is incorrect, which we extract from the *Genius of Liberty*, Tuesday last, a paper printed at Leesburg, (Va.) conducted by an editor, alike conspicuous for his talents and for his modesty.

"On Saturday last a drove of negroes, consisting of about 100 men, women and children, passed through this town for a southern destination."

Fifty-four of the above unhappy wretches, were sold by Judge Washington, of Mount Vernon, President of the Mother Colonization Society."

There is in our apprehension, no middle ground to be taken in this case; the proprietor of Mount Vernon, the abode of that Washington, that belonged, not to Virginia, not to America, but who dignified by his birth the world that we inhabit, whose character is the property of all ages and of all nations, has either done a deed that would make the sainted relics of the American hero almost

tremble in his coffin, or he is perfectly innocent of the charge. We wait, and with no common anxiety for an explanation on the part of Judge Washington. This is a charge that admits no ordinary explanation—there is, there can be no alternative.

More of Judge Washington and his slaves.—To the editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir: I have it in my power to give you some information the charge that appears in your paper of the 24th against Judge Washington, I was at Mount Vernon a few days since, and was told by some of the slaves, whose countenances were remarkably indicative of despondency and dejection, that more than fifty of their companions (50 as I believe) had been sold but a week before to go to New Orleans, for ten thousand dollars, the whole. One would have thought that the poor creatures who were left, the aged and blind, had lost every friend on earth.

I enquired the reason. They answered, that husbands had been torn from their wives and children, and that many relations were left behind. Take the following comment. I asked an old slave if he was living at Mount Vernon when George Washington died. His answer was, "no sir—not so lucky—I should not have been a slave now, if I had." The reader ought to know, that George Washington set all his slaves free upon his death, and that Judge Washington is his nephew.

Summary.

On Sunday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, two of the crew of the schr. Little William, bound to Baltimore, rose against the captain with knives, wounded him in the head and then brought the schooner to anchor a mile below the Narrows. The Captain hailed the pettytug Vice-President, Beauty, who with his crew and the passengers went to his assistance, and brought the schooner up to town on Monday afternoon.—*Unlucky Shot*.—A farmer of the west, lately shot a squirrel in his wheat barrack, and soon after discovered it on fire, probably from the wadding. He lost his buildings, grain, and hay.—A paper is to be established at Buffalo, to support the cause of General Jackson and Capt. Morgan.—Forty-one passengers lately left Pawtucket in the stage coach, for Providence.—In Leominster, Mass. 150 persons are employed in the manufacture of combs. The value of the articles manufactured yearly, is 100,000.—A child of Mr. Nathaniel Osborn, of Norwich, Conn. was run over and killed by a baggage wagon on the evening of the 21st ult. It had been at play in the street, and being fatigued, had sat down in a deep rut. The driver mistook it for a bunch of rags.—*Quick travelling*.—Mr. James Bride, agent for the Boston and Providence Citizen's Coach Company, came on express from Providence to Boston in two hours and fifty minutes.—It is said upwards of 60 females voted at the late elections in Canada.—*Unexampled passage*.—The steamboat North America performed, last week, the voyage to Albany, making all the usual landings, in 11 hours and 2 minutes, against a strong north wind. She left the wharf at New-York, at 5 minutes past 6 A. M. and arrived in Albany at 5 minutes past 5 P. M. Henry L. McDuff, supposed to be from Dutchess co. put an end to his life a few days ago in the town of Glen.—The out-race at Brunswick, Me. upon a company of Penobscot Indians, has been amicably settled.—*Rapid strides in the Law*.—At the August term of the Supreme Court of this state, 23 members of the law were admitted as counsellors, and 46, as attorneys of that Court, in all 70.—A society has been formed in Philadelphia, to encourage the consumption of produce raised by freemen, in preference to that of slaves.

MARRIED.

On last evening, by the Rev. S. E. Cornish, Mr. Titus Dickson to Miss Amelia Lewis.

At Hanover, Morris Co. N. J. on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Aaron Condit, Mr. George Honeyman, of New-York, to Miss Charlotte Linn, of the former place.

At the same place, by the same, on the same evening, Mr. Jephtha Hedges to Miss Nancy Linn, both of Hanover.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BOLIVAR is requested to call. COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Nos. 2, and 3, have been received, and shall appear in course.—*Tax DREAM*, is under consideration. Several communications, POSTAGE NOT PAID, must remain unnoticed.

ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
14 Friday . . .	5 49	6 11	NEW MOON
15 Saturday . .	5 50	6 10	1st QUARTER
16 Sunday . . .	5 51	6 9	2d QUARTER
17 Monday . . .	5 53	6 7	3d QUARTER
18 Tuesday . . .	5 54	6 6	4th QUARTER
19 Wednesday . .	5 55	6 5	NEW MOON
20 Thursday . . .	5 57	6 3	1st QUARTER

POETRY.

AFRICA.

Land of the wise, where Seneca broke
Like morning from chaotic deeps,
Where Moses, holy prophet, woke,
Where Parsons, youthful martyr, sleeps.

Land of the brave, where Carthage reared
Against haughty Rome, a warrior's crest;
Where Cato, like a God revered,
Indignant pierced his patriot breast.

Land of the scorned, the exiled race!
Who fainting, neath oppressive toil,
With never-ceasing tears retrace
Their palm-tree shade, their father's soil.

Shall blest Benevolence extend
Her angel reign from sea to sea,
Nor yet one glance of pity bend
Deserted Africa! on thee.

And must thy brother's hatred find
A doom that nature never gave;
A curse that nature ne'er designed?
The fetter—and the name of slave?

Haste! lift from Africa's wrongs the veil,
Ere the Eternal Judge arise,
Who links the helpless prisoner's wail,
And counts the tears from misery's eyes.

Oh! ere the flaming skies reveal
That frozen which none can meet and live,
Teach her before His throne to kneel,
And like her Saviour pray—"Forgive."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Oh! what is pleasure, in whose chase,
Life's one brief day is made a race
Of vanity and lightness?

A star to gaze on, whose bright crown,
We wait until the sun goes down,
And find when it has set us show,
No warmth in all its brightness!

And what is Friendship— that false flower,
Which spreads its leaves at day-light's hour,
And closes them at eve?

Opening its petals to the light,
Sweet breathing, while the sun shines bright,
But shut to those who midst the night,
Of doubt and darkness grieve?

And what is Fame?—the smile that stays,
The cup in which sweet poison lays,
At best the flowery wreath?

That's twined around the victim's head,
When midst sweet flowers, around it spread,
And harp and timbrel's sounds, 'tis led
Melodiously to death!

And what are hopes?—gay butterflies,
That on the breath of fancy rise,
Where e'er the sunbeam lures them;

For ever, ever, on the wing,
Mocking our faint steps following,
And if at last caught,—perishing,
In the grasp that secures them!

And our affections, what are they?
Oh! blossoms smiling on the spray,
All beauty and all sweetness;

But which the canker may lay bare,
Or rude hands from the branches tear,
Or blighting winds lay withering there,
Sad types of mortal fleetness!

And what is life itself?—a sail,
With sometimes an auspicious gale,
And some bright sunbeams round it;

But oft'ner midst the tempests east,
The low'ring sky, the howling blast,
And whelm'd beneath the wave at last,
Where never plummet sounded!

VARIETIES.

Babylon.—The Hon. Capt. Keppel, in the narrative of his visit to this ancient spot, says, that the Tower of Babel, the brick-work of which, in many parts, is completely molten, resembles what the Scriptures prophesied it should become, "a burnt mountain." From the summit of the tower, Capt. Keppel had a distinct view of the vast heaps which constitute all that now remain of ancient Babylon: a more complete picture of desolation could not well be imagined. The eye wandered over a barren desert, in which the ruins were nearly the only indication that it had ever been inhabited. "It was impossible," adds the enterprising traveller, "to behold this scene, and not be reminded how exactly the predictions of Isaiah and Jeremiah have been fulfilled, even in the appearance Babylon was doomed to present; that she should never be inhabited; that the Arabian should not pitch his tent there; that she should become heaps; that she should be a desolation, a dry land, and a wilderness."

Curiosities of Kew.—At Kew there is neither doctor, lawyer, nor barber; the postmaster, it is said, can neither read nor write;

and it is a vicarage without a vicar.*—But there is no lack of Sermons; for one of the innkeepers, bearing that name, and his brother, a butcher, have each a large family. The toll on the bridge is enormous, and taken every time you pass or re-pass. If you want a post-horse, you must take it either from Brentford, or the toll will cost four shillings, or from Richmond, which is two miles off.

The vicar made himself conspicuous at Thurtell's trial, and has ever since been absent.

A boy, at a Sunday school near Preston, after hearing read the passage from the New Testament, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God," was afterwards asked, in the usual way of questioning the scholars, "Who shall be called the children of God?" and replied, "The cotton-manufacturers." On being further questioned as to his reasons for such an answer, he explained himself by saying, "that the cotton-manufacturers were peacemakers, because they made pieces!"

A gentleman on horseback finding himself at a spot where four roads met, asked a countryman, who was working on one of them, where it run to. Clodpole, raising himself from his stooping posture, and scratching his head, replied with a grin, "I doesn't know where it runs to, Zur, but we finds it here every morning."

Magnetism.—By the aid of a very sensitive magnetic needle, invented by M Lebaillif, a singular property has been discovered in bismuth and antimony. On bringing these metals near the poles of the needle, they exercise on one pole as well as on the other a very evident repulsive power. After numerous experiments, they appear to be the only metals which exhibit this phenomenon.

Six pictures of the apostles, in the most splendid style of the Spanish school, but obscured by dirt and varnish, were purchased a few months since, at an auction of imported pictures, in Greek-street, by a baker, in Coventry-street, London, for nineteen or twenty shillings. The purchaser has had them perfectly cleaned and framed, and it is said that he has already been offered from 10 to £15,000 for them.

A Bull, not Irish.—At an inquest lately held at Limehouse, on the body of a newborn female infant, which was discovered by some boys on a previous day in Limehouse Fields, and which to all appearance, had never breathed—a Juryman, at the following question to Mr. Walford, a surgeon, who had examined the body: "Do you think, or can you inform me if its parents are Irish?"

Disagreeable Hypothesis.—Two persons were once engaged in an argument. "Suppose," said one of them "that you owe me two thousand crowns." "I wish," replied the other, "that you would suppose some other hypothesis."

Anecdote.—In the parish of Cockpen, (near Dalkeith) a poor woman was once employed to sweep out the church every Saturday, for a penny a week. So much was she dissatisfied, however, with this remuneration, that she one day resolved to put up a prayer within the church for an enlargement of her income; and not receiving an answer, she continued her entreaties from week to week, until a wag, having overheard her, esconced himself on the next opportunity below one of the seats, and while "Lucy" was at her devotions, he called out "Ye hae enough already for what ye do!" when to this she instantly made response, "If that be thy will, I mun e'en haud sae; but I think ye might hae made it tippence!"

Two citizens were lately comparing notes upon the merits of their spouses; "Mine," said the one, "would be a very good wife, if she were not so talkative." "Talk at Eve!" replied the other, "Why, you are a happy fellow; my wife talks morning, noon and night."

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.
Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 6, Varick-street, New-York, March 20.

IF ALL ORDERS FOR JOB, BOOK, OR FANCY

PRINTING.

LEFT AT THE OFFICE, 152 CHURCH-STREET, WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

A CARD.

F. WELLS.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and public generally, that his House, No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.
New-York, Sept. 1827. 26—3m

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," will re-open their SCHOOL, on Monday EVENING, October 1st, at their former School-room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time. Those who wish to become Members, may join, by calling on the Secretary, No. 551 Pearl-street, near Broad-street, any day before the first of October, Sundays excepted.

Jaron Wood, James Myers,
William P. Johnson, Arnold Elzie,
E. M. Africanus, Henry King,
Trustees.

Lost Articles Redeemed!

CHARLES MORTIMER, 93 Church-street, respectfully informs the Public, that he prepares a CEMENT, with which he can unite the parts of broken Glass, or China, as firmly as ever.

He mends Glass GLOBES, CHINA and GLASS WARE, of every description, with out little injury to their appearance; and warrants the parts to cohere as before broken.

N. B. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
New-York, Sept. 14.

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained

SPERM OIL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours, and takes this method of informing them and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of Seasonable OIL, of the first quality, which he will deliver in any part of the city, at the shortest notice.

IF A liberal deduction made to Churches, and those who buy by the quantity.

JOHN ROBERTS.

25 Currant-alley, third door above Locust-street, Philadelphia.

DR. THORP.

No. 16 Collect-street.

INDIAN PHYSICIAN AND BOTANIST, returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favours, and solicits their patronage in future.

N. B. He cures all diseases of the human system; with roots and herbs, free from the use of mercury.

NOTICE TO HAIR-DRESSERS.

The Subscriber, desirous of relinquishing his present occupation, offers his Stand, and all the implements necessary to carry on the business, for sale.

The said stand, in the town of Paterson, N. J. fifteen miles from the city of New-York, is undoubtedly one of the best in that growing and flourishing town. It is situated on Main-street, near Broadway, opposite Mrs. Willar's Tavern: rent low, and all arrearages settled up to this date.

For further particulars, either personally, or by letter enquire of
HENRY P. HALL.
Paterson, August 24, 1827.

UNION HOTEL.

No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine,

OPENED BY

CHARLES SHORT.

For the Purpose of accommodation, PEOPLE OF COLOUR, Strangers and Citizens, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

By the Day, Week, Month, or longer. He is furnished with every thing to enable him to keep a House of the first-rate kind ever opened in the City of Philadelphia; and will spare no pains to merit the public patronage.
July 25, 1827. 18—3m

NICHOLAS PIERSON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Colour, that his MEAD GARDEN, No. 13, Delancy-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of genteel and respectable persons of colour.

No admission for unprotected females.
New-York, June 1st, 1827. 13.

HAMER & SMITH,
STEAM SCOURERS.

No. 177 William-street, N. Y.

CONTINUE to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantalons, Ladies' Habits and Mei no Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make and repair Gentlemen's Clothes; to the entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Their mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM SPONGING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.
August 3. 21

B. P. HUGHES'S
SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

IN this school will be taught
READING, WRITING, 'ARITHMETIC'
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEO-

GRAPHY; with the use of
Maps and Globes, and
HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul, and W. Miller.
New-York, March 14. 1

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,300 Acres of excellent Land, at less than one half its value, provided they will co-operate measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day, or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good: With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every FRIDAY at No. 152 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

IF No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors. All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1827. [VOL. I--NO. 20.]

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS, &c. OF VARIOUS NATIONS.

When a Laplander intends to marry, he or his friends court the father of the damsel with presents of brandy; if he gain admission to her, he offers her a beaver's tongue, or some other eatable, which she rejects before company, but receives in private. The lover is obliged to purchase every visit with a bottle of brandy, which he presents to the lady's father. If the old gentleman should chance to be enamoured of the liquor, which is generally the case, he prolongs the period of courtship for many years. Luckily for the lover, the fair one's father is compelled to return the liquor should he at any time refuse his assent.

In Denmark, marriages are often contracted several years before the parties live together. The gentry sometimes give portions to their daughters; but the burghers, and those of low rank, part only with clothes, household goods, and a wedding dinner, till their death.

The young Greenlander, in general chooses his wife for her skill in housewifery and sewing, and expects with her no dowry: the women prefer a man who is dextrous in hunting and fishing. They seldom have illegitimate children. It sometimes happens to a divorced wife, or a young widow, who, though held in great contempt for the looseness of her morals, frequently makes a fortune by selling her own children to those who may happen to have none of their own. Polygamy is not altogether unknown among them, but it rarely happens; not that they are deterred from an idea of crime or disrepute attaching to that state, for they consider that man has a particular claim to respect who by his industry is enabled to maintain more than one wife. To be without children is esteemed a great reproach; in such cases the marriage-contract is, as it were by consent broken; for the man has only to leave his house in anger, and not to return for several days, and the wife, understanding his meaning, will pack up her things and remove to her own friends. It is usual for a man a few days after the death of his only wife, to adorn himself, his children, and his house, in the best manner, in order to render himself agreeable to some other fair; but to do this, his *hunk*, or little boat, and above all, his darts must be in the finest order. He does not, however, marry, till the expiration of a full year, unless he has small children, and no one to nurse them. Where there is more than one wife, and the chief or proper one dies, the junior wife takes her place, and, if possible, pays more attention to the motherless children than she does to her own.

In Russia the lower classes have a marriage ceremony peculiar to themselves. When the parents have settled the preliminaries of a match, which is often done without the parties most interested having seen each other, the bride is examined by a number of females who are bound to correct any defects they may discover in her person. On her wedding day she is crowned with a garland of yew-wood (somewhat ominous it must be confessed), and the priest, throwing a handful of hops upon her head, invokes the blessing, which is, that she may be as fruitful as that plant.

The Bratskia Tartar Tribe, subject to Russia, may marry as many wives as they can purchase; the price is generally paid in cattle, and the nuptials are celebrated on the day they are delivered. When the husband dies, leaving wives, who has borne him children, or if it be the case with them all, the oldest becomes mistress of the *harem*, or harem. Those who have had no children return to their relations and carry with them the clothes and presents which they may have received from their husband, and if they should have no place to which they may return they continue in the *harem*, subordinate to the wife's mother, and are entitled to a tenth of the cattle left by the husband.

The Cossack bridegroom visits the house of his intended bride, rising upon a fine horse, covered with small bells, given him as a present from his nearest relations. These bells announce to her the approach of him to which she is so soon to be united, and after marriage they are carefully preserved by her to decorate the nuptial bed on festive occasions. The Cossack wives are not only destitute of

portions, but the husband is obliged to furnish them with a bundle of linen, part of which must be made into a head-dress for the marriage ceremony.

The marriages of the Sannoides are attended with a verbal agreement. If they have a child, they christen it after the first animal they meet, or if they happen to meet a relation, he suggests a name, which is generally adopted.

In Turkey, marriages are chiefly negotiated by the ladies. (We are sorry it is not the custom with us.) The terms being agreed upon, the bridegroom pays down a certain sum of money, a licence is taken out from the proper magistrate, and the marriage is solemnized. It is then celebrated with mirth and jollity, and the money is expended in furnishing a house.

The Greek women marry at the age of fifteen. During courtship the lover serenades his mistress either in front of the house or from the water. On these occasions he conveys the burthen of his passion, which is generally warm and sincere. Upon the eve of the marriage day, the bride is led by her female acquaintance in triumph to the bath. Numerous attendants and music are to be found on these occasions. The bride, profusely adorned, and covered with a red veil, proceeds with a solemn pace, supported by her female friends and relations. The splendid torch of Hymen still maintains its place among the modern Greeks. It bazes in the processions, and is an attendant in the chamber of the newly married couple, where it remains until the whole is consumed. If by accident it should become extinguished, the most unfortunate presages would be drawn; to prevent which, fire-breathing vigilance is used. The bridegroom and bride, before their presentation to the altar, are each adorned with a crown or chaplet, which, during the ceremony are changed by the priest. A cup of wine, immediately after benediction, is first given to the married couple; then delivered to the sponsors, and finally to the witnesses of the marriage. The bride, supported by her friends, is accompanied home; they prevent her from touching the threshold of the door, which would be considered ominous. She is then compelled to walk over a sieve which is covered with a carpet, in the way to her husband's room. If the sieve should not crackle as she passes, it would be reckoned very prejudicial to the lady's honour; but all are happy, provided the ordeal proves propitious.

In some parts of Switzerland, no marriage can be solemnized between persons who differ in their religious principles, and both men and women are bound to pay some respect to the parity of years. A woman is enjoined to stay six months in a state of widowhood before she can alter her condition; and a man, though not expressly limited is advised to wait a reasonable time, to obviate scandal, and to show that he has "felt the hand of God."

In Venice, the noble ladies are allowed no jewellery, except the first year after marriage.

In Portugal, notwithstanding the watchful eye of the duenna, the lovers contrive to exchange *billet-doux* in a manner that deserves notice. The little boys who attend the altars are generally the Cupids on this occasion; they receive the letters from the lover, make their way through the crowd till they approach the fair one—then throwing themselves on their knees, repeat the *Ave Maria*, *Stella*, and begin beating their breasts—after the ejaculations are finished they cross the forehead, and falling on their face and hands, fervently kiss the ground. In the meantime the letters are conveyed under the lady's drapery, and they bring back others. Sometimes when the lovers are coming out of church, they contrive to dip their hands at the same moment into the holy water font, exchange billets, and enjoy the delectable pleasure of pressing each other's fingers.

Their marriage feasts are attended with a vast expense. The lower classes often exhaust all their resources on these occasions. The nuptial bed-chamber is adorned in the most costly manner with silks, brocades and flowers; even the wedding sheets are trimmed with the finest lace. Widows seldom avail themselves of their privilege of re-marrying. They never assume the family names

of their husbands, but in all the vicissitudes of matrimony retain their own.

(To be Continued.)

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

A TALE BY L. E. LORIMER.

About fifteen miles from St. Louis on the Bonhomme road, is a lonely spot known by the name of the "Haunted House." For three miles round there is no human habitation, and the ruins of a chimney are the only signs of its having once been tenanted. The stranger might pass it without giving it a second enquiring glance, or once dreaming that this is the scene of unearthly gambols. But with the rustic who knows its history it is far otherwise. No matter how often he may have proved at a log-rolling or corn-shucking, that he is the "last man in the settlement," if he is compelled to pass the Haunted House after night-fall, he is no longer a hero—his eye is turned with a fearful gaze to the dreadful spot, and his heart leaps to his throat at the rustling of a leaf.

The story of the Haunted House is simply this. Several years ago, a stranger, for reasons which no one could fathom, selected this dreary place for a residence, and notwithstanding it was the property of the United States, built upon it a large and neat cabin. A small ill-tended garden, was the only land that he redeemed from the surrounding waste. The subsistence of himself and wife was procured from the nearest farmers.

They had not resided here many months, before he was visited by a brother in a deep decline of health. Too ill to labour, and too poor to purchase otherwise the care and attention his case demanded, he had sought out his elder brother, with the fond hope that, under his roof, fraternal affection would soothe his pain, and ob his death-bed of half his anguish.

For many a weary mile, he had pursued his way through poverty and sickness; and, when compelled to seek repose in some hospitable cabin, he looked round upon its inmates, and thanked Heaven, that he too, would soon have friends and a home. He found, indeed the house of his elder brother, but he found his brother a tyger. Instead of the kindness anticipated he received treatment at the bare mention of which humanity would revolt.

Let a relation of the last act of unkindness suffice the reader. In the depth of winter they left him alone, and made a visit forty or fifty miles distant, when he was too sick to administer to his wants or scarce leave his bed. They had been absent several days, when some people, on their way to St. Louis called at the house, and found him without a fire and destitute of food. They provided him with wood, kindled a fire, and from their own stock cooked him some victuals; but he could not eat. Next day his brother and sister-in-law returned, and found, as they expected, the hand of death was on him.

In the spring following, they left that part of the country, and the house ever after stood tenantless.

Although no legal investigations were made, the people around branded the treatment of the deceased brother, with the appalling name of murder.

Three years after, a man who was passing one night during a thunder-storm, beheld the house in a blaze. Whether it was consumed by lightning, or as many believe, by fires that belong not to earth, is left for the decision of others.

An incident occurred last summer, connected with the Haunted House, that shows how extensive is the empire of superstition. A young gentleman of the country, who had often made merry with the tales of the spectre, said to haunt the place we have mentioned, started one day in August, to procure medical assistance for the family of a neighbour. It was the middle of the afternoon when he reached St. Louis. The physician promised, after having called upon two or three patients, to set out on a fresh horse, and overtake him before he reached the River des Peres. The young man, soon after leaving St. Louis, took a wrong road, and saw night closing round him, black with a coming storm, as he struck into the Bonhomme road, a little from the river. The horse

he rode on was a fine spirited animal, and dashed on regardless of fatigue, as if he fully understood the ominous appearance of the heavens. As the night advanced, the darkness seemed almost visible. A long the road there was no habitation to send its cheerful light across the waste, and dispel the loneliness of the solitary traveller, by assuring him that human beings were near.

In spite of his efforts to prevent it, he felt a sensation of fear creep over him when he found, by the flames of lightning, that he was approaching the Haunted House. He attempted to sing, but so hoarse and sepulchral were the tones he emitted, that he started at the sound of his own voice. In vain did he attempt, with arguments against the existence of spectres, to reason himself into calmness; the blast moaned among the branches of the solitary trees like a spirit of the air, and the vivid flashes of lightning wore a hue more dreadful than total darkness. An owl several times flitted across his path with the most piercing screams. To his affrighted fancy they seemed ominous, that some direful scene was near. His straining eye-balls were directed, with painful intensity, towards the place of blood, and his whole soul was wound up to the highest pitch of terror, when a flash of lightning displayed, just before him, a pale horse, and a rider upon it, dressed in the habiliments of the dead. He uttered a wild scream, and in the next moment his head struck the earth. He awoke to consciousness, but immediately relapsed when he found himself clutched by the spectre. Soon after, he found himself moving through the air, still firmly held in the phantom's grasp. When reason returned again, he gazed around, and beheld faces and a room with which he was familiar.

The Doctor, who rode a white horse, had taken off his coat to enjoy what little of coolness belongs to a sultry evening in August. He bore him to the nearest house, where his wild and incoherent ravings of the Haunted House, will be long remembered.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. II.

The intentions of an individual, even when unquestionably good, do not preserve us from the ill he inflicts, yet they palliate his guilt and alleviate our misery. Our minds ought to be disposed to judge favourably of the characters and motives of others. Needless a misadventure on the motives and conduct of an adversary, indicates a weak cause or a feeble advocate. In judicial process, a man is to be accounted innocent, until he is convicted; and in moral process, we must suppose him to mean well, until we have evidence of the contrary. Credulity, however, is not clarity. It is not to be concealed, that many true friends to Africa, have their suspicions in regard to the object of this institution. They believe it to be a cunningly devised fable, for perpetuating without molestation the evils of slavery. Let us ascertain, if possible, whether or not, these fears are well founded.

We must concede to the advocate of the American Colonization Society the privilege allotted to others, of stating the sort and amount of his defence. We must permit him, at the commencement of his gaudle, to unlade himself of those incumbrances that others have appended to him, and to avail himself to the full of his unfettered members. We presume there are but few who will defend every argument that has at any time been adduced in support of this institution. Persons from different parts of our country, of exceedingly different habits and interests, cannot be expected to patronize it, precisely on the same grounds. An enlightened advocate of the Society, must doubtless admit, that insinuations in regard to the coloured people have sometimes been thrown out of no very charitable aspect. He must regret, that some have dwelt so much upon the necessity of ridding community of *pests and nuisances*. He will only defend the object of the Society as such. He can only maintain that the motives are good, of the mass of those composing it. He will merely claim, that allowances must be made for the

prejudice of the white man, as well as for those of the coloured man. He will contend that a good cause ought not to be injured in our estimation, nor the motives of its friends impeached, because that individuals befriend it on selfish principles. He will make his appeal to one of confessed wisdom, who rejoiced that a good cause was parodied, though it was out of envy. Phil. i. 18. He will abandon the *free* to their doom, and extend his defence only to the motives of the *many*.

For my own part, I am pretty well convinced that the motives of the institution are pure; and this, if I mistake not, is a point conceded by most of those essays on the subject, which have appeared in the "JOURNAL." The ground of this favourable judgment, in my own mind, is the well-known character of those who have been, and are its principal Friends. Some of our correspondents, and perhaps the public generally, are mistaken in relation to the origin of this Society. It did not originate among slave-holders, though its most efficient patronage at first was derived from individuals of slave-holding sires. Paul Cuffee, if my memory serves me correctly, was its early and permanent friend. Its originator was Robert Finley, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Baskingridge, (N. J.) who now "rests from his labours, and his works do follow him." Of this fact the reader need entertain no doubt, because I knew it to be true, from the testimony of one yet surviving and of high standing, with whom Dr. Finley conferred before his plan was made public. His most efficient coadjutor and successor in the Colonization scheme, was E. B. Caldwell, Esq. of Washington. This gentleman, also, was a native of New-Jersey, and his character for integrity and piety is well known. He died about two years ago, remarking with thankfulness on his death-bed, "The Lord has heard my prayers in regard to Africa." Samuel J. Mills, Pastor of the Presbyterian church in Woodbridge, (N. J.) was an early victim to his zeal in this cause. The Rev. William Mead, of Virginia, and F. Key, Esq. of Georgetown, are among its most efficient surviving friends. The former of these gentlemen has made sacrifices of time and money to no small amount, in advocating its interests; and the latter, apart from the sacrifices he has made on behalf of this institution, has befriended more Africans in his official character than most of his day.

As a general remark, it is true, that the most efficient patrons of the American Colonization Society, are also the most active in the confessedly benevolent enterprises of the day, and *vice versa*. The clergy especially, and of every denomination, as far as my knowledge extends, are its zealous advocates. I do not maintain that this holds universally, but the exceptions are very few. There is one at Charleston. A certain Dr. Furman! who received a vote of thanks from the Legislature of South Carolina, for a book he wrote in defence of slavery; but I presume the advocates of colonization, are not very desirous of his patronage. The Penn.-Auxiliary Colonization Society has in its board of managers five clergymen, two lawyers, two physicians, and two members of the Society of "Friends." The Society of Friends were not a little jealous of this institution when first organized, and many of them are so at present; but their suspicions have ebated greatly; and I am well convinced that ere long they will be its most efficient supporters, as they are doubtless the most cordial enemies of slavery. In the state of North Carolina the Friends seem to be decided in their approbation; and in the city of Philadelphia, at their last yearly meeting they made an appropriation of three thousand dollars, indirectly in support of the American Colonization Society. I am constrained to form the same judgment of the American Colonization Society, by the converse of the statement just made, by the well known character for the most part of those who are its enemies. Here, as in the other case, I recognize exceptions, particularly among the Friends: but the mass of those who are most hostile to this Society, may be placed in the nadir of liberty. My acquaintance with the South enables me to speak on this subject from personal knowledge: and the motives of this institution are the unblushing advocates of slavery. Of public characters, I would refer the reader to the blustering governor of Georgia, and to those waspish members in Congress, who have been most rancorous in their hostility to this society. And why have they opposed it? Because of its alleged interference with the subject of slavery! Because it is an insidious scheme to cheat them of their property! They wish to lord it over their fellow-creatures and equals, (Declaration of Independence, eye and superior, for can any man be lower than such!) without control! With a Vandal barbarity, they contemplate the perpetration of slavery, and its attendant evils, till the remote 4th generations,

And brutally argue, (I have heard them!) that "black people have no souls, and were made to be hewers of wood and drawers of water!"

Such, as a general fact, are the Friends and the Enemies of the "American Society for colonizing the Free People of Colour;" and their respective characters are, to my apprehension, a sufficient guarantee as to the motives of the institution. In this, indeed, as in other grand enterprises of benevolence, the mass of community are too listless to investigate its merits or its demerits, or too puerile to contribute to its influence.

Many sincere friends of liberty are prejudiced against this society, from misapprehending and misconstruing the circumstances of its origin, and by blending the misconduct of some of its members with the character of the institution itself. Why, it is asked, was it so liberally patronized by slave-holders, if it be not a mere device of their own? This, as has already been shown, is partly a mistake; but it is also partly a misconception of the conduct of its early friends. The founders of the society had a very important, and a very difficult work in contemplation. Their ultimate destination was the slave states. Success was not to be attained without the co-operation of these states themselves. The plans hitherto resorted to, had proved abortive. The utmost jealousy had been uniformly manifested, of every scheme which had its origin, and principal patronage in free states. No hearing was likely to be obtained in the South, in behalf of the American Colonization Society, if it came recommended from such a quarter. The founders of this society acted circumspectly—they acted wisely. They took the plan that gave them most prospect of success. They located the institution within the bounds of a slave-holding state. They selected for officers, many who were slave-holders. They gave the Southern community, that guarantee in regard to their measures, which a people have in regard to a representative when he is chosen from among themselves, and has his interests in common with them. Shall we suspect their motives because they acted discreetly, in accordance with the exigency of the case? I am not now canvassing the merits, or demerits of the society itself. This, by Divine permission, I shall attempt hereafter: but I am now assigning to the reader, those reasons which have influenced me to judge favourably of the motives of the institution. May the Lord prosper every good work, and may the counsels of the wicked be turned into foolishness! J. H. K.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"Whate'er thou purposeth to do,
With an unwearyed zeal pursue;
To-day is thine—improve to-day,
Nor trust to-morrow's distant ray."

It is the nature of man ever to procrastinate. Allured by the bright prospects of to-day, he is flattered, that the morrow will bring with it no change. While to-day, man basks in the grove of pleasure, and lulled in the lap of Ease, he forgets, that to-morrow may witness all his hopes blasted, and he a son of competency, may be a child of disappointment and the dupe of capricious fortune. Ever apt to defer business of the most momentous nature till the dawn of to-morrow's sun, his language is,—*To-morrow I will do this!—I will execute that thing!—I will finish such a piece of work!—I will meet such an engagement!* How many mechanics, fathers of large families, were one to call on them, at any time, would be discovered indolently seated in their houses, or in their yards, with their feet resting in a chair, or against the sills of a door, with one hand in their bosoms and the other in their breeches' pockets, with a pipe in their mouths, and with their eyes neither opened, or entirely closed, while their business is neglected, their children clothed in rags, and their wives unhappy and the objects of pity?—and whose language is ever *"To-morrow! I'll go to work. To-morrow! I'll unfold my arms!—I'll be vigilant!—To-morrow! I'll provide for my children, and to-morrow I'll restore my wife to happiness."* Is not this the character of Harry the carpenter? Ask him when you will, to frame a building, or to repair a barn, and he will tell you, "Not to-day—it is too warm, or it is too cold—but to-morrow!"

He is a man of family, and his children are distinguished among the children of the neighbourhood by their ragged appearance; and his wife is not less known, by the dejected melancholy, which Harry's procrastination to execute the matters of his family has caused to veil her countenance.

Notwithstanding Mrs. L. cannot attend divine services on the Sabbath, her bonnet being opposed to decency, and neither the little boys, or the girls have attended the district school for the want of decent clothing; the

husband and the father, Harry Slothful, is in good health, and spends his time either at home, with a pipe in his mouth, or in a tipping cellar, full of political matter.

"Father," said Joe, the eldest boy, "will you get me a pair of shoes? I should like very much to attend the Sabbath school."—"Yes! to-morrow," was the reply.

It was during the revival, when Mrs. L. desirous to attend the public baptism, of such as were to be admitted to church fellowship, asked her husband for a bonnet and a pair of shoes, in a manner, which exemplified her amiable disposition, and she received of him the usual currency of—"To-morrow!"—"Harry," said she, "why don't you go to work? Here, Mr. Anxious has called several times, and wants you to go to work for him: the materials for building are all ready. If you would only go to work, we might have many necessities, of which we stand greatly in need."—"Yes," said Harry, "to-morrow! to-morrow!—I'll go to work." Thus—

"Day rolls on day, and year on year,

And nothing yet is done—

There's always something to delay

The business to another day.

And thus in silent waiting stood

The piles of stone and piles of wood,

'Till Death, who in his vast affairs

Ne'er puts things off—as men in theirs—

And thus, if I the truth must tell,

Does his work finally and well—

Winked at our Hemo as he sat,

"Your house is finish'd, Sir, at last!

A narrow house—a house of clay—

Your palace for another day!" S.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 21, 1827.

The following remarks were intended for the columns of the "*New-York Observer*," but as the Editors were willing to insert but a part, we transfer the whole to our columns; believing, that had the Doctor's communication been twice its present length, the whole would have been inserted.

Messrs. Editors—

We were much surprised with the perusal, in your last "*Observer*," of a communication from the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, N. J., in which many useless words are set forth to prejudice the public against the Editors of *Freedom's Journal*, by a partial statement concerning our late correspondent "Wilberforce." We are aware, that controversies are not profitable to the generality of readers; but as your columns have been occupied by the Doctor against us, it is but justice, that our vindication should appear through the same channel.

As the Doctor has taken some considerable exceptions to our connecting his name with the communication, under the signature of "Wilberforce," we deem it our duty to state, that we received two letters from him at the same time; one containing a request, that we should discontinue forwarding the JOURNAL; the other, (in which the Doctor fully adopted his sentiments,) enclosing "Wilberforce," and requesting for it a place in "*Freedom's Journal*;" meaning, while informing us, that in case of refusal, he should take measures to have it published in some other paper. Over the first letter was written "private," but over the second, nothing.

We appeal to the judgment of the public, whether we have acted *indelicately* towards the Doctor? Whether after having adopted remarks of "Wilberforce," and expressing so much interest in them, without enjoining privacy, we were not fully warranted in connecting the two names?

The Doctor complains of the manner in which we noticed "Wilberforce." We beg him to compare our remarks with the following *indelicately* and severe sentence of "Wilberforce," referring personally to the junior Editor. "The ignorant, coarse and bitter way, in which he assails this best friend of black men, may disarm and destroy itself." &c. That propriety of expression does not always predominate over human nature, is strikingly illustrated in the communication of "Wilberforce;" and that every thing which concerns our brethren, is received with a prejudiced eye, is also manifest from the Doctor's last communication.

If we have arraigned the motives of the leading members of the Colonization Society, we have done nothing more than we have a right to do—nothing more, than is done daily as it regards public men. If we have vilified any man's character, we shall upon the Doctor to specify the in-

jured individual, and nothing shall be wanting on our part, to make all the atonement in our power.

As it respects the Doctor's liberal views in reference to the support of the JOURNAL, we can inform him, that, while we embrace among our white patrons, some of the first men in church and state, there is not one in three, who is friendly to colonization: and among our active friends throughout the country, three to one, are directly opposed to it, considering it, as warring with our best interests. That our people do not wish to be colonized in any country whatever, should be a sufficient reason against the scheme, if Liberia were even a paradise. The utmost that ever will be effected by the Society, will be but "sowing the wind, and reaping the whirlwind." While we revere the Doctor as a Minister, and honour him as a scholar, we must be indulged in saying, that he is better acquainted with Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, than with politics or colonization.

The days, we feel thankful, are past, when ecclesiastical censure could exclude a man from the converse of his dearest friends. We are in a land of Liberty; and though prejudices are against our acting as freemen, they shall not compel us to relinquish our pens. We will arraign the motives of all pretended friends—we will strive all in our power to open the eyes of our brethren, upon all subjects which concern them—leaving no man, but appealing to the Searcher of hearts, for the purity of our motives.

From the N. Y. Observer.

Messrs. Editors.—The unexpected introduction of my name into an editorial article in the last number of the "*Freedom's Journal*," published by Messrs. Cernish & Russell, of your city, seems to call for some explanation of my agency in reference to a paper complained of in that article. I have been a subscriber to their Journal from its commencement; and did cherish a hope that it would be so conducted as to exert a favourable influence on the great cause of the improvement and final emancipation of the children of Africa throughout our country.—A cause to which I am not only a warm friend, but to the progress and triumph of which, with all possible speed consistent with the happiness of the nation, I look forward with the deepest solicitude.

For some time past, however, I have been so entirely dissatisfied with the spirit and apparent tendency of that paper, that I could no longer reconcile it with my sense of duty to be found among its patrons. Accordingly, a few days since, I addressed a letter to the editors, requesting them to erase my name from the list of subscribers, and to cease sending their paper to me. For, although I had paid for it to the end of the year, I did not choose any longer to receive it into my house. While I was preparing to transmit this request, a highly respected gentleman of my acquaintance, who is, at the same time, a cordial friend to African rights and improvements as any man in the land, and as much dissatisfied with "*Freedom's Journal*" as myself, happening to step into my study, and learning my purpose, informed me that he had prepared a communication under the signature of "Wilberforce," which on account of peculiar circumstances, he could not conveniently transmit to the Editor himself, and which he requested me to inclose with the letter which I had prepared. Fully approving the substance of the piece, and not dreaming that there could be the smallest temptation to connect my name, before the public, with its contents, I did not hesitate to comply with his request.

I make no complaint of the very delicate course which these Editors have taken with respect to the communication of which I was thus the mere vehicle. They have undoubtedly a right to manage their own affairs in their own way. But if the good sense of this community shall be found to approve and support their "*Journal*" on its present plan—if their persevering efforts to arraign the motives, pervert the professions, vilify the characters, and defeat the success of the friends of the colonization system in the United States, shall be countenanced by the enlightened friends of Africans;—if, in short, the mass of the wise and good among us, shall bear them out in their present policy, as adapted to promote the best interests of our coloured population;—then I, for one, shall be ready to acknowledge myself to have been egregiously deceived.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, &c.

SAMUEL MILLER.
Princeton, (N. J.) Sept. 11, 1827.

Mr. Hendricks, who has returned to this city from Port au Prince, is the bearer of most important powers and instructions from the President of Hayti, and intends to sail for Havre by the first conveyance. It is expected that soon after his arrival in Europe, the question between France and Hayti, as regards the amount to be paid by the latter government will be finally arranged, and also that a commercial treaty will be immediately entered into between Great Britain and Hayti, although little information could be obtained from Mr. H. during his stay at Port au Prince, he having conducted his mission with much circumspection, and in which he gave great satisfaction to the President and the Government: still the above may be relied upon, and many very beneficial circumstances may arise to persons trading with Hayti, if the above is carried into effect; it will serve to restore confidence, and remove the present apprehensions. It is said that Mr. Hendricks is to represent the Haytian Government in England and France, as Diplomatic and Commercial Agent, after the arrangements are made.

D. Ado.

Passage of the Vessel over Niagara Falls.—“I would have written yesterday some few lines on the subject of the ‘condemned ship,’ but it was utterly impossible. The public houses at the Falls were so thronged, that almost every inch of the floor was occupied as comfortable sleeping apartments. My companions and myself slept upon three straw mats for a bed, and had a feather turned edgewise for a pillow. At 2 o’clock P. M. the word was given ‘she comes! she comes!’ and in about half an hour she struck the first rapid, keeled very much and lost her masts and spars, which caused her again to right.

Imagine yourself a human being on board, and the awful sensations he must have experienced on striking the rapid, which appeared for a moment to the beholders to be her last; but as I observed before, on her masts giving way, she again righted and was turned sideways, in which course she proceeded to the second rapid, where she struck and stuck about a minute, and it seemed as though the elements made their last and desperate effort to throw her over this rapid. She was thrown completely on her side, flipped and again righted, and proceeded on her course. Here let me remark, there were two bears, a buffalo, a dog, and several other animals, on board.

The bears now left the wreck, and laid their course for shore, where they were caught, and brought up to Mr. Brown’s Hotel and sold for \$5 a piece. The buffalo likewise left the schooner, but laid his course down the falls, and was precipitated over them, and was killed, as it is said, by a spar falling across his back; as for the other animals, it is not known what became of them.

The vessel after going over the second rapid was turned stern foremost, in which way she was precipitated over the mighty falls, and when about half way over, her keel broke, and in a few seconds she was torn to fragments. There were probably from thirty to fifty thousand spectators who witnessed this novel and imposing spectacle.

Mr. Andrew Lang, of Montreal, while endeavouring to fasten a screw in the machinery of his mill, at Petite St. Esprit, his foot slipped, so that his head came within the range of the fly wheel. The wheel struck him in the back of the head, and instantly killed him; and before the machinery could be stopped, his body was hurled in and dreadfully crushed from his breast upwards.

Mr. James Radcliffe, an English gentleman resident at Buffalo, has obtained a patent for the application of steam to canal boats. From an experiment lately made at Buffalo, it is calculated this invention will effect an entire revolution in canal navigation, as its success will supersede the use of horses and consequently of a towing path. The belief is warranted that a steam engine may be thus employed which shall move three canal boats at the rate of four miles per hour, by the consumption (probably) of two cords of wood to the hundred miles.

A promising Youth.—Joseph Beckenstoos, formerly of Geneva, was employed as waiter at the Rensselaer School. He professed much piety, and even affected to weep because his dress was not decent for attending public worship. His conduct and professions inspired confidence and excited sympathy. Clothes were furnished last week on credit. He went into the chamber to dress last Sabbath; but instead of going to the church, he crept out by the garret window, and escaped from the roof of a woodouse and disappeared.

Such rascals in inquiry ought to be marked. He is about 16 or 17 years of age; is tall; has rather a modest appearance, features rather broad, light brown hair, and is

about five feet seven inches high. Wore off dark brown clothes a new napped hat, with crape, and new right and left shoes.

No one wishes him to be arrested or returned. But let him be noticed and remembered, to prevent his future depredations.---Troy Sentinel.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The late Gales.—We continue to receive the most disastrous accounts of the effects of the late gales in the West Indies. The sch’r. New Packet, Capt. Titcomb, which arrived here on Saturday from the city of St. Domingo, furnishes us with the details of great destruction of life and property. Capt. T. states that the gale commenced there on the 18th ult. from the S. E. and terminated with the wind from S. S. W. Nearly all the vessels in the harbour were driven ashore, and those at anchor at the mouth of the river got under weigh at the commencement of the gale and put to sea, and were all wrecked near Hina River. Several Haytian coasters were lost.---N. Y. Gaz.

DELUGE IN CHILI.—The ship William and Henry has arrived at Gloucester from Valparaiso, and reports that during the latter part of May, and first part of June, more rain fell in Chili, than ever was known by the oldest inhabitant. It swept off most of their grist mills, and one thousand five hundred houses at Santiago. It was estimated that the damage done would amount to 2 millions of dollars. The rivers rose so rapidly that the mail was not received from Santiago for ten days at a distance of 60 miles.

On the 8th of June, in a heavy north wind, the ship American Hero, of Boston, brig Canada, and a Liverpool brig were driven ashore at Valparaiso—no lives lost. Part of their cargoes were saved, but much damaged. The Canada was sold a few days before to Capt. Scott, of Boston, and Mr. Andrews, of Baltimore. She had been put under the Chilean flag.

The accounts from St. Croix, of the effects of the gale of the 17th Aug. are truly distressing. All the estates have suffered more or less, and on many the negro houses and other buildings were entirely destroyed, besides several slaves killed and a great number of stock. A private letter states, that on one estate alone, Montpelier, four slaves, and 100 sheep were killed. In the harbour of Christiansburg, only three vessels rode out the gale. While in Fredericksstad, all were driven on shore, some of which with valuable cargoes, were entirely lost.

By an arrival at Tortola from Antigua, we learn that the gale of the 17th, was felt with great severity there. In the harbour of St. Johns, of that island, not a single vessel escaped its fury, and those which were not driven ashore, sunk at their anchorage. Several small buildings were blown down, and great injury sustained throughout the country.

ST. CROIX, Aug. 19.

“It is not in my power to do—the scene, the country presents throughout the north side of course worse than the south. On Friday noon, the island looked like a garden in the highest state of cultivation; the canes tall, wholesome, and promising a crop equal to our greatest wishes, and on Saturday morning, nothing but devastation, our canes prostrate, showing nothing but stalks and a colour as if a light fire had been passed over the land, and singed every plant putting the appearance of winter upon the few remaining trees, all by a furious gale, from four o’clock, on Friday afternoon, until eight at night.

I am told that at the Estate Annally there is not a single building standing, of which many were made new after the gale of 1825, even to the still house, butts and worms are lost. Slaves in several places killed; at Sion Farm 22 mules killed; at Betty’s Hope, every negro house lost by fire, which took place in the midst of the gale.”

ST. CROIX, Aug. 20.

On the 17th inst. was witnessed the most dreadful gale of wind that this island has experienced for some years past; it commenced blowing from the N.E. point from 12 o’clock, and increased as evening approached, exhibiting in solemn anticipation what was to be the result, all the vessels in the harbour were seen using preparatory means to combat its approaching fury, but, alas! at half past 6 o’clock the wind shifted to the southward, and continued to blow with impetuous violence, until 8, when it gradually abated.

At day light, the eye was penetrated with the melancholy catastrophe of the evening; the Vigilant and one small craft, were seen in various directions, driven by the force of the winds on shore—not an inch of wood was seen, fragments of lumber, both from

every vessel with the exception of the Jupiter, large and small houses, were seen blown in every direction, which had become a prey to the violence of the wind, and it is with regret we are compelled to announce the loss every planter has met with, as all their Mill Points and other buildings together with the greater part of their stock are destroyed, a loss that must retard the present crop and will ultimately ruin the ensuing one, a circumstance much to be lamented, as the prospect of which exceeded any thing the island could anticipate for many years.

The King of England held his court at Windsor Palace, on the afternoon of the 17th, when Viscount Godefrich was presented and kissed hands upon being appointed First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. J. C. H. Herries was presented to his Majesty by Viscount Godefrich, First Lord of the Treasury, and received the seals of the office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Wm. Bentinck was presented by the Right Hon. Charles Wynn, the President of the Board of Control and kissed hands on being appointed Governor General of India, in the room of Lord Amherst; Cap. Conroy, secretary of the Duchesse of Kent, was presented by the Marquis of Lansdown, principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and was knighted. Mr. Herries and Lord Wm. Bentinck were sworn in as Privy Counsellors. It was understood that the Duke of Portland was declared to be the Lord President of the Council. The appointment of Mr. Herries to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, affords considerable satisfaction amongst the men of business, as he is generally esteemed fully sufficient to what is required from a Chancellor.

Mr. Canning’s funeral took place on the 10th. His remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey. The hearse was followed by a large number of mourning coaches and a vast concourse of people. Among those who surrounded the grave at the reading of the burial service, was the Duke of Clarence, Sussex and Portland.

The Russian fleet had arrived at Spithead on its way to the Mediterranean. It consists of eight sail of the line, 9 frigates, two corvettes, &c. all in good condition. A letter from Portsmouth, dated Aug. 13th, says that out of this force only four line of battle ships will be allowed to go out to the Mediterranean, and the rest will return to Cronstadt.

Accounts from Spain represent the state of the Peninsula as most alarming. Insurgent parties are forming or have already formed in various parts of the country, and the leaders in some instances offer bounties to young adventurers that will enlist in the service.

SUMMARY.

Revenue of Boston.—From Sept. 1 to Sept. 11, there have been 47 foreign arrivals at Boston; the duties arising on their cargoes will be half a million of dollars.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has an income of about \$6,000 a year. At a late visitation of the public schools in Portland, the number of children belonging to them amounted to 1,095, 36 of whom were coloured. In the late fire at Portland, eight buildings were burned, and one partly pulled down. They were occupied by about 30 tenants. 17,000 Emigrants have arrived at Quebec, this season, from Great Britain. Mrs. Clarke, of the New-England Lace Factory, in Ipswich, Mass. has established a School in Newburyport, Mass. for the purpose of instructing young ladies in the working of lace.

Sickness.—In the neighbourhood of Washington, Ca. a very malignant fever prevails, and proves very mortal. **Casualty.**—A Mr. S. Mead, of Middlesex, was killed in Montpelier, Vt. by the caving of a bank.

Fire.—A destructive fire took place at Elizabeth-City, on the morning of the 2nd inst. when eight or nine stores, and several dwelling houses, were destroyed. A gang of counterfeiters, at New-Orleans, having in their possession United States Branch Notes to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, have been arrested and committed to prison. A man has been arrested, and delivered to the authorities of the state of Connecticut, on a charge of having attempted to poison one of the Shaker families at Enfield, on the 20th of August. At Cooperstown, on 3d. inst. Levi Kelly killed a Mr. Spofford, in presence of both their wives, the two families living in the same house. Ten days previously Kelly had witnessed the execution of Spofford. It is reported that a person has testified before the Grand Jury of Ontario county, that Morgan was drowned, and has given in the names of those who plunged him into the water. The crew of the sloop Polly, charged with killing a man in Portland-harbour, in August last,

were arrested on their arrival in Newburyport, on the 8th inst. There are nine jewellers shops in Providence, R. I. where upwards of six hundred thousand dollars worth of jewellery is manufactured; giving employment to over three hundred persons. A barrel of rum exploded in a grocery store in Lockport, N. Y. recently, from the snuff of a candle having been accidentally thrown where some of it had been spilt. The Bank of St. Albans, Vt. was robbed on the 23d ult. of eight hundred dollars, by one Alexis Burgoyne. He was pursued to Montreal, overtaken, and lodged in jail. Five hundred and sixty dollars of the amount stolen, has been recovered.

Caution to Travellers.—A gentleman who arrived in Philadelphia a few days since, gave his baggage to a porter, who carried it off, and appropriated the contents of the trunk to his own use. The thief has been arrested. Asa King, a carpenter, was lately killed in Batavia by a blow from a broad-axe, the handle of which broke while a person was driving down a plate upon the frame of a house. A man named Henry L. McDuff, hung himself on the 2d inst. with his suspenders, in the town of Glen; and Mr. Isaac Tenney, of Orwell, Vt. hung himself in his own house on the same day; they were both deranged men. John Pinkney, a seaman on board the brig Eugenia, while passing North Point, on her passage from Baltimore to South America, stabbed the chief mate in the right side with a rigger’s knife: of which wound he died in about four hours. Pinkney had been intoxicated.

The brig Jane Proctor, which was cleared on the 10th inst. for the Mediterranean, is loaded with supplies for the Greeks, by the Committee. One thousand emigrants are computed to have arrived in this city during one week. Two deaths from the yellow fever, occurred at Charleston on the 8th inst. A New-Orleans paper of the 1st August, says “about fifty persons have been buried in this city within the last seven days—a mortality nearly double the general average among the population.”

Nine cases of small pox have lately occurred in New-Brunswick, N. J. The Rev. D. H. Barnes, of this city, has been elected President of Columbia College, Washington, D. C. The City Inspector reports the death of 93 persons, during the week ending Saturday the 15th, viz. 26 men, 15 women, 30 boys, and 22 girls.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Peter Williams, Mr. James C. Morelle to Miss Catharine Jackson, of Albany.

By the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. Richard Gilmore to Miss Hannah Brumfield.

By the same, Mr. David Merrill to Mrs. Margaret Collick.

In this city, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. C. Rush, Mr. James Coker, of Baltimore, to Miss Eliza M. Collins, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on the 16th inst. full of years and full of honours, “rested from his labours,” that “his works might follow him,” the christian, the patriot and the philanthropist, THOMAS EDDY, Esq. His family and friends are not called upon to “sorrow as those who have no hope,” but with delight may dwell upon the truths of the gospel, as exemplified in the character of the husband, the father and the friend. “Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like unto his.”

The name of THOMAS EDDY, and the deeds of worth which filled up his life, will be remembered, and revered, by the coloured population of our country, and their descendants, to the latest generations.

In Charleston, S. C. on the 1st inst. Mr. JOHN COLE, aged 28 years.

NOTICE.

As Mr. CORNISH will be travelling through different parts of the country, he has agreed to accept of a General Agency for the JOURNAL, and is hereby authorized to transact any business relating to it.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are informed, that the second half-yearly payment, in advance, for the JOURNAL, is now due. New York, Sept. 13, 1827.

ALLANAO.

SEPTEMBER.	Sun Rises.	Moon Sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
21 Friday	5 58	6 1	Waxing
22 Saturday	5 54	6 1	Waxing
23 Sunday	5 50	6 1	Waxing
24 Monday	5 46	6 1	Waxing
25 Tuesday	5 42	6 1	Waxing
26 Wednesday	5 38	6 1	Waxing
27 Thursday	5 34	6 1	Waxing

POETRY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

THE MANIAC.—A BALLAD.

Closed on the beach, where Ocean's waves
Roll wild and furious to the shore,
A pining maiden sits and raves,
Her sighs commingling with the roar.

'Twas once, ah! once her breast knew joy,
And tears scath'd not her blooming cheek;
But there was grief the heart destroy,
And woe of which we little reck.

Love!—and ye who never felt
Its pain, its bliss, may scorn my tale:
Ye ne'er at Beauty's shrine have knelt,
And felt her power o'er all prevail.

Love fill'd her breast, and fann'd its fire;
Its object all the heart could ask,
In fancy paint, or could desire
To sweeten in its sunshine bark.

But far o'er Ocean's waste must rove
Her Edward, to the Eastern shore;
And woe once gain'd, her love he'd prove,
And stray from his adored no more.

'Twas woe! for ere his native land
He reach'd in ecstasy again;
The ship that bore him fast did strand,
And whelm'd him in the surging main.

This broke her tender heart at once—
She roams at morn and eve, she said,
An emblem of pale Sorrow's self,
A melancholy maniac maid.

ARION.

STANZAS.

Oh let me die in my primal day,
While my morning sun with brightness shines,
Ere this cold world chase my joys away,
Ere the blushing flower of life declines.

Oh let me die while life is young,
While feelings live and the passions play—
While the bounding heart to love is strong,
And affection warms in fancy's ray.

Oh let me die while joy is bright,
Ere the blissful hours of youth are flown;
While the soul is pure and the heart is light,
And sin and grief are all unknown.

Oh let me die before the woe,
The loneliness of age shall come;
While youth and hope still brightly glow,
Then softly make my earthly tomb.

My mind that could calmly rest,
Husking flowers bloom'd above my head—
Melancholy of youth never seduced my breast,
'Twas sweet to sleep in my grassy bed.

And then came they say a chill;
A deadly chill upon the heart,
When as early as the sun is still,
And the light of youth and hope depart.

Then let me die in my primal day,
While my morning sun with brightness shines,
Ere the cold world chase my joys away,
Ere the blushing flower of life declines.

[Morning Courier.

VARIETIES.

The Real Liars.—A French nobleman, addressing himself lately to three of his servants, promised to reward the one who should tell him the greatest lie. The first said that he had never told a lie—the second averred that he could not tell one—the third candidate, however, proved himself the best adept in the art, and obtained the prize, for he assured his master that both his fellow servants had just told him the truth.

A Charmed Life.—If, as the old saying goes, the turn of the charm, the hero of the following paragraph most certainly bears a charmed life. There is, at present, living in a village in this neighbourhood, a man who has been three times married: each of his wives' names were the same; he had three children by each, and each lived with him three years. He was a widower between each marriage three years; has three children living, the third by each wife, and now he is within three days of each one of them. His last wife has been dead three years, and he expects to be married again in three months!—*Paisley paper.*

Agriculture.—If a small trench is dug about three or four yards from the stem of a fruit tree, and a small quantity of salt is equally distributed in the trench, when dissolved, it is conveyed to the roots, by means of which the tree will be invigorated, and the quantity of fruit increased.—*Berks' Chronicle.*

Steam Carriage.—An extraordinary sensation was excited in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park, towards dusk on Thursday evening last, by the sudden appearance of Gurney's newly invented steam carriage, which coursed through the streets at the back of the Diorama, round part of the New-road, and up the ascent of the Albany-road,

at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, carrying several persons inside and behind. It seemed to move with the most perfect ease, and without any perceptible noise from the machinery, or any appearance of smoke or steam whatever. The person who sat in front, as conductor, evidently held the carriage under complete command, guiding it with great exactness, and whenever the crowd which gathered about it became troublesome, shooting away from them with speed equal to that of a mail coach.

Disgraceful Superstition.—In the beginning of this month, as one of the oyster vessels was returning to Gorey, in the island of Jersey, at night, she struck on a rock, and went down. The crew, however, got to a rock at the ebb tide, and having saved a little powder from the sinking vessel, kindled it by small quantities at intervals, and with loud cries endeavoured to make their situation known. At this time some fishermen were at work on the shore, and saw the signals of the unhappy men, and heard their shouts; but owing to a notion that what they heard and saw proceeded from the ghosts of wretched mariners, which were said to frequent the coast in bad weather, instead of rendering aid to their poor fellow-creatures, they were seized with affright, hastened to their homes, whilst the whole of the poor sufferers, who might have easily been rescued, perished on the flowing of the tide.—*Southampton Her.*

Rise and Fall of the Nations.—The author of the Life of Cicero, speaking of the opinion entertained of Britain by that orator and his cotemporary Romans, has the following eloquent passage:—"From the raileries of this kind, on the barbarity and misery of our island, one cannot help reflecting on the surprising fate and revolutions of kingdoms; how Rome, once the mistress of the world, the seat of arts, empire, and glory, now lies sunk in sloth, ignorance, and poverty, enslaved to the most cruel, as well as the most contemptible of tyrants,—superstition and religious imposture;—while this remote country, anciently the seat and contempt of the polite Romans, is become the happy seat of liberty, plenty, and letters, flourishing in all the arts of refinements of civil life, yet, perhaps, running the same course that Rome itself has run before it,—from virtuous industry to wealth, from wealth to luxury, and from luxury to an impatience of discipline and corruption of morals, till, by a total degeneracy, and loss of virtue, being grown ripe for destruction, it becomes a prey, at last, to some hardy oppressor, and, with the loss of liberty, losing every thing that is valuable, sinks gradually again to its original barbarism."—*32d Note to 4th Canto of Child Harold.*

A TOUCH OF THE SUBLINE!
Speech of the Irish Barrister in Mr. Matthew's Lectures.

"Gentlemen, I gaze upon you as the children of reanimated nature, breathing the divine breezes of the odoriferous heavens that surround the constellations! Ye are not like the cold-blooded reptiles that overrun revolutionary and revolting France, with the region-like blast of tempestuous whirlwinds, nor the fire engendered war-brands that mow the snows of Russia into a thaw, and levelled Moscow in the impetuous ruin that must annihilate the wonder-stricken senses of admiring nations, from Constantinople to the Peak of Teneriffe! I cannot indulge in high-flown locutions, when I am speaking to men who know all the glorious reliquies of indescribable humanity in a more classical and legislative capacity than any that ever graced the Medes, the Persians, the Scythians, or the Phœnicians;—before I will, with modesty, confine myself to this glorious consummation, that every natural generation should live without aggravation, under every deprivation, and never suffer themselves to be annihilated by the simultaneous, obnoxious, deteriorating, and abominable commination of incinerations, who accumulate but to separate and degenerate those who should never be inanimate.—*(Hear o.)*—And, my countrymen, hear me, and can be blind! If I could mount the winged horse Pegasus, I would fly over mount Helicon, and travel the land of Egypt, to elucidate and elucidate all that can reverberate to substantiate the consummation of all that puts you at present in a consternation."

An infallible remedy for the Tooth Ache.—A lady of this town has favoured us with the following recipe, which she says, has never failed to produce the desired effect, although used in innumerable instances. Make a solution of camphor and pulverised cayenne pepper; dip therein a small quantity of raw cotton and apply it to the affected tooth, and it will give immediate relief. To prevent the composition's getting to the throat, lay a bit of ag over the tooth for a few moments.—*Wilmington Herald.*

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the *African School Room* in Mulberry-street; where will be taught

READING, WRITING, G. ARITHMETIC
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.
Terms, Three Dollars per Quarter, payable in advance. Hours for 6 to half past 6 o'clock.
Sept. 18.

A CARD.

N. WILKS.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that his House, No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of gentlemen of colour, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.
New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m



NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY," for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes, will reopen their SCHOOL, on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School-Room, under the *Mariner's Church*, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time. Those who wish to become Members, may join, by calling on the Secretary, No. 551 Pearl-street, near Broad-street, any day before the first of October, Sundays excepted.

Aaron Wood, James Myers,
William P. Johnson, Arnold Elzie,
E. M. Africanus, Henry King,
Trustees

Lost Articles Redeemed!

CHARLES WORTIMER, 93 Church-street, respectfully informs the Public, that he prepares a CEMENT, with which he can unite the parts of broken Glass, or China, as firmly as ever.

He mends Glass GLOBES, CHINA and GLASS WARE of every description with but little injury to their appearance; and warrants the parts to cohere as before broken.

N. B. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
New-York, Sept. 14.

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained

SPERM OIL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours, and takes this method of informing them and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of Seasonable OIL, of the first quality, which he will deliver in any part of the city, at the shortest notice.

N. B. A liberal deduction made to Churches, and those who buy by the quantity.

JOHN ROBERTS,

25 Current-alley, third door above Locust-street, Philadelphia.

DR. THORP,

No. 16 Collect-street,

INDIAN PHYSICIAN and BOTANIST, returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favours, and solicits their patronage in future.

N. B. He cures all diseases of the human system, with roots and herbs, free from the use of mercury.

UNION HERRING.

No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine, OPENED BY

CHARLES SHORT,

For the Purpose of accommodating, PEOPLE of Colour, Strangers and Citizens, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

By the Day, Week, Month, or longer.
His furnished with every thing to enable him to keep a House of the first-rate kind ever opened in the City of Philadelphia; and will spare no pains to merit the public patronage.
July 25, 1827.

13—3m

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, that he purposes opening a NIGHT SCHOOL, on the first of October ensuing, principally for the benefit of Adults, in the Basement of St. Philip's Church, in Collect-street. In which will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, &c. &c.

at 60 per Quarter, payable in advance.

To open at 7, and close at 9 o'clock

B. F. HUGHES.

New-York, Sept. 18.

23

HAMER & SMITH,

STEAM SCOURERS,

No. 177 William-street, N. Y.

CONTINUE to cleanse and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Their mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM-SPONGING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and thus they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.
August 3.

21

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent Land, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he invests 300 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

IF ALL ORDERS FOR JOB, BOOK, OR FANCY

PRINTING,

Left at the Office, 152 Church-street, WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every Friday at No. 152 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. It paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

If No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 25, 1st insertion 75cts.
"each repetition of do. 35
"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
"each repetition of do. 25
Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 25 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for those persons who advertise by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

C. Stockbridge, Esq. North-Yarmouth, Maine.
Mr. Reuben Raby, Portland, Me.
" David Walker, Boston.

Rev. Thomas Paul, do.
Mr. John Renoud, Salem, Mass.

" George C. Willis, Providence, R. I.
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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1827.

[VOL. I--NO. 29.]

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS, &c. OF VARIOUS NATIONS.

(Continued.)

In Scotland, the weddings of persons of inferior rank are managed in a very sociable manner. The company consists promiscuously of the high and low. Each guest contributes according to his ability or inclination; for which, a decent dinner is provided, and afterwards a jovial dance. When the parties happen to be errands in respectable families, the contributions are sometimes so liberal, that they are sufficient to establish the young couple in the world.

Buchanan reports a law of Ewenus, or Ewen III. of Scotland, by which it was ordered that the first night of a nobleman's marriage should be the king's fee; and that the nobleman, besides taking the same liberty with the commoner's wife, should again command their company whenever they pleased. Malcolm III. at the entreaty of his queen Margaret, changed this indulgence into a fine of half a mark, to be paid by the husband in lieu of parting with the privileges of his bed for the first night.

In Ire and, weddings are always celebrated with much dancing. A number of country neighbours among the poor people fix upon some young woman, who ought as they think to be married, and they agree also upon a young fellow as a proper husband: this being determined, they send to the fair one's cabin, to inform her that on the Sunday following she is to be *hosed*, that is, carried on men's backs. She must then provide whiskey and cider for a treat, as all will pay her a visit after mass for a hurling match. As soon as she is horsed the hurling begins, in which the young fellow appointed for the husband has the eyes of the company fixed on him: if he come off conqueror, he is certainly married to the girl; but if another is victorious, the prize is transferred to the victor. These trials are not always finished in one Sunday—they occupy sometimes two or three, and the common expression when the contest is over, is, that such a person is *goaled*.

The Circassian young women are brought up by the mother, who teaches them embroidery, to make their own dress, and that of their future husbands. On the day of marriage, the father makes the bride a present, but reserves the greatest part of what he intends to give her till the birth of the first child. On this occasion she pays him a visit, receives from him the remainder of her portion, and is clothed in the matron's dress, consisting principally of a veil.

In China, marriage is peculiarly revered by the people, and protected by the law. The adulterer is always punished with death, and the same punishment is usually inflicted upon him who seduces an unmarried woman from the path of rectitude. A Chinese often enters into the marriage state without seeing the woman he espouses. His knowledge of her is generally gained from some female relation who acts the part of a *match-maker*. If, however, the husband is imposed upon with respect to her age or figure, he can, if he pleases, obtain a divorce. The father gives no dowry with his daughter; on the contrary, the bridegroom is obliged to pay him for his wife. The amount to be given is generally decided by the aforesaid marriage negotiators. The parents of the bride fix the day for the performance of the ceremony, taking special care to consult the calendar for a lucky one. At the appointed time the bride is placed in a chair, or close palanquin, and is surrounded by persons of both sexes, carrying torches and flambeaux even in the middle of the day. A troop of musicians, with pipes, drums, and hautboys, march before the chair; her family follow behind. The key of the chair in which she is enclosed is committed to the custody of a trusty servant, to be delivered to the husband only, who, richly dressed, waits at his gate for the arrival of the procession. When it approaches, the key is put into his hands, by means of which, at the first glance, he learns his fortune. If he is discontented with his intended spouse, he suddenly shuts the chair and sends her back to her relations; but to get rid of her, it costs him a sum equal to that he gave to obtain her. If he is contented, she descends from the chair, and enters

the house; she is then committed into the hands of the women, who partake of an entertainment and remain with her the whole day; the male part of the guests are treated in like manner by the husband. The women amuse themselves separately, and the men do the same in another apartment. A handsome Chinese damsel, who unites accomplishments with her beauty, will fetch from 450 to 700 louis-d'ors, while there are some who sell for less than 100.

The Tartars, in general, are not restricted in the number of their wives, besides concubines, whom they choose from among their slaves. The Mikhotetan Tartars must not contract a marriage within certain degrees of affinity; but the pagan may marry any of their kindred, except their natural mothers: it is not unusual for the father to take his daughter to wife, and they generally abandon their wives when they draw near forty, considering them thenceforth as no other than servants, whom they provide with victuals, for taking care of, and tending upon the young wives who succeed to their places. It is usual among some of the Tartar tribes for a young pair to retire and live together as man and wife for one year: if, during that time, the woman produces a child, their marriage is completed; but if not, they separate at pleasure, or agree to make another year's trial. Traces of this custom may be still discovered in the law of Scotland, according to which a marriage dissolved within a year and a day, and without a child, has no legal consequences, but restores the property of each party to the same situation as if no such alliance had ever existed. We believe a somewhat similar custom is still prevalent in the Isle of Portland.

The ceremonies of marriage at Tibet are neither tedious nor intricate. Their courtships are carried on with little art, and quickly brought to a conclusion. The elder brother of a family, to whom the choice belongs, when enamoured of a damsel, makes his proposals to the parents, and if his suit is approved, the parents, with their daughter, repair to the suitor's house, where the male and female acquaintance of both parties meet, and enjoy every kind of festivity for three days, at the expiration of which the marriage is complete. The priests of Tibet, who shun the society of women, have no share in these ceremonies, or in ratifying the obligation between the parties. Mutual consent is their only bond of union, and the parties present are witnesses to the contract, which it seems is formed indissolubly for life. By mutual consent, however, they may part, but then they can never marry again. It is a remarkable characteristic in this country, that polygamy assumes a different form from that of other eastern countries: the women being indulged in a plurality of husbands.

The Siamese, previous to any nuptial contract, are obliged to consult an astrologer, who calculates the nativity of the parties, and determines whether their union is likely to prove fortunate or otherwise. If his decision be favourable, the lover is permitted to visit his mistress three times, at the last of which the marriage portion is paid, and without the performance of any religious ceremony the nuptials are reckoned complete, and soon after they live together. In a few days the priest visits the married couple, sprinkles them with water, and offers a prayer for their prosperity.

In Tonquin a plurality of wives is allowable, and the husband may claim a divorce on the most trifling occasion; but he must restore the effects which the wife possessed at the time of her marriage. The same indulgence is not allowed to the woman. A woman convicted of adultery is thrown to an elephant, bred for the purpose, who, taking her up with his trunk, tosses her in the air, and when she falls, tramples her under his feet, and crumles her to pieces. A man may sell his wives and children, which, in times of scarcity, the poor make no scruple in doing.

Among the Hindoos, between the age of seven and ten the children are given away in marriage, and are suffered to contract an intimacy with one another; but they do not live together till some years after, from which time the woman is never permitted to see her parents. Polygamy is allowed, but seldom practised.

The marriage ceremony as performed at

Ceylon is thus described:—A whole family goes in a body to ask a young woman in marriage; the more numerous the family, the greater title it has to her. It is of course the whole family that marries, consequently the children belong to the family, in the same way as the lands, which are never divided. The ceremony is performed by uniting the right thumbs of the man and woman, over which the priest throws a little water, and pronounces the words necessary for the occasion. As soon as the consent of the parties is obtained, a magician is consulted to fix the day and hour. The two families then meet at the house of the young woman. A grand feast is prepared for the occasion, and the house ornamented according to the custom of the East. The magician consults his books, and holds a *clepsyma* or water-clock in his hand. The instant the lucky moment arrives, the married couple are covered with a piece of cloth, their right hands are joined, filtered water is thrown over them, a cup containing cocoa-lilk is passed several times over their heads, and thus the ceremony ends.

DISADVANTAGES OF SINGLE BLESS-EDNESS.

Miss Becky Drigfid as a single woman, had vainly expected to escape the snares and anxieties of the married state. She had heard and seen much of the indifference or the ill-humour of husbands—of the troubles and vexations of children—and she thought from these evils, I am at least free;—I can go where I like, do what I like, and live as I like. But poor Miss Becky soon found her mistake. Brothers and sisters married; nephews and nieces sprung up on all hands, each and all expecting to be distinguished by Aunt Becky's bounty, while every parent levied the most inconceivable taxes upon her time and capabilities.

"Aunt Becky, will you give me this," said one; "you know she has no use for money."

"Aunt Becky will do that," said another. "for she has always plenty of time."

"Aunt Becky will go there," said a third; she likes a long walk."

But even the labours imposed upon her by her own relations were nothing compared to the constant demands made upon her by the world in general, i. e. by the whole circle of her acquaintances;—all under the idea, that as a single woman, she could have nothing to do but oblige her friends. When in town, her life was devoted to executing commissions from the country—inquiring the character of servants—hiring governesses and grooms—finding situations for wet nurses—getting patterns of pelisse cloths from every shop in town—trying to get old silks matched with new—gowns made—gauzes dyed—leathers cleaned, fans mended, &c. &c. The letters always beginning, "As I find I am really in want of the things, and the carrier leaves town on Thursday, I trust you will contrive to have every thing ready by that time." But one of the letters, dropped by Miss Becky in the course of her perambulations, will best illustrate this part of her personal narrative.

"My Dear Miss Becky, I take this opportunity of letting you know we are all tolerably well at present; and trust you continue to enjoy your usual good health. I return the tea you sent last, as we all think it very inferior to that you sent formerly; and as there has been rather a fall upon the price of teas, there can be no reason for such a falling off in the quality; and unless Candy-tuft can give something very superior at the same price, I would just return it, and try some other shop and have nothing more to do with Candy-tuft. Eliza and Jane, with their best love, take this opportunity of sending in their old black velvet pelisses, which they wish you to consult Yellowleys the dyer about: they have been told that black velvet can be dyed either grass-green, or bright crimson, and if Yellowleys can warrant their standing, they would prefer having them a good rich crimson; but if not, they must just put up with a full green, as much on the grass and off the bottle as possible. I am very sorry to tell you, your prize, Janny Snodgrass has turned out very

ill. I find her lazy and idle, dirty, disobedient and insolent, and not at all the person I was led to expect from your character of her. I must therefore trouble you to be on the look-out for another. You know it is not much I require of my servants; but there are some things it is impossible to dispense with, and which I must make a point of. Of course she must be perfectly sober, honest, conscientious, and trust-worthy, and in every respect unexceptionable in her *morals*. She must be stout, active, cleanly, obliging, quiet, orderly, good-tempered, neat-handed, and particularly tidy in her person. All that I require of her is to be an excellent worker at the needle, a thorough washer and ironer, and a generally useful and accommodating servant. Margaret sends her affectionate remembrances, and when you are at leisure, requests you will order a pair of stays for her from Brisbane's as soon as possible, as she is in great want. She sends a pair of old ones for a pattern, but they don't fit; you must tell him they are both too tight and too short, and shoulder straps too narrow by a full straw breadth. The old busk she thinks may do, or, if it should be too short; perhaps you may be able to get it exchanged for one larger. As Flint the gunsmith's is at no great distance from Brisbane's, John would be much obliged to you when you are there, if you would step to him, and tell him that he is going to send his gun to have the lock mended, and to be sure to have it done in the most complete manner, and as soon as he possibly can, as the shooting season is coming on. When done he may send it to you, with a couple of pounds of gunpowder, and a bag of shot, No. 5. As the holiday time is coming on, we may look for the boys some of these days, and (if it is not putting you to any inconvenience), as the coach stops you know, at the Blue Boar, perhaps you will have the goodness to have your Nanny waiting at the office for them; and if you can manage to keep them till Monday, it will be adding to the favour; but they will require constant watching, as you know what romps they are. I do not expect to be confined before the 29th at soonest; so if you can manage to come to us *before* that, and the 20th, it will be very agreeable to us all, I assure you. I was in hopes I should not have had any more to trouble you with at present; but upon hearing that I was writing to you, Tom begs me to say, that he wishes very much to get some good fly hooks for trout-fishing, four red cock's hackle body, four black green plover's tuft, with a light starling-wing's body, and four brown woodcock's wing, and hare-foot's body. I hope you will be able to read this, as I assure you it has cost me some labour to write this from Tom's dictation. I am afraid you will think us very troublesome, but I know you do not grudge a little trouble to oblige your friends. Mr. Goodwilly and the young people unite with me in best wishes; and I remain, my dear Miss Duguid, yours most sincerely,

GRACE GOODWILLY."

P. S.—Eliza and Jane beg you will send them some patterns of summer silks, neither too tight, nor too dark, both figured and plain, with the different widths & prices, & also that you would enquire what is the lowest price of the handsomest ostrich feathers that can be had; and if you happen to see any very pretty wreaths, you might price them at the same time, as they are divided between feathers and flowers. Those you sent from Tráshag's were quite soiled, and looked as if they had been worn. Mr. Goodwilly takes this opportunity of sending a couple of razors, which he begs you will send to Steele's the cutler's, at the back of the old Birk Stile, to be sharpened immediately, as that is a thing he cannot want.

"P. S. I find it will be necessary to send Jimena in to Bain the Dentist, to get some of her teeth taken out, as her mouth is getting very crowded. I would take her myself, but cannot stand these things; so must beg the favour of you to go with her, and see it done. I fear it will be a bad business, poor soul! as there are at least three that must come out, and great tasks they are!—of course it is not every one I could trust her with for such an operation; but I know I can rely upon your doing every thing that can be done. Will you ask that good-for-nothing creature, Heelpiea

if the children's shoes are ever to be sent home?

"Yours in haste."

Sometimes Mrs. Becky betook herself to the country; but though she often found retirement, there was seldom rest. Whenever a gay husband was leaving home, Miss Becky was in requisition to keep his dull, sickly wife company in his absence—or, vice versa, when a young wife wished to amuse herself abroad, "that good creature, Becky Duguid," was sent for, to play backgammon with her old ill-natured husband; and when man and wife were leaving home, then Becky Duguid was called upon to nurse the children and manage the servants in their absence. *Irritations abounded, but all to disagreeable scenes or dull parties.* She was expected to attend all *accompaniments*, christenings, deaths, cheating, and burials—but she was seldom asked to a marriage, and never to any party of pleasure. "O, Miss Becky doesn't care for these things, she would like better to come to us when we are in a quiet way by ourselves," was always the come-off. "I don't know what the cares of the married life are," Miss Becky would sometimes say, and oftener think; "but I am sure I know what the troubles of the single state are, to a stout, healthy, easy-tempered woman like me!—What is it to be the wife of one crabbed old man, to having to direct all the crabbed old men in the country? And what is it to be the mother of one family of children, to having to look after the children of all my relatives and acquaintances?"

But Miss Becky's reflections (like most people's reflections) came too late to benefit herself. She was completely involved in the toils of celibacy before she was at all aware of her danger, and vain now would have been the attempt to extricate herself. Such was Miss Becky Duguid walking in the vain show of liberty, but in reality fettered hand and foot by all the tender charities of life.

DISCOVERY IN AFRICA.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Ashmun, agent of the Colonization Society, to the board at Washington.

"An excursion of one of our people in the interior to the distance of about 140 miles, has led to a discovery of the populousness and comparative civilization of this District of Africa, never till within a few months, even conjectured by myself. The same individual is now absent on a second journey; the particulars of both, I hope to be able to present to the Board by the next conveyance. In the mean time, it may not be without interest to observe, that we are situated within fifty leagues of a country, in which a highly improved agriculture prevails; where the horse is a common domestic animal; where large tracts of land are cleared and enclosed; where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life, is produced by the soil or manufactured by the skill and industry of the inhabitants; where the Arabic is used as a written language in the ordinary commerce of life; where regular and abundant markets and fairs are kept, and where a degree of intelligence and partial refinement distinguishes the inhabitants, little compatible with the personal qualities attached in the current notions to the age of the people of Guinea."

Mr. Ashmun proceeds to state, that it has been the policy of the neighbouring tribes, to shut out as much as possible the colonists from the interior, and even to conceal from them the fact of the existence of such a people as are now found in possession of the country at a little distance from the coast. The reason he states to be, their "desire to possess themselves of the streams of commerce, by concealing the remote sources of their gains." It is now ascertained, beyond all doubt, that the inland tribes are anxious to open a direct communication with the colony, as a large proportion of the exports from the colony are, at present, from these interior regions. It is believed that opening a free passage will double the amount. Arrangements are making accordingly to effect this object by amicable negotiations with the coast tribes, and Mr. Ashmun thinks there is a promise of speedy and entire success.

Cost of Slavery.—It having been asserted by the advocates of the abolition of slavery, that the West Indies occasion an expense to the country of £1,600,000, the supporters of the West India interest, relying on the want of distinct official documents as to the disposal of our military and naval forces, have ventured to deny the expense is so great. To meet this denial a statement has been made with great care and labour, and it results, that instead of £1,600,000 a year, the sum which may fairly be considered as expended for the support of the slave colonies is no less than £2,066,232. Such an expense, says the author of the statement, would be

unnecessary for the support of colonies of free men in the West Indies, and may therefore be added to the most inculcable sacrifices we are called upon to make for the support of slavery.—*Manchester Gaz.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Since the publication of "American Colonization Society, Nos. 1 and 2, we have received the following note from the writer.

"Mr. Russwurm—I designed that the public should know both my name and place of residence. My reasons were, 1. In case of opposition, that the arguments might be met with calmness, a more likely case where the adversary stands confessed. 2. A conviction that the arguments presented to notice, which will else be laid aside without a perusal, or after a very cursory one, would be seriously pondered by many coloured persons, who know the writer as one who has always felt and manifested a sympathy in their sorrows. Yours, &c.

JOHN H. KENNEDY.

Philadelphia, the 16th of Sept. 1827."

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. III.

Its Bearing on the Interests of the FREE People of Colour.

The preceding essay disclosed the motives of the American Colonization Society, so far as a judgment may be formed of them from the characters of those who befriend it, and of those who are its enemies. When men truly virtuous and enlightened, who have the field of operation fairly in view, evince a decided and continued approval of an enterprise, we ought not hastily to denounce it as wicked or chimerical. We ought to lend a friendly ear to their expositions, reserving, however, the liberty of judging ultimately for ourselves. If the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour, when tested in its own merits, do not commend itself to our approbation, we must decline any participation in its measures. The arguments in behalf of this institution, so far as they relate to the people of colour, may be ranged under two general heads:—The influence it is likely to exert on those who are already free; and, secondly, its influence on slavery.

1st. It is alleged by the advocates of this institution, that it must, by the Divine blessing, conduce to the happiness of that portion of the coloured community who are now free. Its immediate object is, "the removal to the coast of Africa, of those coloured persons who are now free and willing to emigrate, and of such others as may hereafter be liberated." It compels no one to go; it offers no insult to those who stay, nor after his arrival on the coast of Africa need any one remain, unless he find brighter prospects than those he has abandoned.

The elevation to which an individual may attain, depends, under God, on the circumstances in which he is placed. Remove from him the promptives to action, and "the springs of life stand still." The marble until polished, differs but little in appearance from common rock. Upon the coloured man these promptives to virtuous enterprise, do not operate, or but feebly. He is placed under the blighting influence of circumstances and prejudices, which in ordinary cases he cannot surmount. He cares not to be qualified for emence, because, if qualified, he cannot attain it. This evidences no inferiority on the part of the coloured man, as some stupidly argue. Place any set of men in his situation, and if they be not under religious influence, (and the mass of society in no country is under the direct influence of religion,) you degrade them, if not instantly, yet certainly. Some suppose that the Colonization Society is based upon the implied inferiority of the coloured man, and his unfitness for the society of the white man. But this is an unauthorised allegation against the society, however it may hold against some individuals who are in, and against many who are out of, this society. Its principles and its operations admit of no such interpretation, nor have its acknowledged organs ever so commented on them. It appeals not to its Amen to those prejudices, which even in northern states, prevent the coloured man from rising above nominal citizenship. It neither created these prejudices, nor does it perpetuate them. It takes for granted, indeed, what no man can deny; that these prejudices do exist, and that they have exerted, and are likely to exert, a most baleful influence upon the coloured population. Is the society to be blamed for an evil, which existed before its organization! Or for acting in reference to it, and providing as far as in them lies, a remedy against its influence! Because the United States, or the respective states, or the people of the states, undervalue

the coloured man, must the entire blame lie at our door, who lament the evil!

That this evil exists; and is one of no ordinary magnitude, every man must admit. Three Hundred Thousand Freemen virtually disfranchised! Themselves and posterity debased, if not by law, by the equally relentless influence of circumstances and prejudice, from attaining even to mediocrity in society! A few have risen, and will rise in despite of every obstacle; but the mass, in this state of things is consigned to poverty and degradation! The only ground of controversy is, as to the mode of remedying this state of things. Why, it is asked, may not the coloured man be regarded and treated in all respects as on an equal footing in this land? The friends of the Colonization Society believe, that a better method for elevating the coloured community, even in this country, cannot be adopted than that they are now pursuing. It is not to be attained by argument, but by a silent influence of another sort. When a respectable colony is established, and the coloured merchant shall visit our shores, argument in the case will be superseded. The coloured man at home, will imperceptibly rise in influence and respectability, through the indirect influence of those from the Colony. "If Mahommed cannot bring the mountain to him, he can go to it."—If we cannot remove the evil, it would be wise to remove from it. If the coloured man cannot attain the standing to which he is entitled here, he can attain it elsewhere; and the indirect, the reacting influence he must exert on those he leaves behind, will be of more service to them than any thing he can do here. The Colonization Society offers him a helping hand; provides for him a large and fruitful field; invites him to "sit under his own vine and under his own fig-tree," to breathe freely of the atmosphere and to partake at large, and without molestation of the fruits of liberty.

Such is the theory of the American Colonization Society! not erected as most theories are, by mere fancy, but arising out of the well established principles of human nature. Let us advert for a moment to fact. What has the society accomplished towards the attainment of these desirable objects? The colony was at first unfavourably located, and the ardour of its friends was somewhat damped by the afflictions that befel it. But was ever a colony planted without some difficulties? The evils suffered at Plymouth and Jamestown, were tenfold greater than any which have been experienced at Liberia. The diseases incident to every colony when first planted, are attributable to other causes than climate. The colonists were destitute at first of shelter, of wholesome nourishment, of medical attendance. I know of no colony ever planted in so unfavourable circumstances, that wastes equally prosperous at the same period of its history as that at Liberia. Wages are high, industry is general, commerce already begins to thrive, education diffused, morality and religion predominate every circumstance betokens a healthful state and rapid growth. We hear of no dissatisfaction; none re-embark as they did from Hayti. Letters arrive almost every month from respectable emigrants expressive of their entire satisfaction. They have land in abundance, and of the most fertile sort, and every stimulant to industry that is to be had in any land. About two weeks ago, I perused in manuscript, a letter from a highly respectable emigrant, to his mother in this city, dated 19th Feb. 1827. A few years ago, this individual was a slave; he is now able to read and write, and has amassed considerable property since his emigration. His letter is exceedingly urgent, that his relatives take part in his blessings. It also contains proposals of a commercial sort, and an offer to redeem some of his kindred, who are yet in slavery in Georgia. This man, on his arrival among the first emigrants, lost some members of his family by sickness; and his relations here, are, for this reason, unwilling to emigrate. They attribute to the climate, what ought to be ascribed to the exposure of the early emigrants. Can it be doubted, whether or not the climate of Africa is congenial to her own descendants? The society now occupies, is one of the most eligible and healthful on the continent. They already possess an extensive territory, and have land in their offer to an indefinite extent; and their benignant influence is spreading itself far and wide, through that benighted region.

When emigrants now arrive at Liberia, they are comfortably provided for. "The sun does not rise at first, smite them by day and the moon by night." They find comfortable lodgings and wholesome food, and kind friends, until they provide for themselves. Each emigrant is furnished with as much land as may enable him, with industry, to attain to competence, and even affluence. The produce congenial to the climate, is of that sort which commands the highest price. Nor are death more frequent in Liberia than in Philadelphia.

delphia, in proportion to the population. The emigrants on their arrival, especially if they come from a high northern latitude, must be acclimated: But with the comforts and attendance they now have, this is no very serious matter, and is very seldom fatal. How prospects on this dim spot of earth" could be more flattering than those now presented to the Free-Coloured man in Africa, I am at a loss to conceive. They form a striking contrast with the prospects of the mass of free coloured people in this country. Had I further object in view, but the benefit of this class of community, I must, with my present information, berfriend the American Colonization Society. I do not detain at present to solve objections on this head. A future number, with Divine permission, shall be devoted to the solution of the difficulties of every sort that present themselves. Admitting cheerfully, "that God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." I remain, your affectionate friend and well-wisher.

JOHN H. KENNEDY.

Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1827.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

SLAVERY.

MR. EDITOR—

The history of Slavery is but a record of crime, of a perpetual warfare between strength and weakness—of the triumphs and cruelties of the former, and the patience and sufferings of the latter. Opposed to slavery in any form, stand reason, justice, mercy. In favour of Slavery appear selfishness, collusion, cruelty, cowardice. Reason decrees, that "all men are born equal." Justice adjudges the rights of all men to be the same; and Mercy, sweet mercy, lets fall a tear, whenever these divine principles are violated. Slavery has existed in all ages of the world, says the apologist of the slave-trade. So have robbers, murderers and thieves.

But slavery, at least, in a qualified sense, was sanctioned by the Jewish law. So was the whole system of tythes. If you plead the benefit of the first position; church establishment may certainly claim the benefit of the latter. Will the advocates of slavery in this country, admit the plea in favour of a church establishment? No. This single law, which fell from the lips of Him, who "spoke as never man spoke."—As ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye to them, has levelled the odious system of slavery forever.

The arguments in favour of slavery are ever the same. They probably had their origin in the depraved heart, of the first villain that seduced upon the services of his fellow, and doomed a brother to a state of bondage. They may be stated thus:—Inasmuch as I am stronger than my neighbour, and can subject him to my power, and inasmuch as it is far less trouble to consume food than it is to produce it, I will therefore compel my neighbour to procure it for me. But as all men have their rights, and although it is my right to command his services; because I can spare with convenience from his earnings.

This, to be sure, was a very brief way of settling the point; and the first unprincipled tyrant, shall have the honour of devising an apology for the practice of every slave-holder on this day.

Slavery in the nineteenth century is defended upon the same principles. Indeed it is beyond the ingenuity of man, to frame a better apology. No man, not even the slaveholder himself, was ever convinced that slavery was just. At the memorable epoch of our revolution, slavery existed in all its deformity in this country. A system of measures was adopted by the mother country, which was denounced by our patriotic forefathers as illegal, unjust and cruel. They resisted those measures with a spirit becoming freemen, and declared in the face of the world, that all men were born free.

The apostle of the "ancient dominion," was the author of a declaration which has rendered his name immortal. In that eloquent appeal to the world, and to God, he declares, that "all men possess certain unalienable rights—among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." But what strange inconsistency is here? In one hand the "Sage of Monticello," presents this declaration of rights; in the other, he grasps the chains which hold in perpetual bondage five hundred of his fellow-men!!! No man's patriotism appears better upon paper, but how it is developed upon his plantation? I do not single out Mr. Jefferson for any base purpose—he was an able, a profound writer; he possessed many fine traits of character, it is true; and I only say, that his continuing to hold in unqualified slavery, any of his fellow-beings, after signing such a declaration,

is, not one of them, nor can his name be forced to prop up a cause, which deserves to be tottering to its fall.

We may suppose the slave-holder to reflect thus with himself: "It is true there is something repugnant to the feelings of humanity in the idea of enslaving my brethren; but how is my plantation to be cultivated without them? If I resort to free labour to satisfy the demands of justice, I shall possibly reduce my profits upon my cotton and tobacco a cent a pound, and what has justice to do with my profits? If compelled to abandon a system which is deprecated by all good men, must I not retrench my expenses? And will not every master of slaves, ridicule a compliance with the fine spun arguments of philosophers, christians, and honest men? Has it come to this—must I abandon a lucrative traffic in the life and blood of my own species, and assume the manners, and comply with the customs of philanthropists? Must I leave to the sceptre of justice and humanity, my miserable band of slaves? No, never. Slaves I must have; and the necessity of the case is my apology.

The question then is, not, shall I have slaves? but how shall I perpetuate my power over them? Will they submit to this state of infamy and degradation, and to the cruel treatment which the very nature of slavery compels me to adopt; except they are shrouded in moral darkness? Should they become acquainted with Mr. Jefferson's bill of rights, will they not claim the benefit of its arguments? If permitted to examine the storehouses of science and literature; will not the reasoning of the moralist and the divine, impel them to resist my tyranny, with the same spirit that Mr. Jefferson did that of the British government? Will not similar consequences result from a similar struggle?

My slaves then must not be taught to read, lest the writings of such men as Mr. Jefferson should fall in their way; they must not be taught to reflect, lest they should be able to contrast their situation with mine; and becoming indignant at the discovery of my crimes and of their sufferings, should make one mighty effort to break their chains, and rid themselves of a master. My safety then depends upon their ignorance; every avenue to light and knowledge must be closed. The footsteps of the Missionary must be watched; the messengers of the Gospel of peace and salvation, must not be permitted to enter upon my plantation; the glad tidings of a salvation, wrought out by a Being who came to burst the prison doors, that the captive might go free, must not be sounded in the cabin of my slave. His ears may not be visited with the calls of mercy; his heart may not be purified by that faith which opens to the mind of the weary captive, the glories and the liberty of a world, where master and slave are equal. No, not the glories of that better world must not be permitted to shine into the souls of my slaves, lest a knowledge of Jehovah and his attributes, should entice them to cry to Him for succour; lest their prayers should quicken the march of justice, lest the indignation of an angry God should overtake me, even in this world. With all these precautions I may possibly live in safety, and enjoy the sweet satisfaction of sleeping under the anodynes of swords and pistols.—After all, however, is there not danger that some who are thus held in bondage may obtain their free hom, may obtain the means of gaining a knowledge of men and things, of the natural rights of mankind, of the means that have been practised by slave-holders and dealers, to kidnap the innocent sons and daughters of Africa? Will not these free people of colour communicate this knowledge to my slaves, and will not they sigh for the sweets of liberty? How then shall this evil be prevented? Cannot some means be provided to send these free people of colour out of the country, and may not this nefarious scheme be so concealed under the sanction of *great names*, so shrouded under the *garb of religion*, that the trick may not be discovered? Is it not far better to contribute the value of a slave or two, to an object which promises me the undisturbed possession of the rest, than to hazard the loss of the whole, by permitting those that are free to remain in the country?

To the coloured freeman, I would say, has not such a plan been devised and referred in the form of a Society; and have not hundreds of your race already fallen victims to a scheme, a barbarous as it is cunning?

But suppose we put a few questions to the slave-holders of our country. Do you possess plantations rich in value, and great in extent? From what did you derive your titles? Have they descended from your ancestors, and have successive generations lived in splendour upon their products? Or have you purchased for yourself? Or, in either case, will you be so good as to inform us whence the purchase-mo-

ney was obtained; was it not the earnings of slaves? Was it not the price of their liberty, or rather the price of their blood? And is this the tenure by which you hold your estates, and will you attempt to excuse the violation of every maxim of justice and honour, by appealing to the laws of your country? These laws, and I blush to say it, do permit one man to hold in perpetual bondage another, whose natural rights are the same. But were not these laws the result of bargain, a sort of compromise; perhaps, indeed, the best that could be agreed upon at that time. But what philosopher ever ventured his reputation by alleging that these laws were founded in justice? So we have laws also which bar the collection of a debt, of more than six years standing. But did an honest man ever claim the benefit of such a provision? No one ever will. And yet the crime of doing so, compared to that of enslaving a fellow-mortal is but a drop to the ocean. And yet the slave-holder claims the benefit of these laws, because it is far easier to drive a slave than it is to dig the soil, and this is the sum total of his defence!

And are they thus driven to rest their defence upon the arguments of a foot-pad, or a pirate! Unhappy men! What an awful combination of circumstances dooms you to misery! You dare not permit the light of knowledge; to reflect upon the benighted minds of your slaves, lest your lives should be the forfeiture. You dare not emancipate them, lest the recollection of their past miseries, and of your crimes, should tempt them to revenge their injuries upon your heads. Keep them you must. Sordid interest, says so, and cowardly fear responds the sentiment.

ARISTIDES.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. I.

The large portion of public attention lately given to the subject of colonizing the Free People of Colour, clearly discovers it to be one of anxiety on the part of its advocates; and one of real concern on the part of our coloured population, on whose future interests it certainly will have an important bearing.

That those immediately interested, (the free blacks,) should view it with suspicion and alarm is altogether reasonable; for it requires but a limited portion of foresight to see, that if pushed to the extent contemplated, it will bring about a state of things in reference to the future happiness of the African race in this country, of a melancholy description: the anticipation of which is sufficient to arouse the most insensible to a sense of approaching danger, and the necessity of endeavouring to avert it.

Respecting the abstract question of Slavery, and its exclusive application to the slave what is the potent and last argument of the master in its justification? Why that the Negro race are an inferior order of human beings in the scale of nature; having minds incapable of, possessing those intellectual acquirements and virtues, which belong to the whites; hence a subordinate station of slavery and dependence is a proper one, out of which they cannot emerge. Now on this broad and unwarrantable opinion, has the monster prejudice reared itself, creating a barrier almost insurmountable to the advancement of this people in moral and intellectual improvement; as long as this prejudice exists, and in proportion to its extent, will their general freedom and happiness be retarded; the free blacks looked upon as incapable of attaining an elevated character, and the chains of the slaves riveted stronger.

But the march of correct sentiment, accompanied by the benign influence of our institutions, and the liberal policy of our State Governments, have extended to, and are beginning to dispel the dark clouds which have been hovering over this portion of our community; and liberal and correct views of their general character, are taking the place of prejudice and error. It is seen by the great body of the inhabitants of the free states, that under all ordinary circumstances, their progress in rational pursuits and social life, is equal to that of the whites, of the same class. Many individuals among them, are nobly trampling upon the disadvantages of colour, the inveterate prejudice of their white neighbours, and rising from the depths of degradation and misery, to an honourable station in society, claiming that respect due to moral conduct and integrity of mind; these are as beacons, directing their brethren to follow them, and the call is not unheeded: thousands, stimulated by example, are aspiring after character, property and distinction, conscious of ability to attain them; all of which nothing can entirely prevent. No geographical boundaries, no lines

separating state from state, no exclusive legislative enactments can permanently arrest that moral influence which has emancipated the slaves of Pennsylvania, and New-York, and which will free those of the Carolinas and Georgia.

Pursuing these views of our coloured population, will not be controverted by candid and reflecting men, I proceed to notice the danger to be apprehended, from the plans and operations of the American Colonization Society, so far as they are known and understood; for it must be acknowledged, that up to the present time, a dubious and ambiguous policy has attended its proceedings, not reconcilable to the dignity of an institution, embracing so much weight of character, so large a portion of talent, and associated to bring about the single avowed object of locating the free blacks in Africa, for their future permanent good.

I think we may properly recognize in our coloured population two classes. One, the free blacks residing principally in the Atlantic states, north of the Potomac; and the other, the Southern. That the colonizing system is intended to benefit the latter class, is not asserted by the society at the present time. It appears to have abandoned this ground so obviously and glaringly untenable, although it has been stated, and with plausibility too, that the absence of the free blacks with their vices and evil propensities in the southern states, would produce a great degree of contentment and submission among the slaves, whose constant intercourse with the class to be removed, renders municipal regulations necessary, which frequently operate with severity greater than was intended, and this of consequence must be the case; therefore remove the free, the cause of those regulations, and the amount of misery on the part of the slaves will be lessened. Reasoning and argument of this nature, will do very well, to apply to those who do not think for themselves, to obtain their aid in promoting selfish and interested plans of selfish and interested men. Weak indeed must be that cause requiring such arguments to support it; miserable in the extreme must be that measure, when its advocates are obliged to come forward and say that the deeper the abyss of slavery and misery a class of men are involved in, is their happiness promoted; but enough for the present, as I shall have occasion to advert to this most extraordinary of all subterfuges, in its more extended sense, as made use of and applied to the general question, by the society. Are then the southern people anxious to get rid of the free blacks; because they intrude into the minds of the slaves notions of liberty; and because the unavoidable intercourse of the two classes will gradually enlighten the slaves, render them discontented, and dispose them to insurrection? If so, which are to be benefited by the separation? The Colonization advocates will reply, the slaves: but to this I enter, my unreserved dissent. To me it is conclusive, that it will inevitably render their emancipation more hopeless, and I appeal to every reflecting, candid man, in this community, if the removal of all the intelligent, industrious, enterprising, educated free blacks, will not tend to sink the remainder still deeper in slavery, degradation, and distress; for, by it, will the removal of that great moral influence also take place, which Providence in its wisdom has put in operation, to rend the chains of individual slavery, in our favoured country as well as throughout the world.

CLARKSON.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1827.

Owing to the importance of the Communications in this week's paper, a few lines of editorial are necessarily deferred till our next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INVESTIGATOR No. 2, is unavoidably postponed.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY Nos. 3, and 5, have been received, and shall appear in course.—SOCIETY we cannot insert.—G. in our next.—W. H. is under consideration.—BOLIVAR is requested to call. Communications for the week should arrive by Tuesday at the farthest.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are informed, that the second half-yearly payment, in advance, for the "JOURNAL," is now due.
New York, Sept 13, 1827.

NOTICE.

As Mr. CORNISH will be travelling through different parts of the country, he has agreed to accept of a General Agency for the "JOURNAL," and is hereby authorized to transact any business relating to it.

Summary.

A fire broke out in Hartford jail on the 9th inst. but was extinguished without doing much injury.—Counterfeit Notes.—Notes of the Fairfield county bank, altered from their original denomination of two to twenty dollars, are in circulation.—Eleven persons were more or less hurt, and nine of them considerably, at the raising of a building designed for an academy in Marlborough, Mass. on the 12th inst.—The enterprising merchants of Stonington, Conn have now three vessels on sealing voyages to the newly discovered islands S. of Cape Horn, and two others are fitting out for the same destination.—The great libel suit of Baylies vs. Reed in Vermont, in which the plaintiff claimed \$5000 damages, has been determined in a verdict of \$50.—Melancholy.—Mrs. Lois Gorham, of New-Haven, fell down a slight of stairs on Thursday last, and broke her neck. She survived but a short time.—The town of Mobile is said to have been unusually healthy this season, only seven of all ages having died up to the 35th of August.—Messrs. W. L. & James F. Howe, propose to publish in Boston a daily evening paper, under the title of "The Evening Bulletin."

The steam boat Long Branch, Capt. Matthew, left Providence on Tuesday afternoon, and encountered one of the severest gales in Long Island Sound, that have been known for several years.—A subscription has been opened in Canada, for the purpose of erecting monuments to perpetuate the fame of Generals Wolf & Montcalm, who fell on the plains of Abraham, on the 10th Sept. 1759.—In the storm of Thursday night, a shed near Catherine market was blown down, and a man who had taken shelter under it, was killed.—A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Jacob Woolsey, of Hyde Park, who fell from the bridge above that village a distance of 14 feet, and was killed.—From the Greenville Republican, it appears that the accounts hitherto published of the gold mines in South Carolina have been much exaggerated.—Dr. Walker put a period to his existence on the 10th inst. in Hartford N. C.—A seaman by the name of John Harrison, while busy aloft on board the packet ship Alexander, fell from the shrouds upon a deck and was killed upon the spot.—The Albany Daily Advertiser states that more than 300 oxen and 1000 sheep crossed the Green-Bush Ferry on the 24th inst. after two o'clock.—A rencontre took place near Chester court house, S. S. between Col. Stokes and John McDonald, when the former was shot, and expired in consequence.—W. H. Rice who, robbed the treasury of Ohio recently made an attempt to escape from jail. He was seized by Mrs. Eby, the keeper's wife, who rushed upon him so strongly that he dragged her over two or three fences. He was finally compelled to return to his lodgings.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Peter Williams, Mr. William Lewis to Miss Jane Johnson.

DIED.—In this city, Mrs. Betsey Thomas.

CONCERT IN ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.

The Public is respectfully informed, that a CONCERT of Sacred Music, will be given in St. Philip's Church, (in Collect-street) on Tuesday Evening next, under the direction of Mr. RABBEON.

Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. F. JOHNSON, Organ, RABBEON.

Introduction.—Old Hundred

ORDER OF THE CONCERT.—PART I.

Overture, Full Orchestra, Knecht.
Chorus—"Lord of all power and might." Mason.
Duett—"Praise ye the Lord." Kent.
Solo—"My song shall be of mercy." Chapple.
Anthem—"Christ our Passover." Chapple.

PART II.

Voluntary.—Organ.
Anthem—"I waited patiently." Chapple.
Duett—"O lovely peace." Kent.
Solo—"Lord remember David." Chapple.
Anthem—"The Lord is King." Chapple.
Solo—"O had I Jubal's lyre." Handet.
Anthem—"Prayer for the Commonwealth." Taylor.

Performance to commence at half past seven o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had of John Alexander, 55 Warren-st.; William Watson, 57 Church-st.; John Robertson, corner of Nassau and Liberty-st.; Cromwell & Hannibal, Leonard-st. next door to Broadway, and at the corner the evening of performance.

If the weather should prove unfavourable, the Concert will be postponed till Friday evening, when it will positively take place.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Members of the RUSH EDUCATION SOCIETY, aid to the friends of good order, religion and education, that the society will hold their Second Quarterly Meeting in the Hall occupied by the Second African Presbyterian Church, on the 2nd Wednesday in October next, at 7 P. M.

CHARLES H. LEVECK, Rec. Sec'y.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16th, 1827.

N. B. Stated meetings of the Board of 1st Friday in every month.

IF The following persons compose the officers of the Society:
John Bowen, Pres. Jeremiah Gloucester, Chairman of the Board, William West, Treasurer. C. H. Leveck, Recording Secretary.

POETRY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

RURAL FELICITY.

Oh! how charming the scenes appear!
When nature is blooming and gay,
And the golden harvest is near,
And the lawns in flow'ry array.

How beautiful the sloping green hills,
And groves fann'd zephyr's mild breath;
The silvery murmuring rills;
And the valleys smiling beneath.

To see, the lambs sport on the mead;
The shepherd looks on with delight,
While the dams beside, gently feed,
And birds mellow sonnets recite.

In alcoves adorn'd with sweet flowers,
True lovers their vows often plight,
With tales and soft lays pour their hours,
And taste the sweet evening's delight!

Those lovely scenes surround the cot,
That innocent and modest seat!
Oh! how alluring is that spot!
Where, Virtue finds a calm retreat!

'Tis here the matron plects the wheel,
Or, soothes her darling babe to rest;
How sweet the kisses she may steal;
While, fondly smiling at her breast.

Beside, the green hill flows the spring,
Where the Cottager drinks when he's dry;
Around, the hens cackle and sing,
And the little pigs squeal in the sty.

The cow returns home without fail,
With a precious and plentiful store,
Then, trips the sweet maid with a pail,
While, Tossler sits guarding the door.

O, healthful scenes of nect'rous peace!
Re-note from cities fraught with broils,
Tis here the rustic tills with ease,
And competence rewards his toils.

Scenes, of my childhood and my youth!
How oft I've gambol'd o'er thy green;
Where, stands the monument of truth!
Where worshippers devout convene!

IS IT SO?

They have told me that thou art
Not what thy lips have told,
But a fickle thing, whose heart
Is as vain as it is cold.
They have told me that in turn,
Pride and envy rule thy breast;
That to-morrow thou wilt spurn,
What to-day thou dost covet;
Tell me truly, yes or no,
Tell me, lady, is it so?

They have said those eyes of thine,
Which so fondly beam on me?
Would with equal fondness shine,
Were my rival near to thee:
That those cheeks thus overspread
With their blushes when we meet,
Would assume as deep a red
Were another at thy feet;
Tell me, lady, yes or no,
Tell me truly, is it so?

They have sworn that placid smile
Is but meant to lead astray;
That those lips are lips of guile,
And those eyes are false as they:
That thou now could'st bid farewell,
Without pain, without regret,
Such, alas! the tales they tell;
Not that I believe them—yet,
Answer truly, yes or no,
Answer, lady, is it so?

VARIETIES.

Rev. Mr. Irving and the Christian Ministry.

Extract from the charge of the Rev. Mr. Irving to the Rev. Hugh Maclean, at his recent ordination, at the Scotch Church, London Wall:—"Oh, if thou grow rich—oh! if thou shouldst die rich, I will be ashamed of thee. Look at the hard hearts of rich men; look at their vain self importance; look at their contempt of Christ, and pray, oh, earnestly pray, to be kept from that great share. Thy cloak and thy parchments, brother—that is, thy decent apparel and thy books—be these thy riches, and then thou canst speak out against mammon, and tell these men of thousands and tens of thousands, whom thou art surrounded with, what they should do with their treasures. If thou spare them, God will not spare thee. I give thee it in charge this day, that thou reprove them and their accumulations sharply. Keep thou hospitality. Show thou to the lordly prelates what the word Bishop meaneth. Show thou to substantial citizens what the word hospitality meaneth. Show thou to rich men what the word charity meaneth, and to all what faith meaneth. Go thou out as poor a man as thou came in, and let them bury thee when thou diest. And if God should bless thee with a wife and children, put no money

in the bank for them, but write prayers in the word of the Book of Life. Be thy bank of faith; be thy thy exchange; even the providence of God; and let the lords of the treasury be the prophets and the apostles who went before thee."

Reputation.—We must not take up a rash prejudice, or entertain a sinister apprehension of any man upon slight grounds. Do not represent a man, his words or actions at a disadvantage; make the best of every thing; a man's good name is like a looking-glass, nothing is sooner cracked and every breath can shatter it. Handle every man's reputation with the same tenderness thou wouldst have every man use towards thine. Do not slander or defame any man, or rejoice to hear other men's miscarriages ript open.

Kill or Cure.—A Doctor in Scotland was employed by a poor man, to attend his wife when dangerously ill. The Doctor gave a hint that he had fears of not being paid. "I have five pounds, and if you kill or cure you shall have it." The woman died under the doctor's hands, and after a reasonable time, called for his five pounds. The man asked the doctor if he "killed his wife?" "No." "Did you cure her?" "No." "Then," said the poor man, "you have no legal demand."

Sharp Repartee.—A countryman sowing his ground, two smart fellows riding that way, one of them called to him with an insolent air, "Well honest fellow," said he, "tis your business to sow, but we will reap the fruits of your labour." To which the countryman replied, "Tis likely you may, for I am sowing hemp."

"Dr. Hunter, the celebrated surgeon, being asked by what methods he had contrived to succeed in all his various undertakings, answered, "My rule is deliberately to consider before I commence, whether the thing be practicable. If it be not practicable, I do not attempt it—if it be practicable, I can accomplish it, if I give sufficient pains to it—and having begun, I never stop till the thing is done. To this rule I owe all my success."

A pedantic young man who endeavoured to imitate the writings of Dr. Johnson, and had even considered himself in some respects his equal, one day said to the doctor, "What do you suppose the world thinks of us?" "Why (says the doctor) I suppose they think me a bull dog, and you a tin kettle tied to my tail."

Lord Norbury observing an officer dancing one evening with guineas as spur-rowels, remarked, that in addition to his other property, he had got two guineas to boot.

A plain case.—Mr. Sergeant Gardner, being lame of one leg, and pleading before Portescue, who had little or no nose, the judge said to him, "He was afraid he had but a lame case of it." "Oh, my lord," said the Sergeant, "have patience, and I'll prove every thing as plain as the nose on your face."

Force of Habit.—It is said of a Bath Physician, that he could not prescribe even for himself, without a fee, and therefore whenever he felt unwell he took a guinea out of one pocket, and put it in another.

Pomp is so much the seducing notion of a Neapolitan, that if he cannot hire a boy to walk after his wife to church, he will put on his sword and follow her himself, to give her an air of grandeur. An Englishman would rob on the highway, or sell himself for a slave, with as much good will as follow his wife to church in that manner.—*Angelou's Letters.*

Fatal effects of Calumny.—A few weeks ago a young female, who worked at a factory near Doncaster, and who bore an excellent character, put a period to her existence, by throwing herself into the river Chesham. The deceased had lodged sometime with a female named Bramley, who, it appears, had, for some reason not explained, propagated malicious reports, to the prejudice of the deceased, who was much agitated and depressed in consequence. She accepted of a bed at a neighbour's house, saying she "had more trouble on her mind than she could bear," and was missed in the morning. Her pocket handkerchief was found on the pillow, and both seemed wet with tears. On search being made, her body was found in the river. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased, being lunatic and distracted, in consequence of a slanderous and unfounded report, made by Ann Bramley, cast herself into the river and was drowned.

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the *African School-Room* in Mulberry-street; where will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c. Terms, Three Dollars per Quarter, payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock. Sept. 18. 28

A CARD.

F. WILLES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that his House, No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of gentler persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuation of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible. New-York, Sept. 1827. 26-3m



NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY," for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes, will re-open their SCHOOL, on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School-Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time. Those who wish to become Members, may join, by calling on the Secretary, No. 551 Pearl-street, near Broadway, any day before the first of October, Sundays excepted.

Aaron Wood, James Myers,
William P. Johnson, Arnold Elsie,
E. M. Africanus, Henry King,
Trustees.

Lost Articles Redeemed!

CHARLES MORTIMER, 93 Church-street, respectfully informs the Public, that he prepares a CEMENT, with which he can unite the parts of broken Glass, or China, as firmly as ever.

He mends Glass GLOBES, CHINA and GLASS WARE, of every description, with but little injury to their appearance; and warrants the parts to cohere as before broken.

N. B. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. New-York, Sept. 14. 27

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained

SPERM OIL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours, and takes this method of informing them and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of Seasonable OIL, of the first quality, which he will deliver in any part of the city, at the shortest notice.

A liberal deduction made to Churches, and those who buy by the quantity.

JOHN ROBERTS.

25 Currant-alley, third door above Locust-street, Philadelphia.

DR THOMP,

No. 16 Collect-street.

INDIAN PHYSICIAN and BOTANIST, returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favours, and solicits their patronage in future.

N. B. He cures all diseases of the human system, with roots and herbs, free from the use of mercury.

UNION HOTEL.

No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine,

OPENED BY

CHARLES SHORT,

For the Purpose of accommodating PEOPLE OF COLOUR, Strangers and Citizens, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

By the Day, Week, Month, or longer. He is furnished with every thing to enable him to keep a House of the first-rate kind ever opened in the City of Philadelphia; and will spare no pains to merit the public patronage. July 25, 1827. 13-3m

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, that he purposes opening a NIGHT SCHOOL, on the first of October ensuing, principally for the benefit of Adults, in the Basement of St. Philip's Church, in Collect-street. In which will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, &c. &c. at .20 per Quarter, payable in advance.

To open at 7, and close at 9 o'clock.

B. F. HUGHES.

New-York, Sept. 18. 28

HAMER & SMITH,

STEAM SOJOURNERS,

No. 177 William-street, N. Y.

CONTINUE to cleanse and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Their mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM-SPONGING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new, and thus they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States. August 3. 21

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city: its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city, the passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

ALL ORDERS FOR JOB, BOOK, OR FANCY

PRINTING.

LEFT AT THE OFFICE, 152 CHURCH-STREET, WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every Friday at No. 152 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
"each repetition of do. 38
"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
"each repetition of do. 25
Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

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Rev. S. E. CORNISH, General Agent.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1827.

[VOL. I.—NO 80.]

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS, &c. OF VARIOUS NATIONS.

(Concluded.)

In Persia, when a marriage is agreed upon between the friends of the parties, the woman's person is strictly examined by the female relations of the intended bride-groom, and the man undergoes the same scrutiny by the friends of the future bride. If the report on both sides be favourable, the parents of the woman demand a price for their daughter, and the parties are married either by the priest or civil magistrate. The day before the bridegroom intends to conduct his lady home, he sends her a present of clothes, jewels, &c. and on the next evening he proceeds on horseback towards the house of the bride's father, attended by his friends, all making their best appearance, and accompanied with a band of music. The wife meets him on the road, mounted on a horse or camel, but completely veiled from head to foot, attended by her friends in their utmost splendour. Both cavalades join, and return in triumph to the house of the bridegroom, when the married couple separate from their friends, who are left to spend the evening in mirth and revelry; and if the circumstances of the parties admit of it, the festivity continues several days. As regard affection cannot have any share in Persian matches, which are made wholly by the parents, without consulting the parties to see each other, so divorces are easily obtained at the instance of either party.

In Arabia many superstitious observances respecting marriage still prevail. The Arabs believe in the virtue of enchantment, and in the art of tying and untying the knots of fate. Marriage is reckoned very honourable in the East; a woman will marry a poor man, or become a second wife to a man already married, rather than remain in a state of celibacy; the men are equally disposed to marry, because their wives, instead of being expensive, are rather profitable to them. Nothing is more uncommon with them than an unmarried person after a certain time of life.

The inhabitants of Manilla, one of the Philippine islands, purchase their wives, and the marriage is performed by a priestess, who sacrifices some animal on the occasion; after which, the bride is conducted home, and the ceremony concludes with an entertainment. They generally marry with their own tribe, and with near relations. Some of the tribes are restricted to one wife, while others admit a plurality of wives, and divorces for reasonable causes.

The Americans marry young; the occasion which the young men have for a wife to assist them in their labours conduces to early marriages and great purity of manners; but the wife who dies is readily replaced by another. She is a necessary friend, and the very soul of the family: she is an indispensable resource for domestic affairs—an assiduous companion, and renders home pleasant in those parts of the country where neighbours are scarce, and where the children soon quit their paternal abode.

When a young Knistaux Indian marries, he immediately goes to live with the mother and father of the wife, who treat him as a perfect stranger till after the birth of his first child: he then attaches himself more to them than his own parents, and his wife no longer gives him any other denomination than that of the father of her child.

When a Mexican arrives at an age capable of bearing the charge of the marriage estate, a suitable wife is singled out for him; but before the union can be concluded on, the diviners are consulted, and according to their predictions, the match is abandoned or pursued. If they predict happiness to the couple, the young girl is demanded of her parents by certain women styled solicitors, who are among the most respectable of the youth's kindred. The first time that these women go to the house of the damsel is at midnight, carrying with them presents and demanding her in the most humble and respectful terms. The first demand is always refused. The second is made with various arguments as to the rank and fortune of the youth, to which the parents of the young woman give a more favourable answer. The female solicitors return no more. A favourable

answer being at last obtained, and a day appointed for the nuptials, the young woman, after a proper exhortation from her parents, is conducted to the house of her father-in-law; if noble, she is carried in a litter. The bridegroom and his relations receive her at the gate of the house with four torches borne by four women. As soon as the bride and bridegroom meet, they offer incense to one another. They then enter the hall, and sit down on a new and curiously wrought mat, spread in the middle of the chamber, and close to the fire; when a priest takes part of the gown of the bride to the mantle of the bridegroom; and in this ceremony the matrimonial contract chiefly consists. They offer up sacrifices to their gods, and exchange presents with one another. A feast follows, of which all the friends partake, and when the guests are exhilarated with wine, they go out and dance in the open air; but the newly married couple retire within the house in which they shut themselves for four days, spending the time in prayer and fasting. At the end of these days they are considered as man and wife, and having dressed themselves with all the ornaments common upon such occasions, the ceremony is concluded; by making presents of dresses to the guests proportioned to the circumstances of the married pair; and on that same day they carry to the temple the mats, sheets, canes, and eatables, which have been presented to the idols.

The converts to Christianity among the Congoese, in their nuptial ceremony adopt the manners of the Portuguese; but no persecutions can prevail upon the most religious Congoese Catholics to renounce the custom of keeping as many women as their circumstances will enable them to maintain. Among the pagan natives, when a young man is resolved to marry, he sends a present to the relations of the female of his choice, accompanied by a cup of palm wine, the drinking of which is considered as a proof of approbation. He then visits the parents, and having received from the hands of her nearest relation, conducts her to his own house, where she remains till he is satisfied of her industry, temper, and those other qualifications which at Congo are deemed indispensable in a wife. If after two or three years she is found deficient in any of these respects, he returns her to her parents, without being supposed to sustain any injury to her reputation; if, however, the marriage be concluded, the festival attending is made in a very sumptuous way.

The Romans were allowed to enter into a marriage contract at the age of seven years. A written agreement was most commonly drawn up, and witnessed by the friends of both parties, and a ring was given to the women, as a pledge. We learn from the authority of Suetonius, that no espousals were consummated by the nuptials within two years. The Romans were not allowed to marry with any other nation, and at one time there was a law prohibiting the patricians and plebeians from thus uniting themselves. With regard to the time of performing this ceremony, the Romans, were very superstitious: several months and certain days were deemed inauspicious. The most favourable season was the month of June. The matrimonial rites were performed three different ways; 1st with solemn sacrifices and offerings of burnt cakes by the pontifex maximus, and the flamen dialis—this mode was deemed the most sacred; 2nd, when the parties bound themselves together with the ceremony of giving and taking a piece of money; 3rd, when the woman, with the consent of her friends, had lived with a man a whole year, without being absent from his bed three nights. A singular custom was observed in dressing the bride, which was, to divide her hair with the head of a spear.—Critics are divided as to the origin of this ceremony. Ovid alludes to it in his *Fasts*—

"Comat virginens hasta recurva comas."

She was then crowned with a chaplet of flowers, clothed in a common tunic fastened with a girdle, which the bridegroom was to unloosen, and covered with a veil. Thus arrayed she was led to the bridegroom's house by three youths peculiarly attired.

Five torches were carried to light her, and a distaff and spindle were likewise borne

along with her. The door-posts were bound with woollen lists, and conted over with melted tallow, to keep out infection and sorcery; they were then wreathed with various kinds of flowers. Virgil alludes to this custom in his *Æneid*: speaking of Dido, he says,

"A marble temple stood within the grove,
Sacred to death and to her murdered love;
That honoured chapel she had hung around
With snowy fleeces, and with garlands
crown'd."

Nothing was considered more ominous than for a bride to touch the threshold with her feet when she entered the house; therefore, upon arriving there, her attendants were careful to lift her over. Upon her entrance, the keys of the house were delivered to her and presented her with two vessels, one containing fire and the other water, emblematical of the purity of the marriage state. The wedding feast was generally splendid and accompanied with music. Nuts were thrown to the younger part of the family by the bridegroom, indicating, according to Catullus, that he had done with childish sports, and was about to enter upon a more important pursuit than that of mere pleasure.—"Give nuts to the boys; you have played long enough with them yourself; prepare now for the nuptial song; give nuts to the boys." Virgil, in one of his eclogues, alludes to the same custom:—

"Prepare the lights
O Mopsus, and perform the bridal rites:
Scatter thy nuts among the scrambling boys."

The genial bed was then prepared by women, who had never been married but to one man; they placed the bride in it with great ceremony. It was then lawful for the husband to enter and unloose the *cestus* or marriage girdle. The custom was of great antiquity, and is often referred to in the old Greek poets, more particularly by Homer, Moschus, and Musæus. It was usual for the bridegroom, on the following day, to invite all his old friends and acquaintance, and have another splendid banquet, which was called *repotia*. There were two kinds of divorce among the Romans:—the one consisted in breaking off the contract or espousals, and the other was the separation after the marriage itself; the former was entitled *repudium*, and the latter *divortium*. Romulus allowed this privilege only to the men. Kennet, in his Roman antiquities, states the common mode of divorce, which was by sending the bill to the woman, containing reasons of the separation, and the tender of all her goods which she brought with her. Or else it was performed in her presence before sufficient witnesses, with the formalities refunding the portion, taking away the keys and turning the woman out of doors. In process of time, it was legal for the woman, upon showing sufficient cause, to sue for divorce. In the Lex Poppæa amongst Romans, it was ordered that no woman under fifty should marry a man of sixty, and no man under sixty a woman of fifty; but Justinian repealed this law.

ELLEN,

A Sketch from "Scenes and Thoughts."

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I endeavoured to learn the story of ill-fated Ellen and the interesting journeyer whom I beheld hovering over her ashes; and I found that they were indeed the pangs of a mother's heart which had caused the grief I had witnessed. She had attended her husband abroad through many a scene of trial and hardship; she had dressed his wounds upon the day of battle, and she had watches over her soldier's lowly pallet, with firm and unremitting tenderness; but his wounds were healed and he rose from his sick bed astonished at her magnanimity and grateful for her affection. They returned together to their native country, that they might seek a reward for their past suffering in the bosom of their country that gave birth, and in the happy retirement which they best loved. Several children blessed their union: but some were nipped in the bud of infancy, and the rest prematurely destroyed ere yet they were fully unfolded into the blossoms. One beloved daughter—their beautiful Ellen—alone remained to them. All the tender

shoots were withered save this one; and her they cherished, as their sole remaining pride, their only surviving prop. That child grew up all that her dosing parents wished; and lovely in mind as in person, she constituted their sum of happiness on earth.—But, alas! the sweetest and most delicate flowers are often nipped the soonest by the chill wind, or by the blighting mildew. Her fragile form but too easily sunk under the pressure of disease; and like a tender reed, bent beneath its own unsupported weight.—Her eyes, indeed, sparkled with unusual lustre, but it was no more like the brilliance of health than the false glare of the wandering meteor resembles the clear and steady effulgence of the meridian sun; and though a bright bloom coloured her cheek, it was not the rosy tint of vigour, but the harbinger of approaching ruin. The terrified parents beheld with horror, the dreadful symptoms.—In an agony of mind which none besides can fully appreciate, they tried all that nature dictated, or art devised, to stop the progress of the fatal malady. But it was too late. It made rapid and gigantic strides; and hope itself was soon obliged to droop in anguish. The lovely victim saw her fate, before her, but her wings were plumed for Heaven, and she wished not to hover longer upon earth. While her body drooped and languished, her mind became strengthened, and fortified; an undecaying spirit seemed to shine forth more visible and more beautifully, when the mortal shroud which enveloped it was gradually falling. At length life gradually wasted—and waned, until its lamp shot up one bright, but quivering gleam, and then was darkened forever! She was dead—but the rose still lived on her cheek, and a smile still played upon the half-closed lips, whose last accents had breathed the fond name of mother! And those who looked upon her could scarcely believe, but that she sweetly slept.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. IV.

Since the transmission of my last Number for publication, I have received the "Journal," of the 7th inst. My feelings on perusing it, may be compared to those of an unpractised mariner, who has taken some pains to propitiate the winds, and yet is assailed by a tempest before he loses sight of land. He almost regrets that he has left his peaceful harbour, and for a time is at a loss whether to advance or to return, but being possessed of a little *passive* courage, he examines anew his bearings, and avails himself of his remaining resources for the unpromising voyage.

In my last Number I endeavoured to unfold the benignant influence of this institution, on the interests of the coloured population who are already free. The disabilities this numerous class of our fellow-citizens labour under are obvious, and admitted by all. The mode in which these disabilities have operated, and now operate, to the deterioration of the mass of these persons, was unfolded at large. The eye of humanity looks around to ascertain, whether there be any of obviating or alleviating this evil. A society is organized, composed of different classes of persons, and who patronize it on different grounds. It has contributed neither to the formation, nor to the continuance of the disabilities under which the coloured man labours; but since these actually exist, it provides a remedy suited to the exigency. It deals with men as they are, and not as they ought to be. It provides for the coloured man an asylum, where this noxious influence cannot reach him: its offers are addressed to the interests and to the intellects of those, who are at perfect liberty to accept them, or to refuse. Heaven has smiled upon its efforts—the prosperous state of its colony as to wealth, intelligence and religion; even at this early period, presents a striking contrast to that of any equal number of contiguous coloured people in this land.

Against the civilization of Africa, through the instrumentality of this colony, it is alleged, that emigrants may *extirpate*, but can never civilize the aborigines. This position

is taken by a Virginian, over the signature "Caius Gracchus," who writes elegantly, and defends Slavery stoutly, in opposition to the views of the American Colonization Society. His statement derives some plausibility, from the case of the aborigines in this country, who are now but the remnants of a mighty people. But in the present instance, we send to Africa, a colony against whom the same prejudices and anticipations cannot exist—a people of the same colour, her sons restored.

I now invite the attention of the reader, to the second leading argument in behalf of the American Colonization Society. The happy influence it must exert on Slavery. I shall confine my remarks at present to the Slave Trade, reserving the subject of Domestic Slavery for future consideration.

The Slave Trade is treated as piracy, by the governments of Great Britain and the United States, both of which have exerted themselves for its overthrow. But where a mart for slaves exists, the trade will be carried on in despite of every effort from without. If the dangers of the traffic be augmented, the increased price of the slave will be a counteracting stimulant. In some respects its horrors will be greater, than if no efforts of the sort were made. The most horrid miseries will be resorted to, in order to avoid detection. When escape becomes impracticable, the slaves, (some vessels have been detected in the act,) will be thrown overboard, so that the owners may not be legally convicted.

The trade (except within the influence of the colonies of Sierra Leone and Liberia) is carried on as briskly as at any former period. In proof of this let any consult the reports of the London African Institution, and of the British and American public functionaries employed in repressing it. I do not make these statements because I do not heartily concur in the efforts for the suppression of this traffic made by these governments respectively; but for the purpose of shewing that comparatively little is to be effected towards the attainment of this object, by external coercion. The slave trade must be dried up at its source. Our colony at Liberia occupies a territory at one time the favourite haunt of slaves, and yet it now affords a complete shelter to more than one hundred miles of coast, and according to the report of General Turner, Sierra Leone is likely ere long to protect one thousand miles of territory. What might we not expect from numerous colonies, stimulated by patriotism and humanity, and expanding their arms in the vigour of manhood!

As some of my readers are probably not aware of the manner in which the slave trade is conducted, it will be necessary to enlighten (if one may abuse language by employing this term in reference to such a subject,) their minds in this particular: it will then appear that any force such colonies might employ, must constitute a very small part of their influence against the slave trade.

It is, perhaps, a general impression, that slaves are stolen from the coast of Africa, but this is a mistake, except as regards a few. They are not, it is true, obtained in any more honourable or less mischievous way; but to send them in numbers is neither possible, nor necessary. The slave trade is a traffic conducted by the natives themselves at certain posts called factories, to which slaves are brought from the interior. The hypocrisy, perjury, and bloodshed attendant and consequent on this traffic, beggars description. The slaves for the most part consist of captives taken in war, and often inroads are made upon defenceless tribes for the sole purpose of making slaves. At the factories these prisoners are exchanged for European produce, which is not to be had at present, except in barter for slaves. About two hundred thousand are supposed to be exported annually, in circumstances at which humanity may well shudder, and to entail upon their descendants the most degrading servitude. It must be evident that this traffic cannot be carried on but through the natives themselves, and that they now continue it, because it constitutes their livelihood, the only mode they now have of obtaining the produce of the European or American markets. From the journal of Denham and Clapperton, it appears that some of the powerful tribes in the interior are desirous to abandon it; but in so doing at present, they must abandon all foreign commodities, a sacrifice which they are not willing to make. The king of Sackatoo, whose dominions are sufficiently near to be affected by our colony, has it in his power to annihilate the trade in a great part of Central Africa, and professes a readiness to do so, provided he can be supplied in another way with foreign productions. The slaves having enjoyed the exclusive use of this trade, have been enabled to prescribe their own terms, and to receive in barter for their commodities such articles as they please.

No great research is necessary to ascertain how colonies of civilized emigrants must interfere with this traffic. Even the natives, wrapped as they are in Egyptian darkness, were competent to this discovery. Many of them were at first hostile to the colony, avowedly on the ground of its interference with the slave trade! Among the articles of agreement for the soil the colony now holds, was one to this effect, and for which they were not a little strenuous, that this colony should in no way interfere with the slave trade! Soon after its establishment, it was attacked on two different occasions, for the purpose of extirpating it, on the allegation of its interference with this traffic! They saw, as did Demetrius at Ephesus, that these individuals were likely to annihilate that "craft by which they had their wealth." They took, as do its opponents in this country, a partial survey of the colonization scheme. They opposed it, because as yet, their vision was not sufficiently enlarged, to take in the entire field of its influence and operations. They regarded it as the destroyer of their present gains, without taking into view, that it would very soon repay them tenfold of those very articles they were now so fearful of sacrificing; that in the way of lawful traffic it must soon yield them a harvest of those very blessings of which they now obtained the dishonest gleanings.

The colony will tend to the annihilation of the slave trade, in a double capacity. 1. In its moral capacity, by the direct and indirect influence of moral suasion. It will be as a "city set on a hill." It will be imitated and emulated. The adjoining tribes will avail themselves of the advantages it proffers to them, and the colony will occupy every opening presented for the propagation of its blessings. Our colony (in Philadelphia parlance) will be a "Fairmount," a reservoir of living waters, whence the streams of civilization and salvation (yes, infidel's salvation!) shall flow to every part of this thirsty desert. Is this a dream? If so, it is a pleasing dream. Awake me not to the horrid reality! What must darkness forever cover that land, and thick darkness that people! Must we wait till the maw of covetousness be satiated, before we hope for any thing more than a partial alleviation of their woes! By no means. We have now a "standing place," for the erection of a moral lever, by which we hope ere long to move this "world" of iniquity out of its orbit. Our colony at Liberia has already under instruction more than one hundred native children. These are chiefly the children of influential persons in the neighbouring tribes, who begin to appreciate the blessings of civilization. One native, on his return to his own tribe, will exert more influence than ten strangers could have. The colony has been in existence in its present location for about five years, and during one at least of those five, in the most discouraging circumstances. Now that it is in the "full tide of successful experiment," widening its influence in a geometrical ratio, what may it not effect for Africa by the end of the five succeeding years!

It will also operate against the slave trade. 2. In its commercial capacity. It will serve as a place of depot, for those articles that are now obtained in exchange for slaves. Slaves now have a profit of not less than five hundred per cent. on those articles which they give away in barter! Is it to be supposed that the Africans will sell each other, when they can obtain the same articles in an honourable way, and at one-fifth of the price they now pay for them! Were no better principle to be called into action, selfishness will soon hinder them from encouraging the slave trade.

This, reader, is the grand reason, why I patronize the American Colonization Society. Did not other benefits result from this, merits all the exertions and contributions and prayers, that are likely to be made in its behalf. May the tide of gospel blessings set in upon every land! Yours, &c.

JOHN H. KENNEDY.

Philadelphia, 17th Sept. 1827.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. II.

ITS NECESSITY.

MR. EDITOR—

Ere this, you would have heard from me, on the necessity of Colonization, but for indisposition and absence from home. A subject so important to us as a people, should not otherwise have been neglected. Whoever has read Wilberforce, Dr. Miller's communication, or the African Repository, must be convinced of the necessity of counteracting the influence of an institution tending so much to contract the minds of its members. But to the necessity of colonizing the free people of colour, on the coast of Africa.

It is said by colonizationists, that such is the state of prejudice against our colour, and relative situation, that we never can be materially advan-

ced in the scale of being, or possess any political advantages in this country; therefore it is necessary to colonize us, that we may be raised to our rightful standing. Is not this deifying prejudice, grounded sine, that ever disgraced the human family? Who are the propagators of such sentiments? who is it that possesses the hardihood, at this enlightened age of the world, to oppose this dark monster to the progress of light and christianity? Certainly not the eagle-eyed politician: he can penetrate too far into years of futurity, he is too conversant with the "signs of the times." But with deep regret, facts compel us to say, it is mostly professors of that religion which inculcates the following precepts:—"My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory, with respect of persons. But if ye have respect of persons, ye commit sin, and are convicted of the law as transgressors: For whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." Many of them are successors of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, who by Divine authority, preached that all "are one in Christ Jesus." It is not sufficient that the above named, should say, prejudice exists not of our creating; they are watchmen upon the walls, and at the approach of the sword should give warning—they should cease not, but cry night and day, until the master becomes Christ's servant, and the slave Christ's freeman; so that (as said by a learned Divine) "slavery and prejudice may be but names in our Dictionary." These advocates for colonization, who profess to be friends of our colour, should themselves set the example. They have never yet tried their force on existing prejudices. Should Christians and philanthropists be more liberal in their daily and christian intercourse with respectable people of colour, the influence would be vast, in improving and ameliorating their condition. We do not wish them to elevate our people, in their rude and unqualified state to equal rights;—we do not aspire to civil and military offices; these shall never be the objects of our ambition; our happiness is not connected with such trifling shadows. We but wish to be treated according to our merits, and respected as virtuous citizens.—Give us the same facilities to education and competence as others possess, and we are satisfied. But by the by, if our sable sires could bequeath us millions, av- arice, the Goddess of America, would soon wink at our dark faces: this is evident from the pleasure with which many of our Journals announced the expected union between Bolivar, and one of our most distinguished American ladies. Bolivar has very little more white blood in his veins, than you or I, Mr. Editor.

To make a religious and intelligent people of colour in this country, is worthy the ambition, and effort of every christian and philanthropist: we claim this at their hands, and by the authority of the Eternal, press its importance upon them. Every other scheme is visionary, in respect to the coloured population of this hemisphere. At the risk of frightening Secretary Clay, and of convincing colonization orators of the probability of equal rights, I will here state the comparative numbers of white and coloured people in North and South America and the West Indies, excluding the Canadas.

	Whites	Coloured	Indians
United States	8,500,000	2,500,000	
Mexico	1,200,000	1,870,000	3,700,000
Guatemala	280,000	440,000	220,000
Colombia	640,000	1,420,000	720,000
Peru, and Chili	400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000
Buenos Ayres and	320,000	720,000	1,200,000
Rep. of Bolivia	150,000	2,200,000	
Brazil	1,500,000	2,200,000	
West Indies	500,000	2,000,000	
Total	12,357,000	12,337,000	7,790,000

Under this view of the subject the colonization scheme is perfectly futile (as it respects the coloured population of this country) and equal rights more than probable. The white population, who are the minority, when education and reinforcements become general, cannot retain the ascendancy, but as a wise policy, will seek a complete annihilation. That the providences of God indicate these results, at some future day will not be denied by the experienced politician, justice and equity, the influence of education and religion, the advancement of republican principles and the word of God are all in favour of this position. Again Colonizationists argue Colonization, as a necessary means in exterminating the slave trade and christianizing Africa.

As such we make no objections to the Colony whatever; it is when held out as an asylum for the free population of colour generally, that we oppose it: yet we contend that all the contemplated objects may be obtained much sooner and at less expense by other means. Much is said about the improvements of the Colony and its influence upon the natives; still it is very evident that they bear no comparison with what have been effected by Missionary families in less time, in India, the Sandwich Islands and other stations. As it respects the extermination of the slave trade, it must be effected by a moral influence, rather than physical force: this being the case, whoever read Campbell's Travels in Africa, and the readiness with which he imposed his code of laws upon the different tribes, will be convinced that if he could have left a missionary in every place to sustain them he would have exerted an immediate moral influence, infinitely greater than any that will be obtained by our colonists for many years to come. Finally, to argue that colonization is necessary in facilitating emancipation, is to argue that the removal of the inconveniences of slavery will tend to its final extermination, a position just as absurd, as would be, to contend that

in a moral sense, the removal of remorse will effect the repentance of the guilty. But more of this in my next communication, which will be on the influence of the Colonization Society.

Meanwhile, I am respectfully yours &c.

INVESTIGATOR.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"Not to the rosy maid, whose former hour
Beheld me fondly covet, tune I now
The melancholy love: No more I seek
Thy idyllic Hygeia: sought so long in vain;
But 'tis to thee, O Sickness! 'tis to thee
I wake the silent strings; accept the lay."
Though in humble prose.

Thou, O Sickness! by many, art considered a tyrant, waving the fierce scourge over unresisting victims.—A relentless goddess, presiding over the various diseases with which man is afflicted, and robbing thy victims of vigour, both of body and mind. Thou art painted as truly terrible; and out of thy mirth youth forth all kinds of pestiferous infections. And as the lion makes a desert of the forest, where it resides,—as the most beautiful and fragrant plant droops, withers, and dies, when within the influence of the poisonous manchineel; so, the finest model of human symmetry, vanishes at the approach of thee, O Sickness!

The eye ceases to glisten, and recedes into its socket; feebleness takes the place of agility; vigour totters, and yields to pale emaciation; and beauty shrinks, and quickly expires, when thou, O Sickness! like the western Carib, approach and embrace thy victim. But, yet, pale goddess! thou art not a tyrant, but a kind admonisher. Thou art indeed war, and severe is thy chastening rod; but thy rod is a purifying one, and when applied, it reveals many mysterious truths, and awakes the soul from its careless security. Thy approach, O Sickness! apprises man of the transience of temporal enjoyment, and induces him to rest his hope in Heaven. Thou art a nymph—

"Of mild though mournful mien, upon whose brow
Patience sits smiling, and whose heavy eye,
Though moist with tears, is always fixed on heaven."

Thou wrapst the world in clouds, but thou canst tell
Of worlds where all is sunshine, and, at length,
When through this vale of sorrow thou hast led
Thy patient sufferers, cheering them the while
With many a smile of promise, thy pale hand
Unlocks the bowers of everlasting rest;
Where Death's kind angel waits to dry their tears,
And crown them with his amaranthine flowers."

O Sickness! who hath not known thee?—Who hath not felt all, thou hast of sorrow?—The infant shrinks at thy touch. Youth is prostrated beneath thy power, and age acknowledges thy dominion. All have experienced thy agonizing pain. The eyes of all have been drowned in bitterest tears, and the far-fetched asthmatic sigh, "called forth by thee," has swelled the aching breast of all. Yet still, a thousand bless thee: for thou art a chastening power, that winnest man's affection from the dross, and trivial objects of a deceitful world. It is when thy fevered hands press heavily upon the mortal nature of man, that the book of knowledge is opened upon his sight. And it is then, he reads its sacred truths, and receives it as a treasure; and which, when in the vigour of health, he would disregard. If thy visitation, O Sickness! but drawn a veil over the fair face of nature; or destroyed the tender pleasures of domestic bliss? thy presence, at the same time, hast called forth in the heart, "each better feeling." "Thou hast taught the soul to rest upon itself, to look beyond the narrow bounds of time, and to fix its hopes on the sure basis of eternity."—"Man is taught to prize thee; for while his body shrinks, and is palsied at thy touch, his soul, awakened to devotion, leaps in ecstasy, and he sheds a tear,—perhaps as angels love to shed. G.

—C—

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

OBSERVER—No V.

"Surely the serpent will bite without enchantment; and a babbler is no better."

There is one thing in woman, which, be she old or young, handsome or ugly, wild or mild, is loath and abhor. A babbling tongue is the "object of my implacable disgust." I had rather dwell in the den of Caucasus, and abide two years at Liberia, than remain one month in the town that is blest with her residence. Has the Wild wings? It cannot compete in speed with the words that issue from her mouth.—Is the sword of the warrior sharp and powerful? It cannot slay so many; nor pierce so

deep as the adder poison of her tongue. She but unlocks her jaws and there goes forth a pestilence more deadly than the plague, blasting all that men most love and prize. To the stormy wind that lays waste trees and cultivated fields of human labor, making havoc of life and property, there is a limit. The sun will again shine in its robes of splendour, and the earth be again clothed in fields of verdure. Not so with the babbling. The word once uttered cannot be recalled; and the character of that man or woman, that has once been brought under the operation of her tongue, will never recover its original purity. Such is the babbling, and such her power. Again-t her attacks there is no security. "Be thou as chaste as ice," she will daub thee with her tongue, until she make thee no better than herself. To pull down and destroy a well earned reputation, is for her, sport, keen, rare sport. To cause the virtuous heart to writhe in agony, the very acme of her enjoyment.

That paradise on earth, the quiet, calm domestic fireside, affords her no one feeling of pleasure. It is her delight to enter the sacred precincts, and scatter "fire-brands, arrows and death." Is the picture too highly coloured? Look but around you, and too many originals will cross your view. "Strange infatuation of man! We give heed to the slanderer's tale, and almost work ourselves into a belief of its truth, when we know it to be a base and perfidious calumny." J.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 5, 1827.

LIBRARIES.

Of the many efforts made by the friends of learning in different parts of the Globe, none have met with more success, nor been attended with more benefits to the community at large, than the establishment, in different cities, towns, and villages, of libraries: whether we consider them as public, social, or private. All nations appear to have been sensible of their value, whether we recall to the reader's mind, the papyrus of the Egyptians; the parchment of the Romans; the pictures of the Peruvians, or the palm leaves of Sandwich islands. Many of the wealthy Romans had private libraries. Libraries were also established by several of the Emperors as Augustus, Tiberius, Vespasian, Trajan, and others. Even the cruel Domitian sent to foreign courts for the purpose of collecting and enlarging his library. In the reign of Constantine, there were no less than thirty public libraries in Rome. The most magnificent of all, was the Ulpian library, founded by Trajan.

We know little about the middle ages; between the destruction and revival of literature in Europe. It is highly probable, however, that very few were preserved by the rude tribes of Goths and Vandals, who, at that period began to overrun Europe, sparing neither age, sex nor condition. For what value could men, rude and uneducated, as the beasts that perish, and are not, set upon the classic authors of Greece and Rome? Plunder was all their aim, and little cared they for the most valuable manuscript of former times.

But former efforts, in former times, when books were scarce and dear, were nothing compared to the great principles now in action by the moderns. It is true, we read of the Alexandrian library, containing at the time of its accidental destruction, five hundred thousand volumes; but whether they were mere sheets of parchment, each composing a separate volume, is left uncertain. Of the advantages to be derived from the perusal of interesting and instructive books, we need not enlarge: we need not assume those aspiring after knowledge, that the path to Minerva's Temple, though still with many inequalities in the road, is as open as it ever was, to those self-taught men of this and former ages, who have been the pride, not only of their native countries, but of the age in which they lived.

The extent of a library is indefinite: and rules for its formation must depend chiefly on the purpose for which it is designed. Its real and eternal value consists not in the number

of the volumes, but in the goodness of the selection. An ancient sage is said to have possessed only four volumes.

But though, we, who live in the present enlightened era, need not expect such difficulties in the way of procuring books, or acquiring knowledge; we contend, that every facility should be placed before our youth, that the many moments now spent in idleness and dissipation may be employed in storing their minds with all kinds of useful knowledge, and preparing themselves for future usefulness. "Knowledge is power," we are assured; and I need not inform our readers that were we as a community, to be judged by that standard, we should be exactly in our present condition, were not the present circumstances, beyond our control in a measure, really in the way.

We are anxious, now books are so cheap, to behold a general movement on our part for the formation of public libraries. We need not cite them to the beneficial results of the system upon the labouring classes in Great Britain; especially in Scotland, where it is carried so far as to have travelling circulating libraries—we need not refer them to the classes in the community around us. In New England social libraries have long been in operation, and where do we behold so much intelligence characterizing the people, from the richest to the poorest? None who are our real friends will permit us to strive in so laudable an enterprise, without aiding us by the donation of such books as they may feel enabled to give. We do not expect our libraries will be equal to those of former times, founded by royal bounty, were not even more attention paid to the words of Seneca, "non refert quam multos libros, sed quam bonos habere;" but we cherish a hope that a commencement will be made by our brethren in the different cities. Rome was not built in a day nor year; but a foundation once laid, and the unexampled progress of her increase is well known. The most difficult part of any undertaking is to make a beginning: now from our experience, we feel assured that were the matter once commenced, but little difficulty would be experienced in collecting small libraries of two or three hundred volumes.

Enlightened warriors of all ages, in the midst of battle, and the height of their glory, have been emulous of manifesting their love of science, to posterity: such was the case of the late Emperor Napoleon, when he seized from the hand of a mummy in Egypt, a written roll of papyrus, which he presented to the National Library on his return to Paris. To this cause, are we to attribute the respect which has ever been paid to learning, by contending nations, making every effort to forward their enterprises in the cause of science.

Who is ignorant of the great advantages, which apprentices in this country, and Europe, have derived from the establishment of "Apprentices' Libraries?" Who is so un concerned for the welfare of his brethren, as not to desire something on the same plan for our improvement? Man is not a stationary creature. Living in the midst of civilized society, he must of necessity progress with it, or fall into a state of ignorance and degradation still lower. Of the two, who would prefer the latter? Who can contemplate the nurturing labours of the great master-spirits of the present age, and not feel grateful that such men were created to be the leading stars in diffusing knowledge throughout the world? Of a certainty, they cannot survive, when all the boasted works of human art have crumbled into dust.

We are advocates for no "Utopian schemes," notwithstanding the "Freedonian" asserts the contrary. Were not prejudices and complexions in the way, it would be impossible for us, in our present unenlightened state, to be upon a perfect equality with the more favoured part of our population. As "absurd and impolitic as our course" may be, we have never

contended, that there should be no distinctions in society: but we have, and are still determined to maintain, that distinctions should not exist merely on account of a man's complexion. We are no enthusiasts: believing but little in the republican principles of Mrs. Macaulay, or John Randolph. We have ever seen innumerable difficulties in the way against the improvement of our people, and their consequent respectability; on the one hand open and concealed enemies; on the other, indifference on their part; but, nevertheless, we are not discouraged. Our path is plain before us. With nothing to do with the politics of the day—nothing daunted by opposition from any quarter—having in view their sole improvement, we have but to proceed, and leave it to posterity, to pass judgment upon us and our labours.

The American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African race, is now in session in Philadelphia.

Happiness of being Flogged.—The following is extracted from the Trinidad Gazette:—"We did and do declare the whip to be essential to the West India discipline. The comfort, welfare, and happiness of our labouring classes cannot subsist without it." The new Slave Law of Barbadoes proceeding, we conclude on this principle, enacts, that "A person may apprehend any slave having in his possession any sugar canes, sugar, rum, cotton, ginger, aloes, plate, wrought or cast iron, lead, copper, pewter, brass, tin, or other article or thing, of what nature or kind soever, without a note descriptive of the same; who, on conviction of any Justice of the Peace, shall be whipped at his discretion, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes."—"Any slave guilty of quarrelling or fighting with another, or of insolent language or gestures to or of any white person; or of swearing, or uttering any obscene speeches; or drunkenness; or making or selling, throwing, or firing, squibs, serpents, or other, fire-works; or of cock-fighting or of gaming; or of riding on a faster gait than a walk, or driving upon a faster gait than a gentle trot, on any road, street, or lane, of the island; or of cruelty, whipping, beating, or ill using any horse, ass, mule, or other cattle; or of negligently driving any wagon, cart, carriage, &c: or of any disorderly conduct or misbehaviour; shall, on conviction before any Justice of the Peace, be whipped, at his discretion, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes."

SUMMARY.

At a court at Rutland, Vt. Miss Sally Olmsted recently recovered \$500 of Mr. Isaac Dickinson, for a breach of promise. One hundred students have joined the present class of the Berkshire Medical Institution. Five deaths are announced in a Vermont paper, one of 84, two of 87, one of 89, and one of 90. Caution.—Columbian dollars are said to be deficient in standard and weight, their real value being only 75 cents. In the late gale the large and extensive Wind Mill just completed at S. Boston, was blown to pieces. The yellow fever is raging considerably at New Orleans; during the week ending the 2d ult. there were twenty-one interments in the Protestant Burying Ground, fourteen of which were yellow fever cases. The house of Nathaniel Prime, Esq. No. 1 Broadway, has been lately broken open, and robbed of several valuable articles of furniture. A reward of one hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension of the thief, and a similar reward for the return of the property. On the 13th ult. a young man living in Darien, Ct. committed suicide by drinking rum. A military review took place in Boston, on the 25th ult. The President of the United States was present on the occasion. The population of Lower Canada is about 600,000, nine-tenths of whom are Catholics. Several members of a military company were poisoned by eating cheese for a luncheon, at the late review in Boston. Cider is stated to be so plenty in Maine, that it is delivered at fifty cents a barrel. A highway robbery was lately attempted near Hingham, Mass. by three men, when the person assaulted, knocked down two of the footpads, and secured the third. A Marine Telegraph, on the principle of Parker's, in Boston, is about to be erected in Providence. Salt water has been discovered in Mercer county, Ky. which it is supposed will be sufficient to make 50 or 60 bushels of salt per day. A Mr. Leonard Smit and two of his sons, lately lost their lives by descending into a well filled with damp, or carbonic acid gas, near Columbus, Ohio, on the 5th ult. A little prudence

on their part, might have saved their lives; as a well charged with carbonic acid gas, can always be known by its extinguishing a candle let down into it.—W. H. Rice, who robbed the treasury of Ohio, recently made an attempt to escape from jail.—Mr. Amable Coupal, a wealthy inhabitant of St. Philippe, was drowned at Quebec, while going on board the steam boat. He had obtained a dispensation to marry his niece, from the Bishop of Quebec. He was sixty years of age, had buried three wives, and has left 18 children. His niece was only eighteen.

The Savannah river was never known to be so low. Boys wade across it in several places, and sand bars for nearly half a mile are naked.—A rock weighing about 3000 pounds, was thrown into a house in Gloucester, Me. a short time since, by some workmen who were blasting. It made sad havoc with the furniture, but fortunately no person was injured. Another weighing nearly 5000 pounds was thrown into a shop adjoining. More than a hundred panes of glass are said to have been broken in the neighbourhood by the explosion.—Hon. E. Lincoln is re-elected governor of Maine, for 1828.

The Vermont Salt Company began to bore for salt water, at Montpelier, August 8th. On the 7th inst. they had reached a depth of 55 feet, through veins of flint, hard and soft slate, and limestone, but principally slate.—Rev. Daniel Ellis, a resident of Cleveland township, Ohio, was accidentally killed, near the mouth of Grand river, on the 27th ult. while getting on board of the steam-boat. The Pawtucket & Providence Hourly Coach built by N. Frothingham, of Salem, Mass. weighs 2,500 pounds, and is calculated to carry 36 passengers at a time. About 300 seamen, determined to demand higher wages, marched through the principal streets of Boston on Friday last, with a flag flying.

On Monday last, near Dobb's Ferry, on the North River, a sloop loaded with hay, took fire, and burnt to the water's edge.—A rattlesnake was lately killed at Staten Island, by a son of Mr. K. Siliyas, measuring 4 feet 8 inches in length, and six inches in circumference. He had nine rattles; when killed was in a coil, and in the act of making a dart at a dog near him.—**Grat Crop.**—Forty acres of rye, the property of D. and L. Green, of Hadley, Mass. yielded at the rate of forty bushels to the acre, making the whole crop 1600 bushels, all from one field.—A company of counterfeiters have been lately discovered near Kingston, Tennessee, with their whole apparatus, and between 150 and 200 dollars, of 50 and twenty-five cents notes, on the State Bank of Tennessee. Two of them, William and Elijah Skidmore, have been apprehended.

MARRIED.

In this city, on 28th ult. by the Rev. B. Paul. Mr. Daniel Dickerson, to Miss Mary Simpson.—On the 2nd inst. by the same, Mr. David Jones to Miss Sarah Duffee. In this city, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. S. E. Cornish, Mr. Isaiah Burris to Miss Sylvia Robinson. On the 3d inst. by the same, Mr. Benjamin Williams to Mrs. Margaret Thomas.

NOTICE.

The SACRED CONCERT, advertised in the last week's "JOURNAL," as about to take place on Thursday Evening, was on account of the unfavourable state of the weather, postponed till THIS EVENING. Performance to commence at half past seven o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had of John Marand, 55 Warren-st.; William Hutton, 57 Chamber-st.; John Robertson, corner of Nassau and Liberty-st.; Cromptell & Annibal, Leonard-st. next door to Broadway; and at the door on the evening of performance.

The NEW-YORK AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, opened their School on last Monday evening. Rev. B. Paul delivered an appropriate address on the occasion. Forty members have joined the School, sixteen males, and twenty-four females.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Members of the RUSH EDUCATION SOCIETY, and to the friends of good order, religion and education, that the society will hold their Second Quarterly Meeting in the Hall occupied by the Second African Presbyterian Church, on the 2nd Wednesday in October next at 7 P. M. CHARLES H. LEVECK, Sec. Sec'y Philadelphia, Sept. 1824, 1827.

ALMAWAO.

	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Moors
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Phases.
OCTOBER.						
5 Friday	6 17	5 43				
6 Saturday	6 18	5 42				
7 Sunday	6 19	5 41				
8 Monday	6 21	5 39				
9 Tuesday	6 22	5 38				
10 Wednesday	6 23	5 37				
11 Thursday	6 24	5 36				

POETRY.

THE PASS OF DEATH.

Another's gone; and who comes next,
Of all the sons of Pride?
And is humanity perplex'd,
"Because this one hath died?"
The sons of men did raise their voice,
And cry'd out in despair—
"We will not come—we will not come,
Whilst thou art waiting there."
But Time went forth, and dragg'd them on
By one, by two, by three;
Nay, sometimes thousands fell as one,
So merciless was he:
And still they go, and still they go,
The Slave, the Lord, the King;
And disappear, like flakes of snow
Before the sun of spring.
For Death stood in the path of Time,
And slew them as they came,
And not a soul escap'd his hand,
So certain was his aim.
The beggar fell across his staff,
The soldier on his sword,
The king sunk down beneath his crown,
The priest beside "the word."
And Youth came with his blush of health,
And in a moment fell;
And Avarice, gripping still at wealth,
Was rolled into "the world."
The bride came in her wedding robe;
But that did not avail;
For her ruby lips went cold and blue,
And her rosy cheek turn'd pale.
And some were hurried from the ball,
And some came from the play;
And some were eating to the last,
And some with wine were gay.
And some were ravenous for food,
And rais'd a "seditious cry;"
But being a "legitimate,"
Death quickly stopped their noise;
The father left his infant brood
Amid the world to weep;
And the mother died, whilst her babe
Was smiling in its sleep.
And some did offer bribes of gold,
If they might but survive;
But he drew his eye to the head,
And none were left alive.
And some were plighting vows of love
When their very hearts were torn;
And eyes that look'd so bright at eve,
Were closed ere the morn.
And one had just attained to power,
And wist not he should die;
Till the arrow smote the stream of life,
And left the cistern dry.
Another's gone; and who comes next
Of all the sons of Pride?
And is humanity perplex'd,
Because this one hath died?
And still they come, and still they go,
And still there is no end;
And the hungry grave is yawning yet,
And who shall next descend?
Oh, shall it be a crowned head,
Or one of noble line;
Or, doth the slayer turn to smite
A life so frail as mine?

HYMN.

Beneath our feet, and o'er our head,
Is equal warning given;
Beneath us lie the countless dead,
Above us is the heaven!
Their names are graven on the stones,
Their bones are in the clay;
And ere another day is done,
Ourselves may be as they.
Death rides on every passing breeze,
He lurks in every flower;
Each season has its own disease,
Its peril every hour!
Our eyes have seen the rosy light
Of youth's soft cheek decay,
And Fate descend in sudden night
On manhood's middle day.
Our eyes have seen the steps of age
Halt feebly 'towards the tomb,
And yet shall earth our hearts engage,
And dream of days to come?
Turn, mortal, turn! thy danger know;
Where'er thy foot can tread,
The earth rings hollow from below,
And warns thee of her dead!
Turn, Christian, turn! thy soul apply
To truths divinely given;
The bones that underneath thee lie
Shall live for Hell or Heaven!

BISHOP HILBER.

VARIETIES.

The English Language.—The difficulty of applying rules to the pronunciation of our language may be illustrated in two lines, where the combination of the letters *ough* is pro-

nounced in no fewer than seven different ways, viz.
o, u, of up, ou, oo, and oer.
Though the tough cough and hiccough
plough me through,
O'er life's dark lough my course I still
pursue.

The very Essence of Etiquette.—When the Emperor Charles made his entry into Douai, in great state, under festoons of flowers and triumphal arches, the magistrate, to do honour to the occasion, put a clean shirt upon the body of a malefactor that was hanging in chains at the city gate.—*Monthly Magazine.*

The absurdities of tavern signs are often curious enough, but may in general be traced to this inveterate propensity which the vulgar of all countries have to make havoc with every thing in the shape of a proper name. The sign of the *Gout and Compasses* is a whimsical instance of this sort of corruption; this sign is of the days of the Commonwealth, and was originally *God encompasseth us*, and was probably a favourite place of resort for the Puritans of those days.

Ancestry.—It was said by Sir Thomas Overbury, that the man who has nothing to boast of but *illustrious ancestors* is like a *potatoe*—the only good thing belonging to him is under ground.

A certain Parisian preacher was holding forth, not much to the satisfaction of his audience. "He did better last year," observed Santuil, the poet, who was present. A bystander asserted, that "he must be mistaken, for that the present exhibitor had not preached at all the year before."—"That is what I mean," answered the poet.

Honour among thieves.—After the battle of Culloden, a reward of £30,000 was offered to any one who should discover or deliver the young Pretender. He had then taken refuge with the Kenedys, two common thieves, who protected him with fidelity and robbed for his support, and often went in disguise to Inverness, to buy provisions for him. A considerable time afterwards, one of these men, who had resisted the temptation of £30,000 for a breach of fidelity, was hanged for stealing a cow of the value of thirty shillings!

According to the venerable Bede, artificers in glass came to England in 674; according to others in 1726. But glass windows were a rarity, and a mark of great luxury and magnificence until 1180, at which time they were introduced from France, which country had received the boon from the Venetians.

Shrewd Answer.—A woman asked a doctor whether taking snuff was not hurtful to the brain. "No," said the doctor, "for he that has any will not take snuff."

How long have you been in this nutshell of a room? said T. Hoke to a young ensign last week. "Not long enough to become a kernel," (colonel) was the reply.

From the Morning Courier.

A Wife.—A bachelor in the west, who confesses himself to be an awkward countryman, advertises for a wife of good character, and possessed of the following qualities.

Not very bashful nor not very bold,
Not very young, nor not very old,
Not very homely, nor not very pretty,
Not very foolish, nor not very witty,
Not very short, nor not very long,
Not very weak, nor not very strong,
Not very heavy, nor not very light,
Not very close, nor not very tight,
Not very slow, nor not very quick,
Not very slim, nor not very thick,
Not very great, nor not very little,
Not very true, nor not very fickle.

A traveller, on the continent, visiting the Cathedral of —, was shown by the Sacristan, among other marvel, a dirty opaque glass phial. After eyeing it some time, the traveller said, "Do you call this a relic? Why, it is empty." "Empty!" retorted the Sacristan, indignantly, "Sir, it contains some of the darkness that Moses spread over the land of Egypt."

Personal Security.—"Will you do me the favour to lend me a hundred pounds?" says a young dandy to a prudent old gentleman.—"What security will you give me?" said the latter. "My own personal security, sir."—"Get in there," said the old gentleman, lifting up the lid of a large iron chest, "that's the place where I keep all my securities."

Collins.—This sweet poet was much attached to a young lady who was born the day before him, and who did not return his passion. "You're as hard as a nut," said a friend. "It is, indeed," said Collins, "for I came into the world a day after the fair."

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, BALTIMORE, Manufacture ALL KINDS OF
Smoking, and Chewing TOBACCO,
Scotch, Rappe, & Maccabau SNUFF,
Spanish, Half Spanish, and American CIGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their TOBACCO, for sale, and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.
SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

CHEAP CLOTHING-STORE.

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.
THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to
DANIEL PETERSON,
No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.
Philadelphia, Oct. 6. 30

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the *African School-Room* in Mulberry-street; where will be taught
READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.
Terms, Three Dollars per Quarter, payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock.
Sept. 18. 25

A CARD.

F. WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that his House, No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of gentel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.
New-York, Sept. 1827. 26—2m

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," will re-open their SCHOOL, on MONDAY EVENING, October 1st, at their former School-Room, under the *Mercers Church*, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time. Those who wish to become Members, may join, by calling on the Secretary, No. 551 Pearl-street, near Broadway, any day before the first of October, Sundays excepted.

James Myers,
William P. Johnson, Arnold Elzie,
E. M. Africanus, Henry King,
Trustees.

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained SPERM OIL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours, and takes this method of informing them and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of Seasonable OIL, of the first quality, which he will deliver in any part of the city, at the shortest notice.

BY A liberal deduction made to Churches, and those who buy by the quantity.

JOHN ROBERTS,

25 Court-alley, third door above Locust-street, Philadelphia.

UNION HOTEL.

No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine,

OPENED BY

CHARLES SHORT,

For the Purpose of accommodating PEOPLE OF COLOUR, Strangers and Citizens, with

BOARDING AND LODGING,

By the Day, Week, Month, or longer.
His furnished with every thing to enable him to keep a House of the first-rate kind ever opened in the City of Philadelphia; and will spare no pains to merit the public patronage.
July 25, 1827. 18—3m

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, that he purposes opening a NIGHT SCHOOL, on the first of October ensuing, principally for the benefit of Adults, in the Basement of St. Philip's Church, in Collect-street. In which will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, &c. &c.

at 250 per Quarter, payable in advance.

To open at 7, and close at 9 o'clock.

B. F. HUGHES.

New-York, Sept. 18. 28

HAMER & SMITH,

STEAM SCOURERS,

No. 177 William-street, N. Y.

CONTINUE to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantalons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Their mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM-SPONGING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.
August 3. 21

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city, "the passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

ALL ORDERS FOR JOB, BOOK, OR FANCY

PRINTING.

LEFT AT THE OFFICE, 152 CHURCH-STREET, WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS a year, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents must be post paid.)

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75ct
"each repetition of do. 38
"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
"each repetition of do. 25
Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for mos.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1837.

[VOL. I--NO. 81.]

ACCOUNT OF AN OURANG OUTANG, OF BORNEO.

BY DR. ABEL.

The individual described by the doctor, "on his arrival in Java from Batavia, was allowed to be entirely at liberty, till within a day or two of being put on board the *Cesar*, to be conveyed to England; and whilst at large made no attempt to escape; but became violent when put into a large bamboo cage for the purpose of being conveyed from the island. As soon as he felt himself in confinement, he took the rails of the cage into his hands, and shaking them violently, endeavoured to break them in pieces; but finding that they did not yield generally, he tried them separately; and, having discovered one weaker than the rest, worked at it constantly till he had broken it, and made his escape. On board ship an attempt being made to secure him by a chain fastened to a long staple, he instantly fastened it, and ran off with the chain dragging behind; but finding himself embarrassed by its length, he coiled it once or twice, and threw it over his shoulder. This feat he often repeated; and when he found it would not remain on his shoulder, he took it into his mouth.

After several abortive attempts to secure him more effectually, he was allowed to wander freely about the ship, and soon became familiar with the sailors, and surpassed them in agility. They often chased him about the rigging, and gave him frequent opportunities of displaying his adroitness in managing an escape. On first starting, he would endeavour to outstrip his pursuers by mere speed; but when much pressed, eluded them by seizing a long rope, and swinging out of their reach. At other times, he would patiently wait on the shrouds, or at the mast-head, till his pursuers almost touched him, and then suddenly lower himself to the deck by any rope that was near him, or bound along the main-stay from one mast to the other, swinging by his hands, and moving them one over the other. The men would often shake the ropes by which he clung with so much violence, as to make me fear his falling; but I soon found that the power of his muscles could not easily be overcome. When in a playful humour, he would often swing within arm's length of his pursuer, and having struck him with his hand, throw himself from him.

Whilst in Java he lodged in a large tamarind tree near my dwelling, and formed a bed by intertwining the small branches, and covering them with leaves. During the day, he would lie with his head projecting beyond the nest, watching whoever might pass under; and when he saw any one with fruit, would descend to obtain a share of it. He always retired for the night at sunset, or sooner if he had been well fed, and rose with the sun, and visited those from whom he habitually received food.

Of some small monkeys on board from Java, he took little notice, whilst under the observation of the persons of the ship. Once indeed, he attempted to throw a small cage, containing three of them, overboard; because probably, he had seen them receive food of which he could obtain no part. But although he had so little intercourse with them when under our inspection, I had reason to suspect that he was less indifferent to their society when from our observation; and was one day summoned to the top-gallant-yard of the mainmast to overlook him playing with a monkey. Lying on his back, partially covered with a sail, he for some time contemplated, with great gravity, the gambols of the monkey, which bounced over him, but at length he caught him by the tail, and tried to envelope him in his covering. The monkey seemed to dislike his confinement, and broke from him, but again renewed his gambols, and although frequently caught, always escaped. The intercourse, however, did not seem to be that of equals, for the ourang outang never condescended to romp with the monkey, as he did with the boys of the ship. Yet the monkeys had evidently a great predilection for his company; for whenever they broke loose, they took their way to his resting place, and were often seen looking at him, or creeping clandestinely towards him. There appeared to be no gradation in their intimacy; as they appeared as confidently

familiar with him when first observed, as at the close of their acquaintance.

"But although so gentle when not exceedingly irritated, the ourang outang could be excited to violent rage, which he expressed by opening his mouth, showing his teeth, and seizing and biting those who were near him. Sometimes, indeed, he seemed almost driven to desperation and on two or three occasions, committed an act, which, in a rational being, would have been called the threatening of suicide. If repeatedly refused an orange when he attempted to take it, he would shriek violently, and swing furiously about the ropes, then return and endeavour to obtain it; if again refused, he would roll for some time like an angry child upon the deck, uttering the more piercing screams; and then suddenly starting up, rush furiously over the side of the ship and disappear. On first witnessing this act, we thought that he had thrown himself into the sea; but, on a search being made, found him concealed under the chains.

"This animal neither practices the grimaces and antics of other monkeys, nor possesses their perpetual proneness to mischief. Gravity, approaching to melancholy, and mildness, were sometimes strongly expressed in his countenance, and seem to be the characteristics of his disposition. When he first came among strangers, he would sit for hours with his hand upon his head, looking pensively all around him; and when much incommoded by their examination, would hide himself beneath any covering that was at hand. His mildness was evinced by his forbearance under injuries, which were grievous before he was excited to revenge; but he always avoided those who often teased him. He soon became strongly attached to those who kindly used him. By their side he was fond of sitting, and getting as close as possible to their persons, would take their hands between his lips, and fly to them for protection. From the boatswain of the *Alceste*, who shared his meals with him, and was his chief favourite, although he sometimes pilfered the grog and the biscuit of his benefactor, he learned to eat with a spoon; and might be often seen sitting at his cabin-door, enjoying his coffee, quite unbarrassed by those who observed him, and with a grotesque and sombre air, that seemed a burlesque on human nature.

"Next to the boatswain, I was, perhaps, his most intimate acquaintance. He would always follow me to the mast-head, whither I often went for the purpose of reading apart from the noise of the ship; and, having satisfied himself that my pocket contained no eatables, would lie down by my side, and pulling a topsail entirely over him, peep from it occasionally to watch my movements.

"His favourite amusement in Java was in swinging from the branches of trees, in passing from one to another, and in climbing over the roofs of houses; on board, in hanging by his arms from the ropes, and in romping with the boys of the ship. He would entice them into play by striking them with his hand as they passed, and bounding from them, but allowing them to overtake him, engage in a mock scuffle, in which he used his hands, feet and mouth. If any conjecture could be formed from these frolics of his mode of attacking an adversary, it would appear to be his first object to throw him down, then to secure him with his hands and feet, and then wound him with his teeth.

"On board ship he commonly slept at the mast-head, after wrapping himself in a sail. In making his bed, he used the greatest pains to remove every thing out of his way, that might render the surface on which he intended to lie uneven; and, having satisfied himself with this part of the arrangement, spread out his sail, and lying down upon it on his back, drew it over his body. Sometimes I pre-occupied his bed; and teased him by refusing to give it up. On these occasions he would endeavour to pull the sail far under me, or to force me from it, and would not rest till I had resigned it. If it were large enough for both, he would quietly lay by my side. If all the sails happened to be gone, he would hunt about for some other covering, and either steal one of the sailor's jackets or a shirt that happened to be lying, or empty a hammock of its blankets. On the *Cap. of Good Hope* he suffered much from a low

temperature, especially early in the morning, when he would descend from the mast, shuddering with cold, and running up to any one of his friends, climb into their arms, and clasping them closely, derive warmth from their persons, screaming violently at any attempt to remove him.

"His food in Java was chiefly fruit, especially mangostans, of which he was extremely fond. He also sucked eggs with voracity, and often employed himself in seeking them. On board ship his diet was of no definite kind. He ate readily of all kinds of meat, and especially raw meat; was very fond of bread, but always preferred fruit when he could obtain them.

"His beverage in Java was water, on board ship it was as diversified as his food. He preferred coffee and tea, but would readily take wine, and exemplified his attachment to spirits by stealing the captain's brandy bottle. Since he has arrived in London he has preferred beer and milk to any thing else, but drinks wine and other liquors.

"In his attempts to obtain food, he gave us many opportunities of judging of his sagacity and disposition. He was always very impatient to seize it when held out to him, and became passionate when it was not soon given up; and would chase a person all over the ship to obtain it. I seldom came upon deck without sweetmeats or fruit in my pockets, and could never escape his vigilant eye. Sometimes I endeavoured to evade him by ascending to the mast-head, but was always overtaken and interrupted in my progress. When he came up with me on the shrouds, he would secure himself by one foot to the rattlings, and confine my legs with the other and one of his hands, while he rifled my pockets. If he found it impossible to overtake me, he would climb to a considerable height on the loose rigging, and then drop suddenly upon me. Or, if perceiving his intention, I attempted to descend, he would slide down by a rope, and meet me at the bottom of the shrouds. Sometimes I fastened an orange to the end of a rope, and lowered it to the deck from the mast-head; and as soon as he attempted to seize it, drew it rapidly up. After being several times foiled in endeavouring to obtain it by direct means, he altered his plans. Appearing to care little about it, he would remove to some distance, and ascend the rigging very leisurely for some time, and then by a sudden spring, catch the rope which held it. If defeated again by my suddenly jerking the rope, he would at first seem quite in despair, relinquish his effort, and rush about the rigging, screaming violently. But he would always return, and again seizing the rope, disregard the jerk, and allow it to run through his hand till within the reach of the orange; but if again foiled, would come to my side, and taking me by the arm, confine it while he hauled the orange up.

"I have seen him exhibit violent alarm on two occasions only, when he appeared to seek for safety in gaining as high an elevation as possible. On seeing eight large turtles brought on board, while the *Cesar* was off the island of *Ascension*, he climbed with all possible speed to a higher part of the ship than he had ever before reached, and, looking down upon them, projected his long lips into the form of a hog's snout, uttering at the same time a sound which might be described between the croaking of a frog and the grunting of a pig. After some time he ventured to descend, but with great caution, peeping continually at the turtle, but could not be induced to approach within many yards of them. He ran to the same height, and uttered the same sounds, on seeing some men bathing and splashing in the sea; and since his arrival in England, has shown nearly the same degree of fear at the sight of a live tortoise."

THE WILD TURKEY.

Extract from a notice of Bonaparte's Ornithology, contained in the 35th number of the *North American Review*.

The author dwells at much length on the description of the Wild Turkey. He asserts manfully the original claim of America to this bird. "The first certain account of it," he says, "was written in 1525, by Oviedo, in his History of the West-Indies. It was sent

from Mexico to Spain, in the early part of the sixteenth century, and thence to England about the year 1524. By degrees it spread over Europe, and within a century was introduced in Asia, Africa, and the European colonies. The origin of the English name, *Turkey*, as applied to this bird, is a little singular. It was first brought to England at a time when it was customary to denote articles of luxury from foreign countries by this appellation, and as this bird was a delicacy of novel and rare occurrence, it took the same name. This error was perpetuated from the circumstance of its being supposed to have come through Spain, from Asia or Africa. Some naturalists represented it as having been known to the ancients, but they confounded it with the Guinea Fowl. The Turkey is in fact indigenous to America, and was a stranger to the old world till after the discoveries of Columbus. Mr. Bonaparte has given a list of twenty-seven names by which he has been called among different tribes of Indians. From the author's full description of this bird, we shall select two or three paragraphs, in which are exhibited some of its habits.

"When about to cross the river, they select the highest eminences, that their flight may be the more certain, and here they sometimes remain for a day or more, as if for the purpose of consultation, or to be duly prepared for so hazardous a voyage. During this time the males gobble obstreperously, and strut with extraordinary importance, as if they would animate their companions, and inspire them with the utmost degree of hardihood; the females and young also assume much of the pompous air of the males, the former spreading their tails and moving silently around. At length the assembled multitude mount the tops of the highest trees, whence at a signal from their leader, the whole together wing their way to the opposite shore. All the old and fat ones cross without difficulty, even when the river exceeds a mile in width; but the young, meagre, and weak, frequently fall short of the desired landing, and are forced to swim for their lives. This they do dextrously enough, spreading their tails for support, closing their wings to the body, stretching their necks forward, and striking out quickly and forcibly with their legs. If in this endeavouring to gain the land, they approach an elevated or inaccessible bank, their exertions are rewarded, they resign themselves to the stream for a short time, in order to gain strength, and then with one violent effort escape from the water. But in this attempt all are not successful; some of the weaker, as they cannot rise sufficiently high in air to clear the bank, fall again and again into the water, and thus miserably perish. Immediately after these birds have succeeded in crossing a river, they for some time ramble about without any apparent unanimity of purpose, and a great many are destroyed by the hunters, although they are then least valuable.

"These birds are guardians of each other, and the first who sees a hawk or eagle gives a note of alarm, on which all within hearing lie close to the ground. As they usually roost in flocks, perched on the naked branches of trees, they are easily discovered by these prowling birds, often escape by a somewhat remarkable manœuvre. The owl sails around the spot to select his prey; but, notwithstanding the almost inaudible action of his pinions, the quick ear of one of the slumberers perceives the danger which is immediately announced to the whole party by a *chuck*—thus alarmed, they rise on their legs, and watch the motions of the owl, who, darting like an arrow, would inevitably secure the individual at which he aimed, did not the latter suddenly drop his head, squat, and spread his tail over his back; the owl then glances over without inflicting any injury, at the very instant the turkey suffers himself to fall headlong towards the earth, where he is secure from his dreaded enemy."

A MISER'S WILL.

I give and bequeath to my beloved sister-in-law, Sarah Dennis, four old worsted stockings, which she will find underneath my bed. To my nephew, Charles M. Cartney, two pair of stockings lying in the box where I keep

my linen. To Lieut. Johnson, of his majesty's 5th regiment of foot, my only pair of white cotton stockings, and my old scarlet great coat—and to Hannah Burke, my faithful housekeeper, in return for her long and trusty services, my old cracked earthen pitcher. The will being read after the decease of the donor, Hannah, in great anger, told the legatees that she resigned to them her valuable share of the old Hunk's property, and left the room. The nephew, Charles, in equal rage, declared he would not have it, kicking over the pitcher; and as it broke, behold! a multitude of joes and guineas burst out and rolled about the floor. The fortunate discovery induced the other legatees present, to examine the stockings, which to their great joy, were crammed full of the precious metal.—*Eng. paper.*

EXTRACT

FROM AN

ORATION,

Delivered in the African Zion Church, in the City of New-York, on the Fourth of July, 1827, in Commemoration of the ABOLITION of DOMESTIC SLAVERY, in this State.

BY WILLIAM HAMILTON.

"LIBERTY! kind goddess! brightest of the heavenly deities that guide the affairs of men.

"Oh Liberty! where thou art resisted and irritated, thou art terrible as the raging sea, and dreadful as a tornado. But where thou art listened to, and obeyed, thou art gentle as the purring stream that meanders through the mead; as soft and as cheerful as the zephyrs that dance upon the summer's breeze, and as bounteous as autumn's harvest.

"To thee, the sons of Afric, in this once dark, gloomy, hopeless, but now fairest, brightest, and most cheerful of thy domain, do owe a double oblation of gratitude.—Thou hast entwined and bound fast the cruel hands of oppression—thou hast by the powerful charm of reason, deprived the monster of his strength—he dies, he sinks to rise no more.

"Thou hast loosened the hard bound fetters by which we were held; and by a voice sweet as the music of heaven yet strong and powerful reaching to the extreme boundaries of the state of New-York, hath declared that we the people of colour, the sons of Afric, are FREE!

My brethren and fellow-citizens, I hail you all. This day we stand redeemed from a bitter thralldom. Of us it may be truly said, "the last agony is o'er, THE AFRICANS ARE RESTORED! No more shall the accursed name of slave be attached to us—no more shall the negro and slave be synonymous.

Fellow citizens, I come to felicitate you on the victory obtained—not by sanguinary conflict with the foe—there are left no fields teeming with blood: not a victory obtained by fierce-flaming, death-dealing ordinance, vomiting forth fire and horrible destruction—no thousands made to lick the dust—no groan of the wounded and the dying. But I come to felicitate you on the victory obtained by the principles of liberty, such as are broadly and indelibly laid down by the glorious sons of '76; and are contained in the ever memorable words prefixed to the Declaration of Independence of these United States: viz. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; and among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." A victory obtained by these principles over prejudice, injustice, and foul oppression.

"This day has the state of New-York regenerated herself—this day has she been cleansed of a most foul, poisonous and damnable stain. I stand amazed at the quiet, yet rapid progress the principles of liberty have made. A semi-century ago, the people of colour, with scarcely an exception, were all slaves. It is true, that many in the city, who remained here in the time of the revolution, when their masters left at the approach of the British, and many too from the country, who became a kind of refugee, obtained their liberty; by leaving the country, who became a kind of refugee, obtained their liberty, by leaving the country at the close of the war, or a few years respite from slavery; for such as were found remaining after the revolution, were again claimed by their masters. Yes, we were all in the most abject state of slavery that can be conceived, except that of our brethren at the South, whose miseries are a little more enhanced. Without going back to the times of Negro plot, when a kind of fanaticism seized the people of New-York, something similar in its bearing on effect to the sad circumstance that took place among the people of New-England, in their more sanguinary times, and about a half a century

before the fancied plot, when they put to death the good people for being witches.

Yes, my brethren, in this state we have been advertised, and bought, and sold like any commodity. In this state we have suffered cruelly; suffered by imprisonment, by whipping, and by scourging.

"I have seen men chained with iron collars to their necks. I have seen—hold! Let me proceed no farther. Why enter into the blood chilling detail of our miseries? It would only dampen those joys that ought to glow and sparkle on every countenance; it would only give vent to the feelings that would not be reconcilable with the object of our assembling."

"The cause of emancipation has ever had its votaries, but they stood single and alone. After the revolution, they drew nearer together."

"That venerable body of religionists called FRIENDS, ought ever to be in grateful remembrance by us. Their public speakers were the first to enter their protest against the deadly sin of slave-holding; and so zealous did its members become, that the church, or more technically, the meeting, passed laws: first forbidding its members from holding slaves for life, next forbidding the use of slaves altogether. But, the most powerful lever, or propelling cause, was the MANUMISSION SOCIETY. Although many of its members belonged to the just named society, yet very many were members of other religious societies, and some did not belong to any, but who were, philanthropists indeed. How sweet it is to speak of good men! Nature hath not made us calumniators—calumny yields us no pleasure; if it does, it is satanic pleasure: but to speak of good men, yields a pleasure, such as the young feel, when talking of their lovers, or the parent feels, when telling the prattle of their infants."

"In speaking of the Manumission Society, we are naturally drawn to its founders.—These must have been good men: the prejudice of the times forbade any other, but men of good and virtuous minds, from having any lot or part in the matter. Any other must have shrunk from the undertaking. I am, therefore, about to name men, who ought to be deeply inscribed on your memories, and in your hearts: The names of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON should not be pronounced in the hearing of your children until they could clearly and distinctly pronounce the names I am about to give. First, that great and good statesman the right honorable JOHN JAY, the first President of the Manumission Society. Blessed God! how good it is, he has lived to see, as a reward, the finishing of a work he helped to begin.

"Next, the good JOHN MURRAY, peace attend his memory, he was a man that calumny never did approach, but what she bit her tongue: he was the first Treasurer; next, the not only harmless but good SAMUEL FRANKLIN, the first Vice-President; next the zealous, the virtuous, the industrious JOHN KESE: the first Secretary; next, general ALEXANDER HAMILTON, that excellent soldier; and most able civilian and financier, and first of his profession at the bar.—Next, that man of more than sterling worth, ROBERT BOWNE.

"The other names which I shall give, are of equal worth with those already mentioned, and are as follows:

Alexander McDougal, Colonel Robert Troup, John Laurence, Peter Yates, Melancton Smith, William Goforth, Ebenezer S. Burling, Laurence Embree, Zebulon Bartow, Elijah Cook, William Shotwell, Joseph Laurence, James Cogswell, Matthew Vicker, William Backhouse, William Carman, Thomas Burling, Thomas Bowne, Leonard M. Cutting.

"These are the men that formed the Manumission Society, and stamped it with those best of principles, found in the preamble to the constitution, framed by them. It is too excellent to pass over, and is as follows: "The benevolent Creator, and father of all men; having given to them all an equal right to life, liberty and property, no sovereign power on earth can justly deprive them of either but in conformity to impartial laws, to which they have expressly or tacitly consented; it is our duty both as free citizens and Christians, not only to regard with compassion the injustice done to these among us, who are held as slaves, but to endeavour by all lawful ways and means, to enable them to share equally with us, that civil and religious liberty, with which an indulgent Providence has blessed these states; and to which these our brethren are as much entitled as ourselves.

"It was on the 25th January, 1785, these gentlemen held their first meeting, and on the fourth of the following month, they adopted a constitution, headed by the just mentioned most liberal and excellent preamble."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. 5.—DOMESTIC SLAVERY.

As most of the readers of the "Journal" probably have little or no access to any publications of the American Colonization Society, they will doubtless appreciate the few following extracts from one which has just reached me. However, we may differ as to the principle of the Society's operations, all will rejoice in the welfare of those who are actually located in Africa. As these items of information are given on the authority of two colored men who have visited our shores from the colony, they are the more entitled to credit; and unless my estimate be greatly erroneous, they even more than confirm the reasonings and statements contained in the former numbers of this series of Essays. These extracts are as follows.

"All the interests of the Colony are advancing with a calm and steady progress, which exceeds the predictions of its most sanguine friends; while harmony and a general spirit of improvement, prevail among the Colonists; they maintain a friendly intercourse with the neighbouring tribes, and are exerting upon them the most salutary influence. It has been ascertained that the inhabitants in the interior, from whom is at present derived a large proportion of the valuable products of the country, are desirous of opening a direct communication with the Colony: and measures are now in operation, by which it is believed this object will shortly be accomplished. A vast increase of trade, may in consequence be expected.—The Schools of the Colony have all been reorganized on the Lancasterian plan, and placed under the general superintendence of the Rev. George M. Gill, of Baltimore. All the children of the Colony attend school. They are belonging to

Rev. L. Carey's School for native children	45
Rev. G. M. Gill's do	16
Mr. Stewart's do	44
Miss Jackson's do	40
Mrs. Williams' do	30
Mr. Proud's do	52
Total	227

A small schooner is constantly kept running between the different factories and the Cape: making on an average one trip weekly, and bringing at each return, a cargo worth \$350. The whole amount of trade thus brought in, is estimated by Mr. Ashmun, at \$14,000 per annum, leaving a nett profit to the Colony of \$4,700 per annum. I have conversed very particularly with two sensible and judicious men of color who returned in the Doris, (one of whom has resided for more than five years in Liberia) and both converse in the most flattering representations of the actual state, and high promise of the Colony. Perfectly secure from the power of the natives, earnestly engaged in agricultural and commercial pursuits, sharing in the offices of a well organized civil government, in regular and efficient operation, all enjoying in abundance the comforts of life, and a number possessed, each, of property to the amount of several thousand dollars; the colonists form a community, when, if any man could entertain the opinion of a respectable individual from among themselves, is, "as happy as any town of equal size in Europe or America."

Leaving the reader to adjust these facts for himself, let us assume the argument. The last communication has reference to the Slave-Trade. It was seen how little comparatively could be done towards suppressing it by external force, also what has already been accomplished towards this desirable object by the Colonies at Sierra Leone and Liberia, together with the mode of their operation. Their influence is not mainly that of force, but that of moral and commercial sanction: by diffusing instruction, and by affording, at a much cheaper rate, those very articles which have heretofore been sold for slaves. The reader need hardly be reminded, how strikingly this reasoning in all its detail, is exemplified in the facts just presented to his notice. We now transfer ourselves to the hinter side of the Atlantic to investigate the dolorous subject of Domestic Slavery.

The writer is not disposed to lighten the shades of this gloomy picture, nor does he account the internal traffic carried on from the more northern to the utmost southern states, a whit less barbarous than that on the shores of Africa. His object at present will be to shew, that taking human nature as it now is, the influence of the American Colonization Society promises more than any scheme yet devised towards the immediate and progressive alleviation and final removal of their evils.

Some persons seem to be of opinion that the slave states will be ultimately argued into

the emancipation of people of color. To the legitimate exercise of argument, the writer, as an enemy, though perhaps his present belief in its efficacy, is not so unshaken as at a former period of life. In its proper province, it is like that "Law, which is holy and just and good," and yet when unaided, can effect nothing towards the overthrow of human depravity and selfishness. These will but take a fresh start, (such is a literal rendering of the term Rom. vii. 8.) when law or reason goad them. Will you convince the judgments of men, that colored persons are of the same species as white, and equally entitled to the blessings of human nature, and to the immunities of the land which they inhabit! Will you prove, that the coloured man is entitled to liberty, and that he ought not to be detained in servitude! Alas, philosopher! This has been proved over and over a thousand times! Besides it never needed any proof, for no sober man ever doubted it; and yet the conviction has produced—what! When the "declaration of Independence," prefaced by that "self-evident truth, that all men are by nature free and equal" was handed round for signatures, was there a dissenting voice! I have resided for years among slave holders, and have conversed fully with them on the subject, and yet I never found one who pretended to defend slavery on principle. (It is hardly necessary to notice anew, and as an exception to this remark, a certain book written in defence of slavery: such books can produce no other conviction on the mind, except that there "are wolves in sheep's clothing.") But notwithstanding this universal conviction, the work of emancipation has retrograded until lately, ever since the American Revolution; Slave States have been admitted into the Union, equal in number to those which have declared for emancipation. With these latter slavery has never fairly existed. On their soil, it was like a branch which the tide and storm had wafted to their shores: On that of the others, it is like a forest Oak, whose roots have shot deep, and its branches have spread wide—it is not to be rocked from its strong foundation by a few puffs of air, but may be denuded and destroyed. For the persons and motives of the abolitionists every friend of freedom must entertain the highest respect. But it is not enough, that persons mean well and act vigorously, unless they are regulated by the peculiar exigencies of the case: a few have been released, but it is at least doubtful, whether the chains of many have not been tightened through the well meant interference of the Abolition Society. Even the more serious portion of the community in slave states, do not listen for a moment to the abolition scheme. Slavery, they indeed regard, as a moral marsh which spreads pestilence in every direction; but they are apprehensive of an inundation, should its waters be instantly discharged—a dyke is needed for their gradual removal. However erroneous we may account this reasoning, it prevails in its full force in spite of the many and eloquent arguments that have hitherto been employed. Sure if nothing has been effected in this way, we may well look assured for some other.

In addition to the argument and abolition scheme of emancipation, one other presents itself of ominous aspect. The Haytiens "having exhausted the argument," had recourse to "such means as God and Nature had put into their hands." If there be an earthly prize worth fighting for, it is that for which they contended. But whatever may be said of the strict justice of this mode of redress, it is one to which the wise and humane would be loth to flee. Were it even "a sure remedy," we will not test its efficacy at any rate, others have failed. If a better one and a more sure can be had, we will give this one to the fierce elements.

[Remainder of No. V. in our next.]

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

HAYTI.—No. VI.

From the Scrap Book of Africanus.

In Hayti, the necessities of life are abundant and cheap; and so fertile and productive is the soil, that a Haytian farmer is not under the necessity of labouring more than one half the time usually devoted to agriculture in New-England. Herds of cattle, and droves of swine, run wild in the mountainous districts, and millions of coffee trees annually bear, without a hand to gather their nutritive berries. Every tree, shrub and plant in the United States, can by a little care be raised in Hayti; no wonder, then, that by some it has been compared to the garden of Eden. It is very remarkably by an American traveller, that if the laws permitted the settlement of Americans in Hayti, in twenty years we should see the soil completely occupied by them.

Placed as Hayti is, it claims all the rich production of the torrid zone, and most of those of the temperate; for we find in the

chain of mountains which run from East to West, all the different seasons and temperatures; the clouds resting on their summits are condensed into rain, and give birth to many rivers. The plains which these rivers water, the valleys where they form a junction, together with the mountains, even to their very summits, are covered with the richest soil; of the fertility of which, we can have but a faint description. No where does nature appear more lovely than in the Antilles, where she spreads a carpet of perpetual green; where she is ever decked in majestic robes. "Winter dread," can never show his hideous head under a sky that keeps vegetation in perpetual movement.

The island presents different kinds of soil. In one place, we find it a vegetable mould, in another, a mixture of this mould with pebbles or sand. Here, it is loose marl; there, a pure clay. There are two principal chains of mountains which stretch from East to West, the length of the island. The observer who contemplates these chains, and the ridges shooting from them, as branches from a principal trunk, spreading their wide ramifications over the plains beneath, sees in them, the great cause of the fertility of the soil: he looks on them as the immense reservoir of those waters, which by innumerable rivers are afterwards borne in every direction; he regards them as the means destined by nature to repel the violence of the winds, and temper the rays of a scorching sun, as well as to vary the temperature of the air, and multiply the sources of human enjoyment. Hayti has mines of iron, copper, lead, silver, gold, mercury and precious stones, i.e. jasper, porphyry, agates and amethysts. The policy of the government hitherto, has been against the working of the mines, taking warning from the neglected state of agriculture in Spain, and her former possessions.

The seasons which divide the year in the temperate zone, are not distinguishable in Hayti. The year is commonly divided into two seasons, the rainy or winter, and the dry or summer. There are also two breezes; the western or sea breeze, which begins about 9 or 10 A. M. rising as the sun rises towards his meridian height, & after it begins to descend to the west: it continues with unabated strength till two or three hours before sunset. The land breeze which then begins, and continues till sunrise. From the continued effects of these two breezes, comes a continual agitation in the air, which necessarily has a great influence on its constituent qualities. With the sea-breeze, the air acquires the quality that gives to the lungs what is necessary to resist the heat, and cool the blood, which an abundant perspiration tends to heat and impoverish. It is for the cheering return of this breeze that the Haytiens wait with impatience. This refreshing breeze gives to the whole body a calm sensation, that the soul soon participates in; it lullies sleep, renders it restorative; and in the high lands, it strengthens the fibres, and even prolongs life. In the mountains, the thermometer ranges from 72 to 77, while in the towns and valleys, it is as high as 90. The nights are often cool enough to render a blanket not unwelcome; and there are some mountains, where even a fire is a very agreeable companion some evenings. Fahrenheit's thermometer, ranging from 51 to 64 degrees.

The natural productions of the island, are fusick, lignum vite, the bark of which is used for soap; the cupa, the dwarf pine used for candles; the cotton tree, of which beds and hats are made; the cedar, the sand-bark tree, the first of which, explodes with the noise of a pistol; the palm tree, which fattens hogs; the palmetto with its cabbage top; the plantain, vanilla, guassia, simarouba, sarsaparilla, indigo, tobacco, tamarick, ginger and rice plants.

The island abounds in wholesome water, but so cold in the interior that it must be drunk with care. It also contains several lakes, or swamps, with us would be denominated ponds, and many rivers, several of which, the Ogma, Macoris, Yaguary, Yana, La Neyva, L'Unque and L'Artafontie are large and well stocked with fish.

The chief cities are Port-au-Prince, the seat of government; Cape Haytien, St. Domingo, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Jeremie, Les Gonaives, a numerous small towns and villages. In 1791 the value of exports exceeded \$2,832,600 dollars, comprised in coffee, of which there were 84,618,328 pounds; 217,463 hogsheads of sugar; 3,557,010 pounds of indigo; 1,526,017 pounds of cocoa; 11,317,226 pounds of cotton; and 34,423,000 pounds of syrup; besides corn, ginger tobacco, salt, wax, honey, ambergris, a variety of drugs, dyers' woods and mahogany. The number of French vessels employed in 1793, was 710, and at one period the whole island employed 1070 vessels navigated by 7536 seamen.

In 1799 the population was 1,233,000, and is now not diminishing the desolating wars in which she has been engaged, supposed to

amount to nearly one million. If well cultivated, the island is capable of supporting from ten to twelve millions.

Its present foreign trade is considerable, living in exchange for the manufactured goods of Europe and our produce, the natural productions of the soil: and may we not indulge the pleasing hope now, that as she has been acknowledged by France, and recognized by some of the lesser powers of Europe, its trade will again revive, equal and even surpass its former prosperity? It must be so: for the Haytien flag has already been displayed in the harbours of Europe and America.

The republic of Hayti exhibits a spectacle hitherto unseen in these modern & degenerate days: it is now demonstrated, that the descendants of Africa are capable of self-government: the plea so often urged by the adherents of slavery, "the poor creatures, should we free them, will starve to death," will now be but "sounding brass" in the opinion of every reasonable man. I trust also, that the lesson inculcated by the Haytiens, will be a warning where man is held in bondage and degradation by a fellow-whenver he is denied the unalienable rights of nature. It will teach petty despots, that in oppression, the chain has a certain length, which should they undertake to stretch, may snap—and bring death to the oppressor, and liberty to the captive.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

OBSERVER.—No VI.

The following letter from a friend, we insert, because we were present ourselves, and know that he writes the truth, and nothing but the truth.

MR. OBSERVER,

Were you at the CONCERT last Friday evening? If thou wert not present, then let me inform thee of thy loss. On Friday evening of last week, a very respectable audience was assembled, in St. PHILIP'S Church, to attend a Concert of Sacred Music. The singers were the pupils of Mr. ROBINSON, a teacher of music in this city, who also presided at the organ. The Orchestra was under the direction of Mr. F. JOHNSON, whose talents are too well known both here, and elsewhere, to need any tribute from me. I waited the commencement of the performance, with more than ordinary interest. I regarded it as one among other evidences, that our people, were up and doing; that they also had caught a portion of the spirit of improvement that was abroad upon the earth. And the result was indeed to me a sincere and heartfelt gratification. The ignorant and prejudiced, may laugh, at the idea of a Concert of Sacred Music being got up by Africans. We know that their laugh is the laugh of fools, whose derision shows their ignorance, and whose mockery, their folly. The performances of the evening were certainly, far from ordinary. And if we take into consideration, the little experience of the singers, the Concert would not suffer in comparison, with some that are elsewhere performed. The Chorusses were well sung, and the Duett, "O lovely Peace," &c. was given in fine style. I was much pleased with the young man, who sung the Solo, of "My Song shall be," &c. He has a very pleasing voice. I would advise him to conquer a little of his timidity, and give his voice its full force. But what shall I say of the young lady who sung Jubal's Lyre? Indeed, nothing. For no words of mine can add to her merit. It was, in fact, a charming performance, and gave us all high hopes of her excellence. I must conclude this scroll, for I am in danger (if it is possible) of saying too much. Yours, &c. J. E.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 12, 1827.

With pleasure, we inform our readers of the publication of Mr. HAMILTON'S Oration, delivered on the fourth of July last. We hope all our brethren will furnish themselves with a copy, in order that the committee who have so public spiritedly put the same to press, at their own expense, may not be losers by their laudable endeavours to enlighten their brethren. We give an extract from it, in this day's Journal.

Copies of the Oration for sale by T. L. Jennings, 110 Nassau-street; John Robertson, corner of Nassau and Liberty-streets; John Myrander, 55 Warren-street; Moses Blue, 53 Water-street; George Howard, 156 Chatham-street, and at our Office—Price, 12 & 14 cents.

Mr. Benjamin Lundy, Editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, has issued proposals for

reprinting by subscription, a work entitled "Letters on the necessity of a prompt extinction of British Colonial Slavery: chiefly addressed to the more influential classes: to which are added. Thoughts on Compensation." By an English Lady. "Whatever thy hands findeth to do, do it with all thy might."

We are informed, by Mr. Lundy, that the above is perhaps the most powerful appeal ever made in behalf of the suffering victims of slavery, and will equally apply to the United States, as well as the West Indies.

The work will consist of about 220 pages, printed on good paper, stitched and covered with strong paper, and furnished to subscribers at fifty cents a copy.

As we are the party most interested on the subject of Slavery, we hope all our brethren will come forward, and assist by the subscriptions, towards the publication of the above work.

Subscriptions received at our office, No. 152, Church-street.

A report of the interesting trial of John Williams, a man of colour, belonging to this city, at the suit of a Mr. Henderson from New Orleans, as a run away slave, may be expected at some length, in our next Number, should the case be finally decided by the Judges.

The Rev. Dr. Miller of Princetown N. J. has denounced the "Freedom's Journal," a paper printed in New-York, as exerting an unfavourable influence upon the colored population of New-Jersey, and as unworthy the support of the wise and good among them. The frequent desertion of slaves from their masters, in that State, since the slave-emancipating laws of New-York went into operation, are ascribed in part to the circulation of that paper. It is not to be expected that the slave when told of his degradation will be content. "All men are born free and equal," and he who is willing to go down to the grave, carrying with him the chains of bondage, whether he be white or black, does not possess the spirit of a man.—N. H. Chronicle.

[From the Quebec Gazette.]

Attempt of an Eagle to devour a Boy.—A very singular occurrence happened the week before last, in the Parish of St. Ambrose, about nine miles from this city. Two boys, the one seven and the other five years old, amused themselves in an adjoining field, trying to resp, while their parents were at dinner. A large eagle soon came sailing over them, and with a swoop attempted to seize the eldest, but luckily missed him. The bird not at all dismayed, sat on the ground at a short distance, and in a few moments repeated the attempt. The bold little fellow defended himself against his fierce antagonist with the sickle he had very fortunately in his hand, and when the bird rushed upon him he struck at it. The sickle entered under the left wing, and the blow having been given strongly, went through the ribs, and passing through the liver, proved instantly fatal. The eagle was afterwards sold to Mr. Chasseur, who has stuffed it and placed it in his museum, where it may now be seen. It is the Ring tailed or Russian Eagle. The wings expand upwards of six feet. Its stomach was opened and found empty. The little boy did not receive a scratch. Had the Eagle seized him, its talons, which are of uncommon strength, and about an inch and a half long, must have lacerated him dreadfully. There is little doubt, without the bird was much weakened by hunger, that a blow or two from its beak would have torn out his eyes, and with the instinct peculiar to birds of prey, broken in a moment the thin parts of the skull about the eye, and almost instantly destroyed his life.

Summary.

The mackerel fishery on the Meramichi coast has been very unsuccessful this year. A number of Irish emigrants have been abandoned at Quebec by the master of the vessel who brought them over, and promised to provide for their transportation to U. Canada.—Mr. Leicester, the inventor of the system which bears his name, is about to open a school at Trenton, N. J.—Caution.—Mr. John Hagle, one-keeper in Washington-street, Albany; lately came to his death by taking medicine of a quack. The pretended "man of drugs" has since been arrested, and is now in prison for further examination.—Mr. John Lusk was killed lately in Pittsburg, in attempting to stop a pair of horses running away with a wagon.—William H. Rice has been sentenced to six years confinement in the Penitentiary for robbing the Treasury of the state of Ohio.—Robert Bush of Westfield, Mass. lately murder-

ed his wife in a fit of intoxication by shooting her through the head! He then attempted to destroy himself by taking laudanum, but did not succeed. He has been committed to prison.—Joseph Baird, the man of colour, who was lately arrested in this city, by the requisition of Gov. Truap, as a fugitive from justice, has arrived in Savannah, Geo. with the two girls.—Mr. Sappuel Mead, while digging dirt on a hill side in Middlesex, Vt. was with his cart and oxen, overwhelmed by more than seven hundred tons of sand and clay.—A fellow in this city was pursued and caught secreted between two beds; he had robbed a house in Walnut-street of about \$100 in value.—At the last term of the Municipal Court in Boston, the Grand Jury returned a bill of indictment against George F. Weems for forgery.—Rapid Travelling.—An express lately arrived in Boston, from Providence in two hours and fifteen minutes.—The citizens of Portland, Me. are about to erect a mariner's church in that town.—The chiefs of the Seneca Tribe have deposed Red Jacket, the celebrated Indian Chief, for his flagrant immorality, and his inveterate opposition to every attempt to improve their condition. Red Jacket is about seventy years of age, and remarkably active.—A little daughter of Joseph Fontaine, of Grosse Pointe, Michigan Territory, fell into a kettle of hot ley, and was so badly scalded, that she expired in fourteen hours after.—Escape from drowning.—A man who lately escaped a watery grave in Kinderhook creek, N. Y. after being in a very perilous situation, exclaimed on getting on shore, "Gallows claim your right."—Dr. Strachan has obtained 100,000 acres of land, for the building and endowment of a college in York, Upper Canada.

MARRIED.

In New-Haven, by the Rev. Mr. Garfield, Mr. F. T. Scott, of Stratford, to Miss Tamar Boardman, of Norwalk, Conn.
In this city, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. James Gun to Miss J. Lohant.
By the same, on the 8th inst. Mr. George Robinson to Miss Eliza Brown.
On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, Mr. Jo hn Gardiner to Miss Jane Schenck.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday morning last, Mr. THOMAS MILLER, aged 35.
The friends and relations of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 36 Mulberry-street.

NOTICE.

Having understood from unquestionable authority, that my husband, James Stephens, formerly of this city, is now representing himself as a man without family, in the city of New-York; and in endeavouring to justify his conduct to those who have demanded an explanation of his unnatural conduct, he has attempted to asperse and calumniate my character; conceiving it my duty to preserve the only thing he left behind after deserting me and his three small children, I have thought it my duty to make him known to the public as a base, mean, false and unprincipled man.

I will also inform the public, that three years after I was united to him, I understood for the first time, that he had been previously married to another, amiable woman, who, when she understood that he was again married, died of a broken heart. In informing the public of his deserting his family, without just cause or provocation on my part, I do it in self-defence, and can support my assertions by many of the most respectable families in this city.

JANE STEPHENS.

City of Washington, (D. C.) Oct. 5, 1827.

A CARD.

THE Subscribers, (grateful for past favours hitherto conferred upon them), beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to No. 64 WALNUT-ST. three doors above Third-st.; where they will be happy to execute all orders connected with their business, and hope to merit a continuance of patronage.

APPO & SAMMONS, TAILORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

FREDERICK A. HINTON,

Begs leave to say to his friends, and the public, that he has opened a

Gentleman's DRESSING-ROOM, At No. 51 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Between Chestnut and Walnut, where he hopes, from due attention, to obtain a share of public patronage.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1827.

31--33

ALMANAC.

OCTOBER.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	MOONS PHASES.
12 Friday	6 56	5 34	New
13 Saturday	6 57	5 33	First
14 Sunday	6 59	5 31	Full
15 Monday	6 30	5 30	1st 10 30
16 Tuesday	6 31	5 29	2nd 10 30
17 Wednesday	6 32	5 28	3rd 10 30
18 Thursday	6 34	5 26	4th 10 30

POETRY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
TO GREECE.

Hail! land of Leonidas still,
Though Moans encircle thy shore;
And swear in their vengeance to fill
The cup of thy destiny o'er.

Yet quail not, descendants of those,
The heroes of Marathon's plain;
Better lay where your fathers repose,
Than wear the fierce Ottoman's chain.

Be firm, mid your troubles, ye brave,
Nor halt in your march to be free;
For spirits, who're potent to save,
Look mildly with pity on ye.

Thy land may arise to that height
She bore 'mong the nations of old;—
A Plato diffusing his light,
A Homer his treasures unfold.

And Eloquence, wake from his sleep,
With splendour unequalled to shine;
Who'd force e'en a stoic to weep,
Or glow with a transport divine.

Soft music shall sigh through each grove,
As erst some Athenian sang,
In strains so conducive to love,
When the heart is unburthen'd and young.

Then hail! to thee, land of the brave,—
Thy sons once so classic and wise;
Their memory sinks to no grave,
But the tide of Oblivion defies. ARION.

TO A BEAUTIFUL JEWISH GIRL OF
ALTONA.

A FRAGMENT—BY T. CAMPBELL.

Oh, Judith! had our lot been cast
In that remote and simple time
When, shepherd swains, thy fathers passed
From dreary wilds and deserts vast
To Judah's happy clime,—

My song upon the mountain rocks,
Hav' echoed oft thy rural charms:
And I had fed thy father's flocks;
O Judith of the raven locks!
To win thee to my arms.

Our tent, beside the murmur calm
Of Jordan's grassy-vested shore,
Had sought the shadow of the palm,
And blest with Gilead's holy balm
Our hospitable door.

At falling night, or ruby dawn,
Or yellow moonlight's welcome cool,
With health and gladness we had drawn
From silver fountains on the lawn,
Our pitcher brimming full.

How sweet to us at sober hours
The bird of Salem would have sung,
In orange or in almond bowers,—
Fresh with the bloom of many flowers,
Like thee for ever young!

But ah, my love! thy father's land—
It sheds no more a spicy bloom,
Nor fills with fruit the reaper's hand;
But wide and silent wilds expand,
A desert and a tomb!

Yet by the good and golden hours,
That dawned those ray fields among,—
By Zion's palm encircled towers,
By Salem's forsaken bowers,
And long forgotten song—

VARIETIES.

Love.—The Duke de Mayenne had been sent to Spain to ask the hand of the Princess Anne of Austria. When he took leave of her, he asked her commands for the King. "Assure him," said the Infanta, "that I am quite impatient to see him." "Ah, Madam," said the Gouvernante, the Comtesse de Altamira, "what will the King of France think, when the Duke informs him that you are so eager to be married?" "Have you not taught me," returned the Infanta sharply, "that I must always speak the truth?" Anne of Austria was in person tall and majestic; her countenance was dignified without being haughty. Her face though not decidedly handsome, was very pleasing; her skin was extremely fair; and her hands and arms were considered remarkably beautiful. She died in 1666, aged 63.—*Illustrations of the Passion of Love.*

Lord Norbury in passing sentence on a thief, who had been convicted for stealing a time-piece in a dwelling house, said that in grasping at time, he had reached eternity.

Remarkable Effects of Lightning.—At Kottoring, in England, on the 30th of July last, the house of a Mr. Hughes was struck with lightning. Of nine persons, being all in bed, not one received an injury. The bedstead of Mr. H. was shivered to atoms, and the cur-

tains set in flames, but neither Mr. nor Mrs. H. were wounded or hurt. In the same storm, half a mile distant, a boy, having got out of his bed for a drink of water, was killed. In London, the same day, alarmed by a loud clap of thunder, Mr. Stephen King, a respectable master builder, leaped from his bed in the fright, and fell down dead in a fit of apoplexy. The non-conducting, or repellent power of feathers, indicates the propriety of resorting to beds for security in thunder storms.

When to kill a Lion.—I was told there that a lion had just killed an ox, and been shot in the act. It is the habit of the lion, it seems, when he kills a large animal, to spring upon it, and seizing the throat with his terrible fangs, to press the body down with his paws till his victim expires. The moment he seizes his prey, the lion closes his eyes, and never opens them again until life is extinct. The Hottentots are aware of this; and on the present occasion, one of the herdsmen ran to the spot with his gun, and fired at the lion within a few yards distance, but from the agitation of his nerves, entirely missed him. The lion, however, did not even deign to notice the report of the gun, but kept fast hold of his prey. The Hottentot re-loaded, fired a second time, and missed; re-loaded again, and shot him through the head. This fact being well authenticated, seemed to me curious, and worthy of being mentioned.

[Thompson's Travels in Africa.

Mr. Malot, a man of letters, and an enlightened lawyer, who had for a long time exercised the functions of a magistrate at Avallon, has just died, leaving behind him a rare proof of conjugal tenderness. On entering his study after his death, there was found in a secret chest, of which he alone kept the key, the body of his wife, who had been dead for twenty-five years, embalmed and admirably preserved. It is supposed, that he had prevailed on the grave-digger, to exhume the body, from which, even after death, he was unwilling to separate himself. Mr. Malot succeeded in keeping from the knowledge of every one the deposit which he preserved in his house, and every day he, doubtless, went to nourish his grief by weeping over the inanimate remains. The same grave has now united them for ever.

"Why, Mr. ——" said a tall fellow to a little person who was in company with five or six large men, "I protest you are so small I did not see you before." "Very likely," replied the little gentleman, "I am like four pence half-penny among six cents; not readily perceived, but worth the whole of them."

The Origin of Attorneys.—In the time of the Saxons, the freemen in every shire met twice a year, under the presidency of the Shire Reeve, or Sheriff, and the meeting was called the Sheriff's Torm. The freemen after a time declining to attend personally, the freeman who attended, carried with him the proxies of those who did not appear. The person who went was said to go At the Torm, and hence came the word Attorney, which signified one that went to the Torm for others, with the power to act or vote for those who employed him.

When Mr. Haddock was exhibiting his ingenious Androids at a very full attendance in Baltimore, a lady's lap-dog, resting his two fore feet on the front rail of the boxes, seemed as happy as if he enjoyed the entertainment; this was all well till the Frutier was introduced, when the little machine dog began to bark, which so irritated the lady's dog, that barking between the two commenced with rapid responses, and laughter of course ensued so as to suspend the exhibition for many minutes; the machine dog was, however, conqueror, as the lady's dog hung his tail and went off quite disconcerted.

Dr. Franklin.—While at the court of France, this practical philosopher showed himself to be a little of the courtier. Being one day in the gardens of Versailles, shewing the queen some electrical experiments, she asked him, in a fit of railery, if he did not dread the fate of Prometheus, who was so severely served for stealing fire from Heaven? "Yes, please your majesty," replied Franklin, with great gallantry, "if I did not behold a pair of eyes this moment, which have stolen infinitely more fire from Jove than ever I did, pass unpunished, though they do more mischief in a week than I have done in all my experiments."

An Irish footman, having carried a basket of game from his master to a friend, waited a considerable time for the customary fee; but not finding it likely to appear, scratched his head, and said: "Sir, if my master should say, Paddy, what did the gentleman give you; what would your honour have me to tell him?"

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, BALTIMORE, Manufacture
ALL KINDS OF

Smoking, and Chewing TOBACCO,
Scotch, Rappe, & Maccabau SNUFF,
Spanish, Half Spanish, and American
CIGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their TOBACCO, for sale, and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.
THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,

No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next, in the African School-Room in Mulberry-street; where will be taught:

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.

TERMS, Three Dollars per Quarter, payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock.

Sept. 18.

A CARD.

F. WILLES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that his House, No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," will re-open their SCHOOL, on Monday EVENING, October 1st, at their former School-Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time. Those who wish to become Members, may join, by calling on the Secretary, No. 551 Pearl-street, near Broadway, any day before the first of October, Sundays excepted.

James Myers,
William P. Johnson, Arnold Elzie,
E. M. Africanus, Henry King,
Trustees.

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained
SPERM OIL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours, and takes this method of informing them and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of Seasonable OIL, of the first quality, which he will deliver in any part of the city, at the shortest notice.

UP A liberal deduction made to Churches, and those who buy by the quantity.

JOHN ROBERTS,
25 Current-alley, third door above Locust-street, Philadelphia.

UNION HOTEL,

No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine,

OPENED BY

CHARLES SHORT,

For the Purpose of accommodating PEOPLE OF COLOUR, Strangers and Citizens, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

By the Day, Week, Month, or longer.
This is furnished with every thing to enable him to keep a House of the first rate kind ever opened in the City of Philadelphia, and will spare no pains to merit the public patronage.

July 25, 1827.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, that he purposes opening a NIGHT SCHOOL, on the first of October ensuing, principally for the benefit of Adults, in the Basement of St. Philip's Church, in Collect-street. In which will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, &c. &c.

at 12 1/2 per Quarter, payable in advance.
To open at 7, and close at 9 o'clock.

B. F. HUGHES.
New-York, Sept. 18.

HAMER & SMITH,

STEAM SCOURERS.

No. 177 William-street, N. Y.
CONTINUE to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloon, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Their mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM-SPONGING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.

August 3.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

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SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1827.

[VOL. I--NO. 32.]

THE MARVELLOUS DOCTOR.

By the Eldrick Shepherd.

[The appearance of an old gray-headed man, in a retired spot in Scotland, who busied himself like a modern botanist, in collecting and arranging plants and flowers, excited all the superstition, and credulity of the residents, and produced the following extravagant tale.]

One day while he was very busy arranging his flowers and herbs, and constantly speaking to himself, my mother says to him, "Doctor, you that kens sae weel about the nature of a' kinds o' plants and yerbs, will ye tell me gin there be sic a yerb existing as that, if ye pit it either on beast or body, it will gar it follow you?"

"No, Margaret, there is not an herb existing which has that power by itself; but there is a decoction from certain rare herbs, of which I have had the honour, or rather the misfortune, to be the sole discoverer, which has that effect infallibly."

"Dear doctor, there was sic a kind of charm i' the world hunders o' years afore ye were born."

"So it has been said, Margaret, so it has been said, but falsely, I assure you. It cost me seven years' hard study and hard labour, both by night and by day, and some thousand o' miles travelling; but at last I effected it, and then I thought my fortune was made. But—would you believe it, Margaret?—my fortune was lost, my time was lost, and I myself was twenty times on the eve of being lost too!"

"Dear doctor, tell us o' your plays wi' that drog, for they surely must be very curious, especially if you used it as a love charm to gar the lasses follow you."

"I did; and sometimes got those to follow me that I did not want, as you shall hear by and bye. But before I proceed, I may inform you, that I was offered a hundred thousand pounds by the College of Physicians in Spain, and twice the sum by the queen of that country, if I would impart my discovery to them in full, and I refused it! Yes! for the sake of human nature I refused it. I durst not take the offer for my life and existence!"

"What for, doctor?"
"What for, woman? Do you say, what for? Do you say, what for? Don't you see that it would turn the world upside down, and invert the whole order of nature? The lowest blackguard in the country might have taken the first lady—might have taken her from her parents, or her husband, and kept her a slave to him for life; and no opiate in nature to counteract the power of the charm. The secret shall go to the grave with me; for were it once to be made public in any country, that country would be lost, and for the sake of good order among mankind, I have slighted all the grandeur that this world could have bestowed. The first great trial of my skill was a public one," and the doctor went on to relate that it occurred as follows:

THE SPANISH PROFESSOR.

Having brought my valued charm to full perfection abroad, I returned to Britain to enjoy the fruit of my labours, convinced that I would ensure a patent, and carry all the world before me. But on my arrival in London, I was told that a great Spanish professor had made the discovery five years before, and had arrived at great riches and preferment on that account, under the patronage of the queen. Convinced that no man alive was thoroughly master of the charm but myself, I went straight to Spain, and called on this eminent professor, whose name was Don Felix de Valdez.

"What is it you want with me, fellow?" said he.

"I would have you know," says I, "that I am an English doctor, and master of arts, and your fellow in any respect. So far good. I was told in my country, sir, that you are a preceptor to the profound art of attachment; or, in other words, that you have made a discovery of that divine elixir, which attaches every living creature touched with it to you, person. Do you pretend to such a discovery?"

"Or do you not, sir?"

"I would what I do, most of my time doctor and master of arts, and your fellow, does that concern your question?"

"Only thus far, Professor Don Felix de

Valdez," says I, "that the discovery is my own, wholly my own, and solely my own; and after travelling over half the world in my researches for the proper ingredients, and after making myself master of the all-powerful nostrum, is it reasonable, do you think, that I should be deprived of my honour and emolument without an effort? I am come from Britain; sir, for the sole purpose of challenging you to a trial of skill before your overgrown and all his people, as well as the learned world in general; I throw down the gauntlet, sir. Dare you enter the lists with me?"

"Desire my lacquies to take away this mad foreigner," said he to an attendant. "Beat him well with staves, for his impertinence, and give him up to the officers of the police, to be put in the House of Correction; and say to Signior Philippo that I ordered it."

The students then led me gently forth, paying great deference to me; but when I was put into the hands of the vulgar lacquies, they made sport of me, and having their master's orders, used me with great rudeness, beating me, and pricking me with needle pointed stilettos, till I was in great fear for my life, and I was glad when put into the hands of the police.

Being quickly liberated on making known my country and erudition, I set myself with all my might to bring this haughty and insolent professor to the test. A number of his students having heard the challenge, it soon made a great noise in Madrid; for the young king, Charles the Third, and particularly his queen, were half mad about the possession of such a nostrum at that period. In order, therefore, to add fuel to the flame now kindled, I published challenges in every one of the Spanish journals, and causing three thousand copies to be printed, I posted them up in every corner of the city, distributing them to all the colleges of the kingdom, and to the college of Toledo in particular, of which Don Felix was the principal—I sent a sealed copy to every one of its twenty-four professors, and caused some hundreds to be distributed among the students.

This challenge made a great noise in the city, and soon reached the ears of the queen, who became quite impatient to witness a trial of our skill in this her favourite art. The king could get no more peace with her, and therefore was obliged to join her in a request to Professor Don Felix de Valdez, that he would vouchsafe a public trial of skill with this ostentatious foreigner.

The professor pleaded to be spared the indignity of a public exhibition along with a crazy half-witted foreigner, especially as his was a secret art, and ought only to be practised in secret. But the voices of the court and the colleges were loud for the trial, and the professor was compelled to condescend and name a day. We both waited on their majesties to settle the order and manner of trial, and drew lots who was to exhibit first, and the professor got the preference. The Prado was the place appointed for the exhibition, and Good Friday the day; when I very truly thought all Spain was assembled together. The professor engaged to enter the lists precisely at half past twelve o'clock; but he begged that he might be suffered to come in disguise, in order to do away all suspicions of a private understanding with others; and assured their majesties that he would soon be known to them by his works.

I was placed next to the royal stage, in company with many learned doctors, the queen being anxious to witness the effect that the display of her wonderful professor's skill produced on me, and to hear my remarks on it; and truly the anxiety that prevailed for almost a whole hour was wonderful, for no one knew in what guise the professor would appear, or how attended, or who were the persons on whom the effect of the unguent was to be tried.

The queen was the first to perceive him, perhaps from some private hint given her, in what guise he would appear; on which she motioned to me, pointing out a mercurial friar as my opponent; and added, that she thought it but just and right that I should witness all his motions, his feats, and the power of his art. The friar did nothing till he came opposite to the royal stage, when, beckoning slightly to her majesty, he began to look out for his game, and perceiving an

elegant lady sitting on a stage with her back towards him, he took a phial from his bosom, and letting the liquid touch the top of his finger and touched the hem of the lady's robe. She uttered a scream, as if pierced to the heart, sprung to her feet, and held her breast as if wounded; then, after looking round and round, as if in great agitation, she descended from the stage, followed the friar, knelt at his feet, and entreated to be allowed to follow and serve him. He requested her to depart, as he could not be served by woman, but she wept and followed on. He came to a thick-lipped African, who was laughing at the scene. The professor touched him with his unguent, and immediately the black fell a striving with the lady, who should walk next the wonderful professor, and the two actually went to blows, to the great amusement of the spectators, who applauded these two feats prodigiously, and hailed their professor as the greatest man in the world. He walked twice the length of the promenade, and certainly every one whom he touched with his ointment followed him, so that if he had been a stranger in the community as I was, there could not have been a doubt of the efficacy of his unguent of attraction. When he came last before the royal stage, and ours, he was encumbered by a crowd of persons, following and kneeling to him; apparently they were of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest. He then caused proclamation to be made from a stage, that if any doubted the power of his elixir, he might have it proved on himself without danger or disgrace; a dowager lady defied him, but he soon brought her to kneel with the rest, and no one of the whole begged to be released.

The king and queen, and all the judges then declaring themselves satisfied, the professor withdrew, with his motley followers, to undo the charm in secret; after that, he returned in most brilliant and gorgeous array, and was received on the royal stage, and rendered short of applause. The king then asked me, if I deemed myself still able to compete with his liege kinsman, Professor Don Felix de Valdez? or, if I joined the rest in approval, and yielded the palm to his merits in good fellowship?

(To be Continued.)

ALPINE COURTSHIPS.

In the fifth chapter of this work, we have the following curious account of the manner of courtship observed in some of the wildest and remotest regions of the Alps.

Their manners are unknown in the towns situated at the very foot of these mountains. The citizens of these good towns are like the lodgers of the ground-floor, who never trouble their heads about what their neighbours who live in the garrets are doing. Social immobility is the dominant trait in the character of these people, who live in what are called the *hauts travers* of the mountains. What their forefathers thought, believed, said and did, a thousand years ago, they think, believe, and say and do, at present. They are primitive beings, who have but few points of contact with the beings of a secondary creation. Sometimes a quarter of a century passes away without any strangers being seen in their abodes. When one of these herdsmen wishes to marry, he goes on a Sunday after mass, with his father, grand-father, great-grand-father, if he be still alive, in a word, with the whole ascending line, to the house of the fair one. They enter, sit down, and without saying a word, put a saffron cake on the table. This cake is the orator of the party, and in order to let it speak, the gallant and his family retire in silence. The following Sunday, at the same hour, the party return to the same house; and if they find the cake whole and untouched upon the same table, they take it up and carry it away without saying a word. But if the cake has disappeared, or if a quarter, one-third, or one-half of it has been cut, it is a sign that it has been acceptable, and that the gallant may come back on the fourth, the third, or the second Sunday following, according to the greater or less proportion of the cake that has been cut off; should but a few crumbs remain on the table, it is an invitation to return the next Sunday. The following Sunday the gallant comes, always accompanied by his *ascendants*, and finding the cake almost entirely eaten, he takes from under his

coat a blackbird with a reddish spot, (*as merle a plaque rose*, a bird indigenous to the Alps,) and ties it by the foot to the *sabot* or wooden shoe of the fair one, which by a chance, *calcule d'avance*, is found lying in the middle of the table. At the sight of the bird, his red spot, his beak and tail, the fair one, who knows what all these mean, cries out, and protests that she will not accept it, that she will not have any thing to do with it, that it is odious in her sight. She then quits the house, and runs into the fields like one distracted. (This is the most approved etiquette.) But the following Sunday, when the gallant returns, if he should find the blackbird in a neatly made cage, he presents the damsel with a rusty reaping hook without a handle. At the sight of this instrument, there is another exclamation of surprise and scorn, and another flight into the fields. "Take back your old iron, what would you have me do with it?" says the fair one. But the gallant is now accustomed to those ways, and does not lose courage, but returns the next Sunday, followed, as on the former one, by his *ascendants*; and if he finds the reaping hook cleaned of its rust and fixed it in a new handle, he then, for the first time, speaks to his fair one, touches her hand, and puts her upon the shoulder. Then follows compliments and kisses, the relations drink a few glasses of wine, the lovers converse for a short time together, and you are then admitted and received in the house as *herbager*—a grade which is in the same relation to that of husband as the dignity of licentiate to that of doctor. It is then tacitly understood that the gallant shall go during the fine season, and cut the new grass with his fair one, taking care to make use of the reaping-hook that has been sharpened and put in a new handle with an attention so full of delicacy. And accordingly, as soon as the earth is covered with verdure, our young couple set out very frankly together to cut the grass, which they make into bundles, and bring to the house of the betrothed. The harvest lasts a month, during which period they have had time to become better acquainted with each other, in cutting the same grass, singing the same song, drinking out of the same cup, and eating out of the same platter. But flowers and grass are of little consequence; we must come to the fruits, and it is the season of gathering them that is looked forward to with impatience. As soon as the strawberries begin to ripen—and I warn you that upon the mountain they do not ripen before the end of July, our herbager, who has been absent from his fair one more than a month, comes to her house, always accompanied by his principal relations, always, at the same hour, and always on a Sunday; he brings a neatly made osier basket, adorned with flowers, which is the same as if he said to his fair one, "Let us go and gather *maïssouises* (strawberries) together." She looks as if she then saw him for the first time. She disowns and rejects him: witness the harsh words she addresses to him:—"Go seek somewhere else for your dupe. There is nothing for you to do here. I scorn you and your basket." She further seasons this dismissal with the following disagreeable epithets:—"black-moor," "a carrot-pated fellow," "dog-face," or "weasel," according to the complexion, colour of the hair, or form of the nose of the poor devil. But he is far from being discouraged.

The following Sunday he calls upon his fair tenant, and is not very much surprised to find upon the table two baskets instead of one; by which he is to understand he has been promoted a step, and is accepted as *maïssouiser*. And it is by virtue of the privilege which this dignity confers on him, that he sets on alone with the damsel the following Sunday, at the break of day, and does not return till night-fall, when they bring back the two baskets filled with strawberries, which are left with the maiden, the gallant retiring to sleep at home. A certain interval then intervenes—time passes; love remains, the autumn arrives, and with it on a Sunday the lover. You have now been accepted as *herbager, maïssouiser*, you have cut grass and gathered strawberries, moreover your blackbird has been accepted, and your cake has been eaten; and consequently you present yourself with that noble assurance, which the favours with which you have been honoured inspire.

You take from your pocket, and boldly offer a very elegant turned nut-cracker, made of box-wood; but how grievously has your presumption misled you! At the sight of the odious instrument, the blood rushes to the maiden's face; she is almost suffocated; her laces burst and her heart bounds; she snatches from the hands of the rash intruder the odious instrument, and throws it at his head—taking care, however, that it shall not go within a yard of his ears. But, how bitter her regret at having missed him! Let him dare to return, and he shall know what he has a right to expect; and, in fact, the gallant returns the following Sunday, and finds upon the table a large basket, at the bottom of which he perceives a rose, together with the odious nut-cracker, enveloped in garret-rocket and tormental. This denotes that you have been promoted another step. Then all the relations, near and distant, both on the paternal and maternal side, assemble, and confer upon you with a most obstreperous sounding of horns, the dignity of *olagnier*, with all its honours, priviles, franchises and immunities. (*Olagnier* comes from *olange*, the synonyme of nut-cracker.) This grade gives the young couple the liberty of going alone on a Sunday into the woods with the nut-cracker and the basket, which latter they are to bring back full in the evening to the maiden's house. The nuts gathered and brought home, have now to be cracked, sorted, pounded, heated and subjected to the oil press. Consequently you have still to be admitted as nut breaker, sorter and presser; and even after all this you have still, before you can be admitted to the temple of Hymen, to be examined as to your skill in spinning, and if approved of, raised to the rank of *spinner*. You must necessarily pass through all these grades, before you can be invested with the rights and prerogatives of a husband. A code, regulating all these preliminaries exists; it is written in the *romance* language; and, amongst others, contains the following maxims of pastoral gallantry. The *herbage* should be sighing and suppliant; the *maissoussier* gallant and seductive; the *olagnier* patient and suffering, but presumptuous in intention; the *spinner* complaisant and enterprising; the *husband* doleful and drowsy. By the same code it is the duty of an *olagnier* to give to his fair one two pounds of virgin wax at Candlemas, a bundle of box-wood the first Sunday of Lent, a pot of honey on Ash Wednesday, two pigeons at Pentecost, and a ficasse at Easter. Thus the habits of these simple and honest people, lead their minds always to religion; which is a more and elevated love than the other.—From a French Work of M. Jerome.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"All Nature's difference keeps all Nature's peace."

Perhaps among the almost innumerable subjects of elevated speculation, and profound philosophical inquiry, which have, as it were, captivated the attention, and employed the understandings of men of literature and reflection in every age, and region; there are none, in which their researches have evinced marks of such sublimity of views and loftiness of sentiment, as are exhibited in their investigations respecting the admirable construction, and the harmonious operation of those seemingly incongruous parts of the universe, whose incessant variety and complexities continually conspire to consummate that difference, which keeps all nature's peace.

Who can for a moment cast his eye on the varied scenery, which the face of nature every where exhibits, without feeling those innate impulses and sublime workings of those lofty qualities of the human mind, which, when called forth by reflection, and illumined by the invigorating beams of the sun of science, lead to more elevated discoveries in nature, which design the link in the celestial chain of that all-pervading Providence, which not only connects all the apparent dissimilarities in the elements, and varying systems of this scene of vicissitude; but which harmoniously encircles them all in the beneficent arms of the sovereign Architect of the universe. Let us for a moment contemplate some of the differences of nature, in her appearances and operations. At one time we behold the billowy wave of the surging ocean leaving its shores, or, perhaps, leaving its ordinary bound, and carrying dismay and destruction among men, and desolation and misery through the herds on the plains. We again see it a useful and salutiferous element, now ascending in vapours; now, descending in the gentle shower, to revive vegetation, and to slake the thirst of man and beast. On the other hand, we see the lofty mountain, towering as it were to the skies, and by

that silent, though irresistibly sublime eloquence, with which the volume of nature, in every page, addresses our race. It teaches us, that amidst the most precarious and trying circumstances of earthly fortune, we should be cheered with the reflection, "that whatever is, is right," and that "all partial evil, is universal good."

Even the lily of the valley, that inanimate flower of the field, teaches us a lesson of confidence, in the providence of the universal Father, which volumes written upon the subject, could not more satisfactorily demonstrate. It assures us, that if even the grass is so clothed as to transcend in beauty, even Solomon in all the splendour of royalty, the best interests of his obedient children will not be overlooked. But universal nature, with all its mere momentary differences, will ultimately conspire to advance the peace and felicity of those, who are denominated God's noblest work.

We thus see, that "all nature's difference keeps all nature's peace."

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. V.—(Concluded.)

DOMESTIC SLAVERY.

Having shewn the inadequacy, in the present state of things, of the means hitherto employed, let us proceed more directly to the enquiry, whether or not the Colonization Society promises any thing in this matter. In a series of essays already alluded to, over the signature Caius Gracchus, the American Colonization Society is charged with hypocrisy, in having deviated from the object originally proposed. Its *professed* object, as he alleges, is the transportation of the free people of colour, but its operations are directed mainly against the existence of *Slavery*. His allegations, however, are wholly unfounded. The Society, according to its original avowal, intermeddles not with slavery directly; but its collateral bearing on the cause of emancipation was contemplated and predicted, and openly avowed at the time of its organization. It was urged as an *argument* in favour of the institution about to be organized, that it would afford facilities for emancipation which did not then exist. Those speakers who most distinctly disavowed any intentions of meddling with slavery directly, were equally explicit in their disclosures on this particular.

On the other hand, many sincere friends of emancipation take it for granted, that this can have no share in the Society's affections and influence, because it is not the *direct* object of contemplation. But is the reader yet to learn, that often there are other and better modes of accomplishing an object, than those which are direct! Fabius and Washington, though under the imputation of cowardice, conquered by delay. They did not fold their arms in sloth, but they acted as beseeemed the exigency. What would have been our situation, had the Father of our country, in accordance with the peevish wishes of many of his countrymen, rushed headlong in the trying contest! I rejoice now that he was not appointed to lead our armies, though, perhaps, had I lived at the time, he might have received my vote! The writer was at one time in the habit of declaiming against slavery on every occasion, and in the bitterest strain! But on mature reflection it occurred to him, that his invectives had never effected any good! some ill will was indeed gained; but no fetter was ever unlocked by them, while harsher treatment was the allotment of the slave—and a pitiful consolation it seemed, that those invectives were well meant! From a recollection of the workings of my own mind in similar cases I think it not unlikely that some will denounce these statements as indicating an approval of slavery. If any suspect him of a fondness for that sort of thing they have the merit of being the *first* to entertain this opinion. If emancipation is not to be obtained directly, and may be obtained in another way, is there any principle of reason or of revelation, any principle of hostility to slavery or of mercy to the slave, that shall hinder us from availing ourselves of the only method left us of attaining the object! The battlements are sometimes too lofty for a scalade. Any attempt of the sort will bring certain ruin on the besiegers, and only serve to tighten the cords of the prisoners within. If the inhabitants can be brought to a parley, can be induced to relax the bonds of the prisoners, to lower their walls, to open their gates, and to join us heart and hand, shall we reject their offers, though indirect and attended by delay! Shall we prefer to storm the battlements, though at the certain prospect of misery, carrying in our project, and of bringing a more gloomy captivity upon the friends whom we propose to rescue! This, you will say, is

an *exaggeration*, and so is much of that which is offered against the American Colonization Society; but let us go on to investigate. The operations of this Society tend to *alleviate* the *miseries* of those who remain in servitude. The presence in slave states of free people of colour, is a principal reason alleged for the rigours of slavery. These, it is argued, are a source of continual apprehension to the master, and of disquietude to the slave; and, other things being equal, the rigorous treatment of the slave is always in proportion to the number of free people of colour resident in the community. I am not to be understood as advocating the policy, much less the christianity, of these measures: I endeavour to give a simple statement of facts, and to make my inferences accordingly. Could these free people of colour in slave states be of any service to the slaves, a good reason would exist for their remaining in their present situation; but as from the operation of the same spirit of jealousy, they themselves are virtually disfranchised and exposed to perpetual insult, and as their presence merely serves to aggravate the miseries of the slave, an enlightened well wisher to them and to the slaves, cannot but desire their removal. But the circumstance which mainly heightens the horrors of slavery, is the number of those who are in servitude. As you progress southward, the number of slaves continually increases, and the miseries in the same ratio. In the western county of Maryland, where the writer resided for several years, the number of slaves is small, and the treatment they generally experience kind. Apart from the loss of personal liberty, (and this I readily admit to be "prized above all price") the comforts of life are meted to them with as liberal a hand, as perhaps to the labouring portion of community in any land. If, then, the efforts of the Colonization Society tend (a point I shall establish presently) in any measure, to diminish the number of those in servitude, they must tend in the same ratio to diminish the miseries of those who remain in a state of slavery.

It remains to be shewn how this institution can operate, to advance the cause of emancipation. There exist in the Southern states, two circumstances which chiefly retard the progress of emancipation. The *laws* are so framed, that no man, however disposed to do so, can emancipate his slaves, unless by sending them out of the slave states, a matter in many cases utterly impracticable. 2. A conviction on the minds of most, that at best the coloured man in this country can attain but *nominal* freedom, and is in no more enviable a situation after, than before his emancipation. Many individuals in the South, (I now write from personal knowledge) are sincerely desirous to manumit their slaves. Give them the facilities of doing it, and of doing it in a way, that according to their judgment, will really subserve the interests of the persons liberated, and your success with them is complete. Such facilities the American Colonization Society affords. It removes the person manumitted to a soil where jealousies against him cannot exist, and where he may have the unfettered exercise of his rights. In consequence of this, the channel of emancipation is opened anew, and an increasing streamlet is already finding its way. An agent of the American Colonization Society, in a public address delivered in this city (Philadelphia), about a year ago, made the following proposal in the name of the Society—"All monies appropriated with such proviso, shall be expended exclusively in the transportation of persons yet in slavery, but who will instantly be liberated, in case the means for their transportation be placed at the disposal of the Society." His declaration was, that almost any supposable sum might be expended in this way, so rapid in its growth was the desire to emancipate their slaves in the slave states! Indeed, the Society never dispatches a vessel, which does not contain some who were gratuitously emancipated for this purpose, through its unpretending influence.—What might we not expect, could the Society operate so as to give full impulse to this spirit! A gentleman of Virginia (you may, if you choose, set this in opposition to the Judge Washington matter!) who was among the earliest, and is yet one of the warmest friends of the American Colonization Society was offered fifty thousand dollars for his slaves. His remark was, that so soon as the Society could transport them (with their own consent) to Liberia, they should be presented with their freedom. He is now placing them on farms, for which he charges them rent, in order that by this partial emancipation and preparatory system of self-government, they may be qualified for the boon of contemplation. In one number of the African Repository, I find an account of the liberation of two hundred and seven by different persons. We pretend not that these manumissions are

owing in every case to the exclusive influence of the American Colonization Society; but they are to be ascribed principally to this circumstance. Probably in the states south of the Potomac, more instances of emancipation have occurred during the last five years, than during the whole preceding period subsequent to the revolution. I think the reader is now prepared for the conclusion, that in the present state of things, the American Colonization Society is by far the most potent instrument for the promotion of emancipation. Yours, &c.

JOHN H. KENNEDY.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1827.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. II.

Having briefly, by plain and correct reasoning, pointed out the erroneous and fallacious views of the Colonization Society, in reference to any thing of a beneficial nature, likely to result to the slaves from its operations; and that a contrary effect will unavoidably follow the separation of their brethren, neighbours and friends, the free blacks; I will endeavour to show what I conscientiously believe to be true, that if the plans of this institution are carried on to any material extent, a deep and extended injury will be inflicted on the future prospects and happiness of the free-coloured population of this country; which every good man must earnestly deprecate; and further, that the principles and doctrine on which its policy is founded, are directly at variance with that justice and charity, so eminently due this interesting portion of the community from their former and present oppressors, the whites.

That the majority of our citizens of the Eastern states, who lend a favourable ear to what is advanced in its favour, are influenced by sympathetic and charitable feelings, no one probably will deny; but that those who take an active part in aiding, and controlling its operations, are stimulated by a *disinterested wish*, to promote the welfare of the blacks; bring about the final abolition of slavery; or even to remove, or remedy an acknowledged evil, which pervades so large a portion of this country; I can, by no means, at present possess, admit; knowing it to have originated in effect, among slave-holders. Observing from time to time its ambiguous and fluctuating policy, and discriminating between the efficient support it receives from the Southern states, and the feeble and limited aid bestowed by the Northern and Eastern, I am bound to consider it *essentially* a Southern measure; and while embracing and endeavouring to promulgate these views and opinions, I feel great deference for those friends of the African race, who dissent from me, and ask of them to do me the justice to believe that, those views and opinions are from honest conviction conceived, an strong apprehended duty, expressed.

The advocates of this Society, say that the unfortunate condition of the free blacks a now existing among us, calls for our aid in removing them out of this country; where, from the very nature of apparent, well-known, powerful, and unavoidable circumstances, must continue to be a distinct, estranged, degraded, and unhappy people, to the land their fore-fathers, with a soil and climate peculiarly favourable to a comfortable subsistence; general health; there to form a community exclusively of people of their own color and capacity; governed by laws founded of republican principles, administered by men their own choosing from among themselves with every inducement to aspire after comfort, and happiness. And to these prominent views, in favour of the general object, they will attach some incidental and tripartite advantages, calculated to throw glare of reason and plausibility about whole policy, sufficient to captivate and lead a great portion of the public mind, susceptible from the erroneous, and unhappy bias existing against the free people of color.

A disinterested, reflecting, unbiased friend of the African race in this country, after taking a comprehensive view of their actual condition, and the extensive interests they have at stake, in the consummation of any national measure affecting them, will find in but little to which he can assent. It is true he may see something beautiful in the theory, and be touched with the language of the Society's reports, and addresses, in exhibiting the flourishing condition of its colony and government at Liberia; he may peruse with interest the letters of its agents, and those of intelligent emigrants who have thus far participated in its advantages; he may reflect with satisfaction and complacency in the probability of this being a door through which Africa is to attain civilization, liberty, and religion; he may behold her interior; yet he cannot but perceive, that even if all this were in the scale

of certainty, and that too, at a period not far distant, it is and must of necessity be at the expense of a greater good; if carried beyond a certain limited point; but if kept within this point, he may give it his assent and support, with the qualification that no coloured man is forced to leave the United States for the colony.

There are however many other and various views of this subject which crowd unbidden on his consideration, and oblige him to anticipate with deep solicitude and anxiety, the effect of the Society's extensive operations upon the free people of colour: he will perceive that in the ordering of Divine Providence, a sure and beautiful fabric is rearing in this country, upon which their future happiness and prosperity will be firmly and immovably fixed: and in this, there is nothing problematical, nothing visionary; the foundation is surely laid, the building erecting, and rapidly approaching to completion; and that too, by a hand, he as a Christian can never distrust: and as a man of justice and humanity, powerful conviction will find a place in his bosom, that all attempts to break in upon this their silent and progressive advancement, must proceed from some selfish motive; or is founded on the absence of knowledge, and a correct understanding respecting their true situation: he will be obliged to set his seal of opposition to the Colonization Society, and suspect the motives of its efficient abettors; nay, he will be impelled to denounce its principles, (if it has any) and deprecate the result of its policy on the people of colour: its colony at Liberia will receive from him but a limited and qualified assent: and that only on the ground of the few who have been benefited by it: he must view as chimerical in the extreme, the plan of civilizing Africa by its means, and reject with disgust, the flimsy and ridiculous assertions that it is intended to benefit her descendants in this country who are free; or bring about the emancipation of those that are slaves. CLARKSON.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"Qui est dices bonis operibus, non erit pauper precantiis."

"He that is rich in good works, shall not be poor in rewards."

To retrace the course of our lives, is at once natural and interesting. The past states and periods of a man's being are retained in a connexion with the present, by that principle of self-love which is unwilling to relinquish its hold on what has once been his. Though he may not be insensible of how little consequence his life can have been in the creation, compared with many other trains of events, yet to him, it is of far greater importance than all other trains together; and he is rarely found tired of narrating again his little history. The adventures of his youth—the exploits and incidents of manhood, and the favourite parts of the little history of himself.

Every man has some leading and decided propensity; that most common to the aged is to narrate the adventures of their early lives, and which is a source of pleasure to Abnel, who narrated the following story.

"A gang of Outlaws, who had for many years infested Spain, and whose fortresses were the caverns of the Sierra Morena, frequently descended into the fertile vales of Asturias and Leon. Plundering all without distinction—not unfrequently they would crown their deeds by violating maiden chastity, and with desolating hands render the competent destitute.

It was mid winter, and the elements were at war. The cold was severe, and the snow deeper than was ever known in Spain, when a gang of these banditti descended the Morena. Brandishing the sword of destruction, they secured the property of the peaceful Asturias. In this excursion the peaceful cottage of the pious Abnel did not escape the unlawful ravages of the robbers. Forced from his thatched cottage, that was now enveloped in flame, and compelled to brave the rigid storm, poor Abnel directed his steps towards the province of Andalusia, whence he resolved to return to a convent.

Friendless and forlorn, he bent his knee on the cold snow and petitioned God, in whom he had confidence from his youth. Abnel prayed not for temporal aggrandizement, neither did he invoke Heaven's vengeance on his persecutors, but he petitioned for patience; for a long-suffering spirit, and reconciled mind. Perceiving the cold, and his aged frame was chilled. His locks of sixty winters were drenched with the snow that fell, and his feeble voice faltered as it uttered, "My God—my Protector!" and while raising his hands to Heaven, as if for the last time, he heard a voice which like a trumpet, reiterated, "Wilt thou, who have thou art, thy life I shall give thee." Abnel opened his eyes, and the last stagnated blood rushed forth into every vein.

He arose from his kneeling posture, and directing his eyes to the spot whence the voice proceeded, he discovered a group of men whose appearance assured him they were a company of outlaws, a party of whom had burnt his cottage, and drove him far from the home of his peace.

He soon found himself surrounded by a band of ruffians, who were headed by their chief that now stood before him, and with a menacing aspect enquired into his business and motives for being then in that place. The grievous Abnel told his pitiful tale.

He had a son, he said, who like a goodly plant grew up, and gave great hopes of his future importance. He was the pride of his native village; noble in disposition, virtuous and affable in his deportment, the aged blessed him, and the youth emulated what in him was esteemed by the wise. But envy beheld his Alpheus thriving. Detraction blasted his good name, and despotism banished him from his father's sight forever, and from the land of his birth. My Adelta, his mother, sunk under her affliction. She gradually approached the grave: at last death closed her eyes, and freed her of all her troubles. I, alas, have lived till now, acquainted with grief, the child of poverty; and my only friend through all my adversities is God. Poor and infirm, I would live only for the hope I have of one day seeing my Alpheus again."

"Old man," said the Chief of the banditti, in a tremulous voice, "I am Rolando, of whom fame speaks. Retire to my cave, my comrades shall bear thee thither. Comrades, hie ye with this old man to our cave. Be gentle!—give him every thing that will contribute to his comfort."

"But hold," said Abnel, "I have no part with the wicked, and desire no favours of outlaws. The laws of my country forbid it; my conscience would accuse me, should I share with you the price of blood: and God would renounce poor Abnel, should he accept hospitality at the hand of a murderer. Rather thrust thy poniard into my heart, and let the pure snow drink up my aged blood, than rob me now of my peace of mind." "Oh! unhappy man," said the Chief, clasping Abnel's hand, "refuse not to accompany me to my cave. I have a father who yet loves me. Come, perhaps I can give you intelligence of your Alpheus." The bandit embraced the old man; they viewed each other, and Rolando beheld in the aged Abnel his father, while the pious Abnel, with surprise mingled with joy, saw in Rolando his long lost Alpheus. S.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 19, 1827.

"WHAT DOES YOUR SUGAR COST?"

We believe, this is a question, which but few have asked themselves—a subject, on which but few have reflected much; but because it has occupied our observation, it does not argue, that it is one of trifling importance. To every conscientious man, who, while passing through this scene of varied ills, is desirous of dealing justly by all men, it is a highly important question. To us, it is doubly interesting, from the known fact, that thousands of our brethren, are the victims who are doomed to wear out a miserable life, in the manufacture of the article, to pamper the vitiated taste of civilized man.

We abominate slavery, and all its advocates. We consider it as the most iniquitous system of injustice ever set on operation; which must, sooner or later meet its due reward. God is just: and though divine justice may slumber awhile, it will certainly overtake the oppressor. We think it highly becomes each of us, more especially, to manifest to mankind, our decided disapprobation of slavery and all its concomitant evils: and how can we shew, that we are really in earnest on this subject, than by the adoption of such measures as will at once convince the public, of the sincerity of our professions. The idea, that others would use the produce of slave-labour, if we did not, should weigh but little with us: that is a subject between them and their own consciences.

We ought ever to bear in mind this important fact, that every twenty-five individuals who use slave sugar, require the labour of one poor slave; and according to this ratio, which we believe to be correct, the consumption of slave sugar by the coloured population alone, of this city, would require at least the labors of fifty of our enslaved brethren; and the whole free population of the United States, the labors of two thousand! This is the mere article of sugar. If we take into view others, such as coffee, rice, &c. how much more striking will the number be! This is a

subject worthy the candid consideration of every man of colour. Shall we, when our friends and patrons in Europe and America, have set us the example, purchase, and use the produce of slave-labour, when articles, the produce of free labour, equally as good, and equally as cheap, can be purchased in the different cities? Would it not be preferable to proscribe the use of such, than by our system, be the means of strengthening the hand of the slave-dealer, by the purchase of slave sugar and coffee? Shall the free coloured population of the United States be the means of finding employment—of adding to the labours and groans and stripes of two thousand of their enslaved brethren? All the divine precepts—all the ties of nature and humanity—all the rules of equity and justice, forbid it. Our present use of the produce of slave-labour is certainly a great evil, which ought to be remedied immediately, and which, we trust, our brethren will take into deep consideration.

The following is the emphatic language of the concluding section of the 7th Title of the Revision of our Statutes, relating to the importation into this state of persons held in slavery, &c. It has received the unanimous sanction of the senate:

"Every person born within this state, whether white or coloured is FREE; every person who shall hereafter be born within this state shall be FREE; and every person brought into this state as a slave, except as authorised by this title, shall be FREE."

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Bold Robbers.—The New Haven Chronicle gives an account of two fellows who came to that city on Friday, the 5th inst. and commenced their depredations on Tuesday night last. They first entered the house of Mr. Robert Atwater, in State-street, went into his bedroom, where the family were sleeping, took the light therefrom, and searched the house, taking from Mr. A.'s pocket his change and a \$5 bill. They next went to the house of Mr. H. Mulford, entered the rooms where the families were also sleeping, took the light, and searched the pockets of the sleepers for money, and then the house, feasting themselves, and stealing a dozen silver spoons. Lights were kept burning in both the above from sickness in the families. Their third attempt was to break into Messrs. Candee, Dean & Cutler's store, but they were heard by the clerks, who fired at them. They were pursued, and one of them was taken. He says his name is Emanuel Ferdinand, a Portuguese, and the name of his companion William Williams, from Boston.

A Monster of the Deep.—Frederick Chase, Esq. who tends the light on Gull Island gave us a day or two since the following brief but very extraordinary description of a sea monster, which he saw a few days before near the island on which he resides. He and another person, Mr. Edward Conklin, were in a small boat in the Sound, a short distance from the shore, when they suddenly discovered, within a few yards of the boat, a monster of very uncommon size and appearance. Its head was raised at least five feet above the water, was as large, and much resembled in shape, the one half of a hog's head when cut directly in two longitudinally, the protuberant part being upwards. His body, he judged, was 15 or 16 feet in width, across the back: and he could plainly see about 30 feet in length of the body, which was however further below the surface of the water as the distance increased from the head so that he could not see the extreme part; but it must have been of much greater length, as the body so far as he could see it, appeared to be about of the same width. The color of its body was black and its head brown, he could distinctly see the eyes of this monster, as its head was within a few feet of the boat and remained above water two or three minutes. Its motion was neither slow nor very rapid, but appeared to stem a pretty strong current which was setting at that time.

Mr. Chase is a man of veracity, and his testimony may be relied on.—Sag Harbor Watchman.

Summary.

Thomas Reed, Esq. of Bowdoinham, Me. has been convicted of forgery, and sentenced to four years imprisonment in the State Prison.—Sprague's Address on Intemperance.—Another large edition (6,000 copies) of this excellent address has just been published.—James Steel was tried at Manchester, Va. for the murder of Hugh Kenned, has been acquitted after laying in jail three years!—A lot of premium butter was lately sold in Providence at the enormous price of one dollar and three cents per pound!—The last rains have

damaged the Blackstone Canal, now in the course of excavation, to the amount of 30 or 40,000 dollars.—Pensacola.—The sickness had increased and become more alarming of late.—A new Roman Catholic Church in Harrisburg, Penn. will be consecrated the 21st inst. by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Conwell.—Manufacture of coppers.—Ten thousand tons of coppers are manufactured annually in Stafford, Vt.—A stage coming through Woburn on Tuesday, was upset by the horses becoming frightened. There were eleven passengers, ten of them seriously injured, and the driver was so much bruised, that his life was considered hopeless.—Saville.—The body of a coloured woman was found hanging by the neck in the Auburn county jail, where she was lodged the evening previous on a charge of petit larceny.—Sudden death.—A man of the name of Abraham Miller expired suddenly in the office of Mr. Hutchinson of Ithaca, on Saturday last. A coroner's inquest was held, whose verdict was, that he came to his death by apoplexy, produced by intemperance.—Mr. Frey, the converted Jew, has become a Baptist.—An alligator 16-1/2 feet in length, weighing 346 pounds, was killed near Camden, S. C.—Capt. Moore, belonging to one of the North River steam boats, has been fined \$250 for landing passengers by a line instead of using a boat.—Seven convicts employed in the new State Prison at Sing-Sing, attempted to escape on the 1st inst. One of them, (a coloured man) was killed by the guard, two were re-taken, and four escaped.—A man by the name of Tyler, was found dead in a shed, in Pittstown on the 5th inst. Death caused by intoxication.—Twelve hundred and fifty houses have been commenced in Philadelphia, which will be finished before Christmas.—An infant school has been opened in Philadelphia with fifty scholars.—A man by the name of Samuel Patch leaped from a rock at Patterson Falls, which is from 70 to 80 feet high, into the water. He was unharmed.—The President of the United States arrived in this last week on his way to Washington.—Col. McKim who arrived at St. Louis on the 18th Sept. from the Winnebago county, has brought information that the hostile Indians had sued for peace.—Amasa Southwick has been convicted of putting arsenic in the pump of a family of Shakers, in Enfield, on the night of the 16th August. He was sentenced to the States Prison for life.—A man by the name of Daniel W. Coleman is advertised as having absconded from Haywood county, N. C. for a high misdemeanor; he is described as having three wives! One in Tennessee with four children, another in Carolina with three children, and another in Haywood, from which place he lately absconded.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, are now in session in this city.—The Bible is now published in 147 different languages and dialects.—\$150,000 have been subscribed in Boston towards the erection of a Hotel worthy of the city.—A Mr. Butler was lately attacked by a highwayman near Grantham, U. Canada: Mr. B. knocked the villain down, when two others made their appearance, but Mr. B. succeeded in escaping, and saved his money which had been demanded of him.—There were 77 deaths in Philadelphia during the week ending Saturday Oct. 13th. Of these, 21 were persons of colour.—The City Inspector reports the death of 92 persons during the week ending on Saturday the 13th inst. viz. 20 men, 19 women, 26 boys, and 18 girls.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S** B** has been received, and is under consideration.

Numbers 6, and 7, of the "American Colonization Society," have been received, and shall appear in course.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Coz, Mr. John Thomas, of the island of Antigua, to Mrs. Martha Young, of Charleston, S. C.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, MUSIC SCHOOL.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the above SCHOOL, (under the direction of Mr. RABAZZONI), is open every Tuesday, and Friday Evening, at 7 o'clock, in the School-Room, under St. Philip's Church.

Persons wishing to join, are requested to do so without delay.

Terms made known at the School.

Oct. 16, 1827.

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ALDWAY.

	SVK	SUS	ALMS
	Rided	Suta	Prists.
19 Friday	6 35	5 25	2 25
20 Saturday	6 37	5 23	2 25
21 Sunday	6 38	5 22	2 25
22 Monday	6 39	5 21	2 25
23 Tuesday	6 40	5 20	2 25
24 Wednesday	6 42	5 18	2 25
25 Thursday	6 43	5 17	2 25

POETRY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
STANZA.

Ye banks, ye valleys, and ye groves,
Ye streams that murmur near the spot,
When sweetly fled my youthful days,
Ye never shall be forgot.

Though far from you, by fortune tost
Around this changing world of sorrow,
The thought of scenes long past and gone,
Shall gild with bliss each future morrow.

For there's a charm that soothes the mind,
Oh! 'tis the heart's own dearest treasure,
It is the hour when we live o'er
The joys of youth replete with pleasure.

When all our dreams were golden ones,
Our bosoms throbb'd with sweet emotion;
Yes, when we lov'd, sincerely lov'd,
With fondest, truest, pure affection.

Oh! is there not supreme delight,
In ruminating on those hours,
When time itself was loveless,
And angels sung within our bowers.

But far have flown those heavenly times,
The magic moments, they have gone,
Yet still 'tis pleasing to the soul,
On these lov'd scenes to dwell upon.

ANON.

MY COUNTRY.

In Extract from a Poem, by Rodgers, of Glas-
gow.

"My Country, my Country!—O, there is a charm
And spell, in that sound, which must every heart
warm."

Let us burn at the line, let us freeze at the pole,
Pronounce both the sound, and it thrills through
the soul.

And where lies the charm in that potent sound,
That is felt and acknowledged where'er man is
found?

And why is our country—the land of our birth—
The sweetest—the loveliest spot upon earth?

Say—is it in climate? in soil? or in sky?
In gay sunny landscapes that ravish the eye?
In rich golden harvests? In mines of bright ore?
It may be in these—but there's still something
more.

The deeds of our fathers, in times that are gone,
Their virtues, their prowess, the fields they have
won;
Their struggles for freedom, the toils they en-
dured,
The rights and the blessings for us they procu-
red—

Our music, our language, our laws, our great men,
Who have raised themselves high by the sword of
the pen;
Our productions of genius, the fame of our arms,
Our youths' native courage, our maidens' soft
charms—

The dreams of our childhood, the scenes of our
youth,
When life's stainless current ran placidly smooth:
Our friends, homes, and altars, our substance, too
small,
And One lovely Object, the sweetener of all—

Even these and ten thousand endearments be-
side,
From these spring the charm that makes country
our pride;
And what wanting these, would a paradise be?
A waste—a dark cell—a lone rock in the sea.

Then since it is Freedom, and Freedom alone,
'That halloweth country, and makes it our own;
May she march with the sun, like the sun may
she blaze,
Till the whole earth be gilded and warmed by her
rays.

Accurst be the villain, and slurred by mankind,
Who would fetter the body, or trammel the mind;
May his name be detested, himself from earth
driven,
Who thus would rob man of the best gift of hea-
ven.

But honoured and blest be the patriot chief,
Who fearlessly struggles for mankind's relief;
In his Country's afflictions, long, long may he
bloom,
And his memory shed an eternal perfume.

And O, my dear Country! wherever I be,
My first—my last prayer shall ascend still for
thee,
That thou may yet flourish, as hasting as time,
Unlighted by Slavery, unassailed by Crime."

VARIETIES.

Extraordinary Penmanship.—Mr. S. Oliver, schoolmaster, of Shoppee in Hertfordshire, has written in the circumference of a penny piece, a task, we believe, hitherto unequalled, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, the Apostles Creed, twenty-one Collects, beginning with the 5th Sunday after Trinity, to the 26th inclusive, his name, place of abode, day of the month, and the

date of the year, together with a drawing of the Crucifixion of our Saviour.

Philip, king of Macedon, happened, when engaged in certain gymnastic exercises, to fall to the ground. As he rose he saw the impression of his body in the sand. "Heavens," cried he, "how small a space hath nature allotted us, and yet we are vain enough to desire the universe."

Light diffused. A clergyman of Saxony says—"A pious glazier, who travels into many hamlets and houses, with his glass-box on his back, also carries Tracts in it, and distributes them where he thinks they will find a good place for usefulness. Thus he carries not only windows into the houses, but light too."

Knowledge is wealth.—In a neighbouring county, a few days since, says the Geneva Gazette, a man sold his horse to a stranger, and received \$45 in Jersey city bills. Had he been a subscriber for either of the newspapers printed under his nose, he would have learnt from it, in season, that this bank had failed. He has since subscribed and paid in advance, like a man.

Attorneys and Physicians.—As two of these gentlemen were sitting together in a public house, the doctor began to reproach the attorney with the number of strange words with which the law indulges in, viz—"habes corpus," "pro facies," &c. and among others, asked what was meant by the words, "docket an entail." "Why, doctor," replied the attorney, "it is doing what you will not do with your patients—it is suffering a recovery."

Both wrong.—A girl of about twelve years of age, who had given up attending a Sabbath-school, on being reproved by her father for neglecting to commit to memory her questions, she said, "Father, how can you make me get questions when you yourself neither pray, nor read, nor ask a blessing on your food when you take it?"

A thief enticed.—A citizen missed two pounds of fresh butter, which was to be reserved for himself. The maid, however, had not only stole it, but fastened the theft upon the cat; avowing, moreover, that she caught her in the act of finishing the last morsel.—The wily citizen immediately put the kitten into the scales, and found it to weigh just a pound and a half! This city mode of accurate reasoning being quite conclusive, the girl confessed her crime.

Signs of old age.—"Cheerfulness has given place in austerity, as wrinkles have furrowed the smoothness of my brow. The amusements in which I formerly delighted, have now lost much of their attraction; passionately fond as I was of music, I now frequently hear the finest concerts with indifference, and what is an infallible mark of the approach of old age, I take more pleasure in trifling than in learned conversation. Thus, I yawn if any body talks to me of affairs of great importance, such as the war between the Turks and the Persians, the triple alliance, the pragmatic sanction, or the election of an emperor or a pope; whilst I take a lively interest in trifling gossip about the quarrels of my neighbours, births, christenings, weddings, and such like occurrences."—*Memirs of Holberg—Autobiography, vol. 12.*

Education in Hungary.—The Catholic population of Hungary amounts to about seven millions, and it appears that in 1824, the number of students which frequented the latin schools, were 21,500. Of the reformed religion, the population is about 1,500,000, and the number of latin scholars, 7,280. Of Lutherans, the population is 700,000, and the number of students, 3,800; making the whole number of Catholic and Protestant students in Hungary, exclusive of those of the Greek ritual, about 39,600.

In general there is no village in Hungary destitute of a school, and it is very rare that any person is found, either Catholic or Protestant, that cannot read. This observation does not apply to the peasantry of the Greek Church, who, however, constitute only one eighth part of the population of Hungary.

From these facts one may judge of the correctness of the Edinburgh Review, re-published in the following terms, in an article of the British Review:—"Almost all the inhabitants of Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia and Bukowina, are unable to read or write." The heedlessness of men who declaim against the ignorance of others, whilst they are themselves ignorant of the beings they are speaking of, is certainly to be pitied.—*Rev. Ency. Mars. 1827.*

Lord Kelly had a remarkable red face. One day Foote solicited him to look over his garden wall to ripen his melons.

A CARD.

The Subscribers, (grateful for past favours hitherto conferred upon them,) beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to No. 64 WALNUT-ST. three doors above Third-st.; where they will be happy to execute all orders connected with their business, and hope to merit a continuance of patronage.

APPO & SAMMONS, TAILORS,
PHILADELPHIA.

FREDERICK A. HINTON,

Begs leave to say to his friends, and the public, that he has opened a

Gentleman's DRESSING-ROOM,
At No. 51 SOUTH FOURTH-STREET
Between Chestnut and Walnut; where he hopes, from due attention, to obtain a share of public patronage.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1827. 31—33

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, BALTIMORE, Manufacture

ALL KINDS OF

Smoking, and Chewing TOBACCO,
Scotch, Rapp, & Maccabau SNUFF,
Spanish, Half Spanish, and American
CIGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their TOBACCO, for sale, and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-handed Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,

No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

30

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the African School-Room in Mulberry-street; where will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.

TERMS, Three Dollars per Quarter, payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock.
Sept. 18. 25

A CARD.

J. WELLS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that his House, No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827. 26—3m

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes, have re-open their SCHOOL, on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School-Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

The decision of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher; until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allow: now made for past time.

Trainers.

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained

SPERM OIL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours, and takes this method of informing them and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of Seasonable OIL, of the first quality, which he will deliver in any part of the city, at the shortest notice.

A liberal deduction made to Churches, and those who buy by the case.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
25 Cornhill-alley, third door above Locust-street, Philadelphia.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, that he purposes opening a NIGHT SCHOOL, on the first of October ensuing, principally for the benefit of Adults, in the Basement of St. Peter's Church, in Collect-street. In which will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, &c. &c.

at \$2 50 per Quarter, payable in advance.
To open at 7, and close at 9 o'clock.

B. F. HUGHES.

New-York, Sept. 18.

23

HAMER & SMITH,
STEAM SCOURERS,

No. 177 William-street, N. Y.

CONTINUE to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms. Their mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM-SPRINKING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other part of the United States.

August 2. 21

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,600 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every Friday, at No. 152 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
"each repetition of do., 25
"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
"each repetition of do., 25
Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1927.

[VOL. 1--NO. 23.]

THE MARVELLOUS DOCTOR.

By the Elrick Shepherd.

(Concluded.)

I addressed his Majesty with all the humility, acknowledging the extent of the professor's powers as very wonderful, provided they were all real; but of that there was no proof to me. "If he had been a foreigner, and a stranger, as I am, in this place, and if prejudices had been excited against him," added I, "then I would have viewed this exhibition of his art as highly wonderful; but, as it is, I only look on it as a well-got-up farce."

The professor reddened, and bit his lip in the height of scorn and indignation; and indeed their Majesties and all the nobility seemed to be offended at my freedom; on which I added, "My exhibition, my liege, shall be a very short one; and I shall at least convince your Majesty, that there is no deceit nor collusion in it." And with that I took a small syringe from my bosom, which I had concealed there for the purpose, as the liquor, to have due effect, must be always warm with the heat of the body of him that sprinkles it; and with that small instrument, I squirted a spray of my elixir on Professor Don Felix's fine head of hair, that hung in wavy locks almost to his waist.

At that moment there were thousands all standing a-gape, eager to witness the effect of this bold appeal. The professor stood up, and looked at me, while the tears stood in his eyes. That was the proudest moment of my life! For about the space of three minutes, his pride seemed warring with his feelings; but the energy and impulse of the latter prevailed, and he came and knelt at my feet.

"Felix, you dog! what is the meaning of this?" says I, "How dare you go and dress yourself like a grandee of the kingdom, and then come forth and mount the stage in the presence of royalty, knowing as you do, that you were born to me a slave? Go this instant! doff that gorgeous apparel, and put on my livery, and come and wait here at my heel. And, do you hear, bring my horse properly caparisoned, and one to yourself; for I ride into the country to dinner. Take note of what I order, and attend to it; else I'll bate you to a jelly, and have you distilled into the elixir of attraction."

He ran to obey my orders, and then the admiration so lately expressed was turned into contempt. All the people were struck with awe and astonishment. They could not applaud, for they were struck dumb, and eyed me with terror, as if I had been a divinity. "This exceeds all comprehension," said the Judges. "If he had told me that he could have upheaved the Pyrenean mountains from their foundations, I could as well have believed it," said the King. But the Queen was the most perverse of all, for she would not believe it, though she witnessed it; and she declared she would never believe it to be a reality, for I had only thrown glamour into their eyes. "Is it possible," said she, "that the most famous man in Spain, or perhaps in the world, who has hundreds to serve him and run at his bidding, should all at once, by his own choice, submit to become slave to an opponent whom he despised, and be buffeted like a dog, without resenting it? No; I'll never believe it is any thing but an illusion."

"There is no denying of your victory," said King Charles to me; for you have humbled your mighty opponent to the dust. You shall dine with me to-night, as we give a great entertainment to the learned of our kingdom, over all of whom you shall be preferred to the highest place. But as Don Felix de Valdez is likewise an invited guest, let me entreat you to disengage him, that he may be again restored to his place in society."

"I shall do myself the distinguished honour of dining with your exalted and Catholic Majesty," said I. "But will it be no degradation to your high dignity, for the man who has worn my livery in public, to appear the same day at the table of royalty?"

"This is no comical occurrence," answered the King. "Although by one great effort of art, nature has been overpowered, it would be hard that a great man's nature should remain degraded for ever."

"Well then, I shall not only give him his liberty from my service, but I shall order him

from it, and beat him from it. I can do no more to oblige your majesty at present."

"What! can you not then remove the charm?" said he. "You saw the professor could do that at once."

"A mere trick," said I, "and collusion. If the professor, Don Felix, had been in the least conscious of the power of his liquor, he would at once have attacked and degraded me. It is quite evident. I expected a trial at least, as I am sure all the company did; but I stood secure, and held him and his art at defiance. He is a sheer impostor, and his boasted discovery a cheat."

"Nay, but I have tried the power of his unguent again and again," said the queen. "But, indeed, its effect is of very short duration; therefore, all I request is, that you will give the professor his liberty, and take my word for it, it will soon be accepted."

I again promised that I would; but at the same time shook my head, as much as to let the queen know that she was not aware of the power of my elixir, and I determined to punish the professor for his insolence to me, and the sound beating I got in the court of his hotel. While we were speaking, up came Don Felix, dressed in my plain yellow livery, leading my horse, and mounted on a grand one of his own, that cost two hundred gold ducats, while mine was only a hack, and no very fine animal either.

"How dare you to have the impudence to mount my horse, sir?" says I, taking his gold headed whip from him, and lashing him with it.

"I beg your pardon, honoured master," said he, humbly; "I will take any horse you please, but I thought this had been mine."

"You thought, sirrah! what right have you to think?" (said I, lashing him); get about your business. I desire no more of your attendance. Here before their majesties, and all their court and people, I discharge you my service, and dare you, on the penalty of your life, ever to come near me, or offer to do even a menial's turn to me again."

"Pardon me this time," said he; "I'll sooner die than leave you."

"But you shall leave me or do worse," says I, "and therefore get about your business instantly."

"You must have some one to ride with you and be your guide," said he; "and why will you not suffer me to do so? You know I cannot leave you."

The king, taking pity on him, sent a livery man to take his place, and attend me on my little jaunt, at the same time, entreating him to desist and remember who he was. It was all in vain. He fought with the king's servant for the privilege, mounted my hack, and followed me to the villa, about six miles from the city, where I had engaged to dine. The news of my victory had not arrived when I got there. The lord of the manor was at the exhibition, but not having returned, the ladies were impatient to learn the result.

"It becomes not me, noble ladies," said I, "to bring the news of my own triumph, which you might very reasonably suspect to be untrue, or over charged; but you shall witness my power yourselves."

Then they set up eldritch screams in frolic, and begged for the sake of the Virgin that I would not put my skill to the test on any of them, for they had no desire to follow to England even a master of the arts and sciences, and every one assured me personally that she would be a horrid plague to me, and that I had better pause before I made the experiment.

"My dear and noble dames," said I, "there is nothing farther from my intention than to make any of you the objects of fascination. But come all hither," and threw up the sash of the window. "Come all hither and satisfy yourselves in the first place, and if more proof is required, it shall not be lacking. See; do you know that gentleman there?"

"What gentleman? Where is he? I see no gentleman," was the general titter.

"That gentleman who is holding my horse. He on the sorry hack there with yellow livery. You all know him assuredly. That is your great professor Don Felix Valdez, accounted the most wonderful man in Spain, and by many of you the greatest in the world."

They would not believe it until I called him close up to the door of the chateau, and

called him by his name. Then they grew frightened, or pretended to be so, at being in the presence of a man of so much power, for they all knew the professor personally; and if one could have believed them, they were like to go into hysterics for fear of fascination. Yet, for all that, I perceived that they were dying for a specimen of my art, and that any of them would rather the experiment should be made on herself than not witness it.

Accordingly there was a very handsome and engaging brunette of the party named Rashelli, on whom I could not help sometimes casting an eye, being a little fascinated myself. This was soon perceived by the lively group, and then all gathered round me, and teased me to try the power of my philtre on Rashelli. I asked the lady's consent, on which she answered rather disdainfully that "she would be fascinated indeed if she followed me, and therefore she held me at defiance, provided I did not touch her which she would not allow."

Without more ado, I took my tube from my bosom, and squirted a little of the philtre on her left foot shoe—at least I meant it so, though I afterwards perceived that some of it had touched her stocking.

"And now, Donna Rashelli," said I, "you are in for your part in this drama, and you little know what you have authorised." She turned from me in disdain; but it was not long till I beheld the tears gathering in her eyes; she retired hastily to a recess in a window, covered her face with her hands, and wept bitterly. The others tried to comfort her and laugh her out of her frenzy, but that was of no avail: she broke from them and, drowned in tears, embraced my knees, requesting in the most fervent terms to be allowed the liberty of following me over the world.

The ladies were all thrown by this into consternation, and besought me to undo the charm, both for the sake of the young lady and her kin; but I had taken my measures, and paid no regard to their entreaties. On the contrary, I made my apology for not being able to dine there, owing to the King's commanding my attendance at the palace, took a hasty leave, mounted my horse, and, with Don Felix at my back, rode away.

I knew all their power could not detain Donna Rashelli, and, riding slowly, I heard the screams of madness and despair as they tried to hold her. She tore their head dresses and robes in pieces, and fought like a fury, till they were glad to suffer her to go; but they all followed in a group, to overtake and entreat me to restore their friend to liberty.

I forded the stream that swept round the grounds, and waited on the other bank, well knowing what would occur, as a Spanish maiden never crosses even a rivulet without taking off her shoes and stockings. Accordingly she came running to the side of the stream, followed by all the ladies of the chateau, calling to me, and adjuring me to have pity on them. I laughed aloud at their tribulation, saying I had done nothing but at their joint request, and they must now abide by the consequences. Rashelli threw off her shoes and stockings, in a moment, and rushed into the stream, for fear of being detained; but before taking two steps, the charm being removed with her left foot shoe, she stood still abashed; and so fine a model of blushing and repentant beauty I never beheld, with her raven hair hanging dishevelled far over her waist, her feet and half her limbs of alabaster bathing in the stream, and her cheek overcast with the blush of shame.

"What am I about?" cried she. "Am I mad? or bewitched? or possessed of a demon, to run after a mountebank, that I would order the menials to drive from my door?"

So you are gone then, dear Donna Rashelli?" cried I. "Farewell, then, and peace be with you. Shall I not see you again before leaving this country?" but she looked not up, nor deigned to reply. Away she tripped, led by one lady on each hand, barefooted, as she was, till they came to the gravel walk, and then she slipped on her morocco shoes. The moment her left foot shoe was on, she sprang towards me again, and all the dames after her in full cry. It was precisely like a hare hunt, and so comic that even the degraded Don Felix laughed again at the

scene. Again she plunged into the stream, and again she returned, weeping for shame, and this self-same scene was acted seven times over. At length I took compassion on the humbled beauty, and called to her aunt to seize her left foot shoe, and wash it in the river. She did so; and I, then thinking that all was then over and safe, rode on my way. But I had not gone three furlongs till the chase again commenced as loud and as violently as ever, and in a short time the lady was again in the stream. I was vexed at this, not knowing what was the matter, and terrified that I might have attached her to me for life; but I besought her friends to keep her from putting on her stocking likewise, till it was washed and fomented as well as her shoe. This they went about with great eagerness, an old dame seizing the stocking, and hiding it in her bosom; and when I saw this I rode quickly away, afraid I would be too late for my engagement with the king.

We had turned the corner of a wood, when again the screams and yells of females reached our ears. "What, in the name of St. Nicholas, is this now?" says I. "I suppose the hunt is up again, sir, but surely our best plan is to ride off and leave them," said Don Felix. "That will never do," returned I; "I cannot have a lady of rank attending me at the palace, and no power on earth, save iron and chains, can detain her, if one thousandth part of a drop of my elixir remain about her person." We turned back, and behold there was the old dowager coming waddling along with a haste and agitation not to be described, and all her daughters, nieces, and maidens, after her. She had taken the river at the broadest, shoes and all, and had got so far ahead of her pursuers that she reached me first, and seizing me by the leg, embraced and kissed it, begging and praying all the while for my favour, in the most breathless and grotesque manner ever witnessed. I knew not what to do; not in the least aware how she became affected, till Donna Rashelli called out, "O the stocking, sir, the stocking!" on which I caused them to take it from her altogether and give it to me, and they went home in peace.

I dined that night with their Majesties, not indeed at the same table, but at the head of the table in the anti-room, from whence I had a full view of them. I was a great and proud man that night, and neither threats and persuasions could drive the great professor from waiting at the back of my chair, and frequently serving me kneeling. After dinner I had an audience of the Queen, who offered me a galleon laden with gold for the receipt of my divine elixir of love. But I withheld, representing to her Majesty the great danger of imparting such a secret, for that after it had escaped from my lips, I could no more recall it and knew not what use might be made of it,—that I accounted myself answerable to my Maker for the abuse of talents bestowed on me, and, in one word, was determined that the secret should go to the grave with me. I was however, reduced to the necessity of promising her majesty a part of the pure and sublime elixir already prepared, taking her solemn promise meanwhile not to divulge it; which I did, and a ready use she had found for it, for in a few days she requested more, and more, and more, till I began to think it was high time for me to leave the country.

Having now got as much money as I wanted, and a great deal more than I knew what to do with, I prepared for leaving Spain, for I was affrighted at being made accountable for the effects produced by the charm in the hands of a capricious woman. Had I yielded to the requests of the young nobles for supplies, I might also have exhausted the riches of Spain; but as it was, I had got more than my own weight in gold, part of which I forwarded to London, and put the remainder out to interest in Spain, and left Madrid, not without fear of being seized and sent to the Inquisition as a necromancer. In place of that, however, the highest honours were bestowed on me, and I was accompanied to the port by numbers of the first people of the realm, and by all the friends of the Professor Don Felix de Valdez. These people had had a plot to assassinate me, which they would have executed, but for fear that the charm would never leave their friend; and as Felix himself discovered it to me, I kept him

in bondage till the very day I was about to sail; then I caused his head to be shaved, and washed with a preparation of vinegar, alum and cinnamon; and he returned to his right senses and feelings once more. But he could never show his face again in the land where he had been so much caressed and admired, but changed his name, and retired to Peru, where he acquired both fame and respectability.

ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

"About the year 1706, I knew one Mr. Howe, a sensible well-natured man; possessed of an estate of £700 or £800 per annum: he married a young lady of a good family in the west of England, her maiden name was Mallet; she was agreeable in her person and manners, and proved a very good wife. Seven or eight years after they had been married, he rose one morning very early, and told his wife he was obliged to go to the tower to transact some particular business; the same day, at noon, his wife received a note from him, in which he informed her that he was under the necessity of going to Holland, and should probably be absent three weeks or a month. He was absent from her seven or ten years, during which time she neither heard from him, or of him. The evening before he returned, whilst she was at supper, and with her some of her friends and relations, particularly one Dr. Rose, a physician, who had married her sister, a billet, without any name subscribed, was delivered to her, in which the writer requested the favour of her to give him a meeting the next evening in the Birdcage Walk, in St. James' Park. When she had read her billet, she tossed it to Dr. Rose, and laughing, "You see, brother," said she, "as old as I am, I have got a gallant." Rose who pursued the note with more attention, declared it to be Mr. Howe's hand-writing; this surprised all the company, and so much affected Mrs. Howe, that she fainted away; however, she soon recovered; when it was agreed that Dr. Rose and his wife, with the other gentlemen and ladies who were then at supper, should attend Mrs. Howe the next evening to the Birdcage Walk; they had not been there more than five or six minutes, when Mr. Howe came to them, and after saluting his friends, and embracing his wife, walked home with her, and they lived together in great harmony from that time to the day of his death.

But the most curious part of my tale remains to be related. When Howe left his wife, they lived in a house in Jernyn street, near St. James church; he went no farther than to a little street in Westminster, where he took a room, for which he paid five or six shillings a week, and changing his name, and disguising himself by wearing a black wig (for he was a fair man), he remained in this habitation during the whole part of his absence. He had two children by his wife when he departed from her, who were both living at that time; but they both died young and in a few years after. However, during their lives, the second or third year after he disappeared, Mrs. Howe was obliged to apply for an act of parliament to procure a proper settlement of her husband's estate, and a provision for herself and child during his absence, as it was uncertain, whether he was alive or dead; this act he suffered to be solicited and passed and enjoyed the pleasure of reading the progress of it in the votes, in a little coffee-house, near his lodging, which he frequented. Upon his quitting his house and family in the manner I have mentioned, Mrs. Howe at first imagined, as she could not conceive any other cause for such abrupt elopement, that he had contracted a large debt unknown to her, and by that means involved himself in difficulties which he could not easily surmount; and for some days she lived in continual apprehensions of demands from creditors, of seizures, executions, &c. But nothing of this kind happened; on the contrary, he did not only leave his estate quite free and unencumbered, but he paid the bills of every tradesman with whom he had any dealings; and upon examining his papers, in due time after he was gone, proper receipts and discharges were found from all persons, whether tradesmen or others, with whom he had any manner of transactions or money concerns. Mrs. Howe after the death of her children, thought proper to lessen her family of servants, and the expenses of her house-keeping; and therefore removed from her house in Jernyn street to a little house in Brewer street, near Golden square. Just over against her lived one Salt a corn-chandler. About ten years after Mr. Howe's abdication, he contrived to make an acquaintance with Salt, and was at length in such a degree of intimacy with him, that he usually dined with Salt once or twice a week. From the room in which they sat, it was not difficult to look into Mrs. Howe's dining-room, where she generally sat

and received her company; and Salt, who believed Howe to be a bachelor, frequently recommended his own wife to him as a suitable match. During the last seven years of this gentleman's absence, he went every Sunday to St. James' church, and used to sit in Mr. Salt's seat, where he had a view of his wife, but could not easily be seen by her. After he returned home, he never would confess, even to his most intimate friends, what was the real cause of such singular conduct; apparently, there was none; but whatever it was, he was certainly ashamed to own it. Dr. Rose has often said to me, that he believed his brother Howe would never have returned to his wife, if the money which he took with him, which was supposed to have been 1000*l.* or 2000*l.* had not been all spent; and he must have been a good economist, and frugal in his manner of living, otherwise his money would scarce have held out; for I imagine he had his whole fortune by him, I mean what he carried away in money or bank bills, and daily took out of his bag, like the Spaniard in Gil Blas, what was sufficient for his expenses.—*King's Juecote.*

"I was very well acquainted with Dr. Rose; he was of a French family, I often met him at King's Coffee-house, and he frequently entertained me with this remarkable story.

"London is the only place in all Europe where a man can find a secure retreat, or remain, if he pleases, many years unknown. If he pays constantly for his lodging, for his provisions, and for whatever else he wants, nobody will ask a question concerning him, or inquire whence he comes, whither he goes, &c.

"I knew Salt, whom I often met at a coffee-house, called King's Coffee-house. He related to me the particulars which I have here mentioned, and many others, which have escaped my memory.

"And yet I have seen him after his return addressing his wife in the language of a young bridegroom. And I have been assured by some of his most intimate friends, that he treated her during the rest of their lives with the greatest kindness and affection.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. VI.
OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Some of the most formidable objections against the Colonization scheme, have been virtually solved in the progress of the preceding argument. The reader ought also to bear in mind, that objections are not unfrequently the offspring of partial knowledge. A little more light, and the frightful apparitions will appear to be familiar and harmless objects. Difficulties ought indeed to be pondered, and obstacles may be so numerous and insurmountable as to prove the project utterly chimerical; but we maintain, that many real and apparent difficulties may be attendant on an enterprise highly prudent and benevolent.

We have already adverted to the fact, that the two classes of persons (the abolitionists and those who unblushingly defend slavery itself) most apparently hostile to each other on the subject of slavery, have combined their efforts against the Colonization scheme—thus exemplifying the proverb "seemingly extremes are not a great distance asunder." Of the one class the language is "we will not let the people go." With a savage and Anti-American barbarity they contemplate the perpetuation of slavery till the remotest generation. These are determined to oppose every project that may have the remotest tendency to lessen or remove the evils of slavery, and affect to regard every man as a knave who can sympathize with "black men and flat noses"! This class of worthies furnish us with objection.

No. 1. "The American Colonization Society, is an abolition scheme in embryo; a novel mode, against which, community is not on its guard as against the efforts of avowed abolitionists, of cheating us of our property!—an insidious scheme to effect indirectly and by a moral influence what can never succeed by open measures." (See this argument at length in the communication of Cassius Gracchus.) As the readers of the "JOURNAL" probably do not feel the force of this objection; we may save ourselves much trouble in its solution. In reply however even to such it may be alleged, "we mean not to wrest your slaves from you, and of this we give you abundant security in the selection of our officers and the location of our Society: But if our operations finally convince you, that your own good, (this at the head of course and your country's good, and last (and least!) the black man's good, must be promoted by emancipating them; you will doubtless have the same sort of willingness to 'let the people go' as good Pharaoh had, and we shall

have your disinterested thanks into the bargain."

2. The abolitionist can see in the American Colonization Society, nothing that augurs favourably to the cause of emancipation. It is but a masked battery, for mowing down the ranks of freemen. There is much that is plausible in this objection, especially when the difficult part the society has to act is not fairly adverted to. But for an answer to it in every form, let the reader ponder anew the reasoning in no. 5, of the present essays. Since that essay was transmitted for publication, I have enjoyed an exceedingly interesting interview with Mr. John Hanson, a coloured man just returned from Liberia. This gentleman was delegated by the coloured people of Baltimore, as one on whose statements they could repose the fullest confidence, to visit Liberia. He remained in the colony three months, and his report more than confirms the representations I have already made. The sickness incident to the colonists, on their arrival, lessens with every expedition. Of ninety-two who accompanied him in the brig Doris, not one died from the influence of the climate, although two children died soon after their arrival, one of the group the other of a disease common to children every where. Indeed, so slight was the sickness, that many of the emigrants never interrupted their ordinary employments. The colony now possesses a seacoast of one hundred and fifty miles, and lands in the interior to an indefinite extent. Every colonist, on his arrival receives one lot in the town of Monrovia, and five acres in the country, which Mr. H. estimates at \$1300, together with an additional allowance if he have a family. The trade of the colony is thriving with unexampled rapidity, so that lots in the town of Monrovia are already selling at \$500 each. The entire trade, formerly in the hands of the slavers, is now engrossed by the colony to the distance of two hundred miles in every direction, and not a slaver now makes his appearance within these limits. Fleets at best can operate in repressing the Slave Trade, only during the dry season, but the colony operates constantly and growingly. Three individuals, who left this country penniless, have amassed a capital of not less than \$10,000 each, and one of them is now constructing a vessel, for the double purpose of trade with Norfolk, and of transporting such as may be emancipated to accompany him. Fifteen English vessels in addition to those of other nations were freighted at Monrovia during the last year.

In consequence of Mr. H.'s report, the "Friends" of Baltimore have become decided in their approbation, and the coloured community of that city have their eyes fully opened. I endeavoured in no. 5, to unfold the sort and extent of influence the society must exert on the cause of emancipation. Mr. H. put me in possession of a fact which occurred on his return, illustrative of this matter. A gentleman near Baltimore, who has not been very friendly to the colonization scheme, manifested one by way of experiment. This person who has been two or three years in the colony, sent by Mr. H. by way of donation to his former master, an elephant's tooth weighing twenty-four pounds, with five pounds of turtle shell, and some other valuable articles. On receiving the articles, and hearing of the flourishing state of the colony, this gentleman instantly unmanumitted all he owned, thirty in number, who are to set sail, with Mr. H. for Liberia, in the latter part of the present month. Six hundred are already at the disposal of the "Friends" in North Carolina for the same purpose. This may not be an answer direct to the question I am solving, but I hope it will pass for one!

(Remainder of No. 6, in our next.)

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

MUSIC.

Oh, Music, thy celestial claim
Is still resistless, still the same.

MOORE.

There is nothing methinks so irresistibly soothing to the ear, as the soft, sweet strains of music, whether we trip to its measure on the "light fantastic toe;" or sit pleased listeners to its graver and more majestic tones. Such were my reflections, as a light evening breeze, gently wafted me over the broad bosom of the Hudson—all nature seemed at rest, not a sound disturbed the calm serenity of the hour. The moon shone in unrivalled splendour, not a fleeting cloud o'ershadowed her bright beams. Wrapt in pleasing contemplation of the surrounding beauties, a wild, harmonious strain of music suddenly burst upon my ear; 'twas an air long familiar, yet the hour and spot rendered it doubly captivating. Oh Music! who can listen to thy powerful spell, without acknowledging thy influence. In the sacred edifices of worship we hear the full and solemn tones

of the organ, our hearts feel a more than unusual elevation to that unseemly Power, and our humble adorations seem to ascend with greater fervency to the throne of Mercy. There is a sublimity so impressive in sacred music, that it would seem impossible for any but the insensible and unattuned ear, to listen and not to feel. And, when on hearing gay and more joyous strains, do not our hearts own their gladdening influence, as a specific for ennui; for it never fails in exciting the most lively emotions. Care and pain are for the moment forgotten, every eye glistens with delight, every bosom beats with pleasure, as with light hearts we glide along in obedience to its enlivening impulse. To the refined it is an almost indispensable accomplishment; and doubtless, there are few who do not feel and acknowledge its all powerful sway.—The sweet sounds again fell upon my ear, lingered for a few moments; then died away in the passing breeze, and all was still; the bright orb of night was moving in her unwearied course, silent and majestic as before, when I sought my couch, but fancy's vision recalled again and again the thrilling strain.

Rosa.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

OBSERVER.—No. VII.

It has got to be a common remark, that women who are the least laudable are not unfrequently the most modest. This opinion, we are inclined to believe, like too many others, is admitted without any examination of its truth or falsity. That it is of erroneous tendency, we have long thought, and this conclusion has been confirmed by witnessing the frequency with which men of licentious views take occasion to rail against the good and virtuous of the sex, under the guise of attacking prudery and false modesty. Our respect for creation's better part, forbids us to stand by without protesting against such doctrine. We believe it to be fraught with great injury to the sex and society. True, there are women, and for aught we know virtuous, whose delight it is to show us that they are not afraid of their virtue, and who go to the very brink of the precipice, merely to let us see that they can look and not be bewildered. If any such should chance to read this number of the Observer, we pray them remember that female reputation is of a tender and delicate mould. Like the leaves of the plant, a breath can in a moment sully it forever. In woman the slightest approach to vulgarity is to be avoided. There is a purity attached to the sphere in which she moves that will not countenance the least show of overstepping the bounds of modesty. It is her only defence against the snares of the unprincipled and licentious. Deprive a woman of her modesty, and she is no longer the meek, amiable being, whom we have so often delightfully pictured to our fond imaginations. We hope the time may never come, when the gentler virtues shall be banished for bolder and more masculine manners, and when the strictest women shall be, which can best ape the fashions of men. Rather let prudery and prudish flourish, than that its opposite should ever prevail. Nothing sooner lessens our respect for a woman, than when we notice in her any want of that delicacy which seems to be her peculiar attribute. In the garb of modesty we hope ever to see her arrayed. No other becomes her. Has she beauty? It is heightened by her modest deportment. And if she has none, she possesses a quality far beyond all mere personal charms. J.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 26, 1827.

MAGNANIMITY.

To form an accomplished individual, no attribute is more essential than Magnanimity: for it forms the ornament of the virtues. It cannot subsist without them; yet it heightens and magnifies them wherever it appears. The truly magnanimous man neither courts dangers, nor willingly encounters them on slight occasions like the Lion-hearted Richard of England; but when the welfare of his country or humanity requires it, he is then unsparing of his life, believing that to live, merely for the sake of prolonging existence, is not under all considerations, eligible nor honourable.

Magnanimity is properly a quality constituting greatness of soul; but considered in a particular light, it is nothing but greatness of soul, in all its beauty and perfection. It disdains to ally itself with meanness, and will not commit an ignoble action, from motives of avarice or ambition. The man of true magnanimity meets and sustains with the same degree of composure, good and bad

fortune. He is not elated by prosperity, nor dejected by adversity.

Aided by magnanimity, the patriotic statesman can fearlessly organize and carry into operation all his plans, amidst the sneers and jealousies of parties, and the cavillings of the populace: the warrior can go forth amidst the "din of arms," and the strife of battle, and infuse his own bravery into the hearts of his fellow-soldiers. But the former, if destitute of this, and endowed with a genius as towering as the stars, and faculties as brilliant as the diamond, can effect but little: the latter, if destitute of this, and possessing all the rashness and fortitude of Charles XII. can effect but little. Magnanimity does not consist in mere bravery, or loftiness of bearing, but in a greatness of mind, above the conceptions of the vulgar—in an elevation of soul, which despises all things for the sake of gaining all.

Instances abound in history, of men, who, by the magnanimity of their conduct, have gained the admiration of posterity. It was from magnanimity, that Cæsar addressed the mariner who was terrified at the storm and billows; "what art thou afraid of? thy vessel carries Cæsar." It was from magnanimity that Luther, when cited to appear at the Diet of Worms, and dissuaded by his friends, from the fear of treachery, said to them; "I am called in the name of God to go, and I would go, though I were sure of meeting as many devils in Worms as the tiles on the houses." It was from magnanimity, though not of so high an order, that Cato of Utica, after the battle of Pharsalia, and Brutus on the plains of Philippi, died; rather than survive the loss of that liberty, dearer to them than life itself. It was from magnanimity, that Peter the Great abandoned his empire for a time, and travelled through Europe for the benefit and improvement of his people—that Napoleon appeared undismayed amidst the smoking ruins of Moscow, all his plans destroyed by the self-devotion of the Russians—his very existence menaced by the violence of the flames. But why refer to records of former times? Have not the Abolitionists of Europe and America displayed instances of magnanimity, which deserve to be enrolled in *letters of gold*? The magnanimous man has no need of medals, to influence his determination: he considers only the good, the true, and the beautiful: and towards these he tends as to a common centre. Greatness of mind pardons an injury; generosity renders good for evil: Magnanimity, in forgetting and pardoning an injury, forgets and pardons the offender at the same time. We admire greatness of soul; we admire and love generosity; but magnanimity fills us with enthusiasm.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

The Rev. Dr. Miller of New-Jersey, has pronounced, from the pulpit a sentence of eternal condemnation, against the "Freedom's Journal," a paper printed in New-York, because it exercises the liberty of free speech in favour of the abolition of slavery. We are happy to see however, that this ecclesiastical pronouncement is not likely to effect the independent course of that paper, nor frighten the editor from a path both honourable and righteous. African slavery is the deepest, darkest crime that ever shaded the character of a nation: Despotism governs its blush for its existence—what ought a free people to feel when they look upon the inhuman traffic in human flesh, which is every day going on in the public markets, in our own country? A people who hold the name of Liberty to be as sacred, as the Israelites did the Ark of God—should they not feel that it is a curse which time himself, with the perseverance of a myriad of ages, cannot efface?—Ought they not to remember, that the story will live on the page of history, when this new infant Republic, shall have strengthened and grown into a mighty empire stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Prairies of the west—that it will be remembered when that empire shall be carried down the dark stream of time and sink into the nothingness which gave it birth. Should they not reflect that a right, which in respect to themselves they hold to be so sacred, is entitled to the same respect in another?—"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are, and of right ought to be free and Independent," says our Declaration of Independence—"All men are born free," says our Constitution—"Neither deformity nor colour takes away a man's birth-right," says the spirit of our laws, and who does not respond a hearty amen.

With regard to that minister of the Gospel who would go into the pulpit and advocate the principles of African slavery, we will only say we pity him. We will have

charity enough to believe him ignorant rather than knavish; and ascribe it to that ignorance rather than a vicious motive. We know that the pulpit has been converted into a fortress, to batter down the influence of the press, and we believe the clergy will find their endeavours to be vain and nugatory.—*N. Star.*

DOMESTIC NEWS.

SLAVERY.—JOHN WILLIAMS, formerly of Baltimore, the man of colour of whom mention was made some time ago, was on Saturday morning delivered to the man from New-Orleans, who claimed him. He has remained several weeks in Bridewell, and in the meanwhile, a third Police Justice has been called in to aid in deciding his case, who gave the casting vote in favour of the claim of the master. John has been, however, as we are informed, arrested on a writ for debt, and committed to the City Prison. It is understood to be the intention of the counsel for the claimant, to apply to the proper authorities for the writ of habeas corpus that he may be delivered to his master.—*D. Adv.*

West India Negro Whip.—One of these tremendous instruments of exaction and torture, has during the last week, been put into our hands. The lash is six feet three inches long, its diameter at the large end is full five inches, from this it gradually diminishes in size to the other extremity; the thong is composed of a large size whipcord well knotted. The handle is two feet four inches long, and is formed of a species of cane, the upper part of which, for about one half the length has been split into pieces the size of a small cord, being admirably calculated by its elasticity to give full effect to the terrific lash. Its whole appearance is most appalling, and would excite feelings of strong indignation in this country, if exercised on a brute. This whip, we understand, is brought from a Dutch colony, but from the description given of those in use in our own colonies, we may fairly presume they are not less powerful.—*North Dev. Jour.*

An unfortunate suspended Roman Catholic Priest, named M'Dermot, has been committed to the Galway jail, charged on the oath of a soldier of the 47th Foot, with having married him, being a Protestant, to a Roman Catholic woman, contrary to the Act of Parliament. The penalty, in case of conviction, will be £500 or imprisonment for life. He is indicted upon two counts: first, for the above offence; and secondly, for assuming to be a Catholic Priest and officiating as such.—*Connaught Journal.*

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, announces the death of Moses and Aaron Wilcox, aged 50, of Twinsburgh, Portage county, Ohio.—They are said to have been twin brothers born in Connecticut, on the same day; that they were married on the same day, their wives being sisters; they engaged in mercantile business at Middletown, failed and went to Ohio to settle, at a place named Thinsburgh: they were taken sick on the same day, continued sick the same length of time; they died the same day, and were buried in the same grave.

"Mode of stopping Epistaxis." (bleeding at the nose).—A young man 19 years of age, bled from the nose two days so profusely that he fainted several times. Mineral acids, ice to the nape of the neck, &c. were tried, but without stopping the flow of blood. Dr. Brunner was called in on the third day, and he blew up powdered gun Arabic through a quill—the hemorrhage ceased directly.—*Phil. Jour. Medical and Physical Sciences.*

Fire.—At Peter-burgh, Virginia, on Tuesday night a fire broke out in the stable at Battersea, the seat of John F. May, Esq., at the western extremity of the Corporation, by which not only that building, but the carriage house, cow-house, barn, corn-crib, &c. contiguous, (containing two hundred bushels of wheat, and a quantity of rye and oats, besides other provender,) were totally destroyed—and what adds to the catastrophe, nine horses, some of them very valuable, perished in the flames! The accident is said to have originated from the carelessness of the Ostler, who, for some purpose of his own, had carried fire into the early part of the evening; and taking effect at so late an hour, no opportunity was presented of saving any portion of the property, not a cent's worth of which was insured. Mr. May's loss is supposed to be about \$3,000.

Bears.—The Berkshire (Mass.) American states that five Bears were killed in that town on the 11th and 12th inst. Another bear had been killed a few days previous, in the

town of Hoosac a dozen are said to have been killed within a month. The above paper in speaking of the great number of these animals constantly seen by the inhabitants says—"And yet to do them justice, those bears are as civil and well behaved a set of bears as we ever met with—exceedingly moderate in their wishes, asking, generally for nothing but plenty of corn, nuts and sweet apples, and taking them without leave rather than trouble the owner with any kind of impudence."

Premature Resurrection.—The wife of a farmer in a village near Hartford, having died suddenly, the inquiries of a stranger about the day of her interment, caused strong suspicions that he was one of the tender-hearted fraternity called body snatchers. The husband, dreading the speedy exhumation of his lamented partner, placed two pounds of gunpowder in the coffin, with detonating compositions communicating with the package, and fastened to the lid, so that an alarm might follow any nocturnal attempt to disturb her remains. At twelve o'clock on the night of her funeral, all being silent as the grave, three artists well known in the London hospitals, commenced their labors, and soon removed the last covering; but upon forcing the coffin lid an explosion took place, which blew up two of them into the churchyard; but unfortunately not sufficiently scorched to prevent their escape, leaving the working tools of their barbarous avocation.

Foreign Missions.—The anniversary of the American Board of Foreign Missions was last week celebrated in New-York. On Monday evening a meeting of gentlemen was held to devise measures to increase the means of the Board and impart additional energy to its operations. The Spectator says that several addresses were made, among which was one from the Rev. Mr. King, late from Palestine, and the Rev. Dr. Beecher. Dr. Beecher was animated, and spoke with wonderful effect. A subscription was commenced, to be paid in annual instalments for five years, which was led off by one gentleman with the round sum of \$25,000. The clergy put in a purse of \$1000. And a gentleman from Rochester pledged himself that the county of Monroe would do as much as the individual above referred to; and before the meeting closed, the subscriptions upon the spot amounted to one hundred and three thousand dollars.

A distressing accident occurred at Warren, Conn. on the 7th inst. A Mrs. Everett, wife of Capt. Abner Everett, accompanied by a young lady whose name is Wilcox, were returning from church in a one horse wagon, and while descending a hill, some part of the harness gave way, the horse became frightened, and set off at full speed. Both of the ladies were thrown violently from the wagon; Miss Wilcox escaped with little injury, but Mrs. Everett's neck was broken, though taken up immediately she breathed her last.

The Alexandria Gazette of October 18th, says: "W. Anderson, who some time ago killed Gerard Arnold, and for whose apprehension the President of the United States proclaimed a reward of 250 dollars, was yesterday committed to the jail of this county."

Summary.

Deaf and Dumb Institution.—On Friday last the corner stone of this Institution was laid in the presence of the Secretary of State, the Corporation of the City, and other distinguished individuals. The Asylum is situated three miles from the City-Hall, between 4th and 5th Avenues.—The steam-boat "Thistle," on her passage from Brunswick, on Saturday, struck upon a sunken rock in the Raritan, near the mouth of the Canal, and sunk.—The Lamberts have been released from imprisonment, agreeably to the decision of the Court of Errors.—Mr. B. Ford, of Wilmington, Del. committed suicide on Saturday last.—Antonin King, Charles Whipple and Catharine Malcolm, have been tried at Charleston, for the murder of Mary Ann Smith and found guilty. Catharine was recommended to mercy.—It is stated in the Buffalo papers that a rumour has been in circulation several days, that the remains of Morgan had been found on the shore of Lake Ontario, in Orleans county. A coroner's inquest was to be held on the body, and Mrs. Morgan had been sent for as a witness.

Fire.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, a barn belonging to the heirs of Mr. Jedediah Crane, of Newark, lately deceased, was burnt to the ground.—The governor of Maine has appointed the 29th of November as a Day of Public Thanksgiving.—The Fayette (Missouri) paper says, that good beef-steak sells in that market at one

cent and a quarter a pound.—**Drowned.**—About 12 o'clock on Monday night, in Whitehall-slip, a man supposed to be a passenger in the brig Sarah G. from St. Johns, N. B.—Charles Lavaux, aged 21, was assassinated in New-Orleans on the 23d of September, by a man of the name of Bathazar Azur.—Mr. Edward H. Adams, of Boston, while on a visit to Dedham, retired to bed in a room without a fire-place, leaving two lamps burning, the smoke from which caused his death by suffocation.—The Hoboken Grazing Company at Hoboken has shut up. A card from the officers says only for a few days.—**Winter.** The Vermont papers say, that snow has already fallen to the depth of one foot upon the White Mountains.—About the beginning of the present month, Mrs. Slack, residing near Zanesville, (Ohio), in a fit of insanity, killed three of her own children, by cutting their throats with a razor, and afterwards cut her own. It was doubtful whether she would recover.—A pedlar in New Jersey who went by the name of cheap Johnny, has been committed to jail, in that state, charged with having entered a store through the roof, and taken goods of considerable value, which he was found selling cheap.—James Robert Read, an American has been committed to the jail of Quebec, accused of attempting to bribe three soldiers of the 71st regiment to desert to the United States.—**Perpetual Motion.** The machine recently exhibited in Springfield by a watchmaker, and which was supposed by many to possess the power of keeping itself in perpetual motion, has come to a stand still.—**Honey.** Mr. B. Reynolds of Vassalborough, Me. took up a hive of bees a few weeks since, the honey of which weighed in the comb four hundred pounds.—Some of the Albany clergymen will not read prayers before the legislature, because it repealed the law against travelling on Sundays.—The Hon. John Forsyth has been elected governor of Georgia.—The Shaker village of Enfield receives about \$12,000 annually for garden seeds.—The President of the United States has arrived at Washington in renewed health.—At a court at Hartford, Conn. Judge Dagget, presiding, a witness was set aside, because he disbelieved in the existence of a Supreme Being, and a future state of rewards and punishments.—There were 83 deaths in Philadelphia during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 20. Of these 19 were persons of colour.—The city Inspector reports the death of 115 persons as having died during the week, ending Saturday, the 20th inst. 38 m, 27 women, 24 boys, 26 girls.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. Stephen V. Rogers to Miss Jane C. Farmer.

DIED.

On the 14th inst. Rachel, wife of Mr. Robert Ash, aged 50 years.

Several copies of numbers 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, are wanted; for which eight cents a number will be given.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, MUSIC SCHOOL.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the above SCHOOL, (under the direction of Mr. RABBITSON,) is open every Tuesday, and Friday Evening, at 7 o'clock, in the School-Room, under St. Philip's Church.

Persons wishing to join, are requested to do so without delay.

Terms made known at the School.
Oct. 16, 1827.

ALMANAC.

OCTOBER-NOV.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOONS PHASES.
27 Friday, . . .	6 45	5 15	3/4
28 Saturday, . . .	6 47	5 13	3/4
29 Sunday, . . .	6 48	5 12	3/4
30 Monday, . . .	6 49	5 11	3/4
31 Tuesday, . . .	6 50	5 10	3/4
1 Wednesday, . . .	6 52	5 8	3/4
2 Thursday, . . .	6 53	5 7	3/4

EXPIRATION of the time for redeeming LANDS for TAXES in 1826.—**COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1827.**—Public notice is hereby given, that the time for redeeming the Lands sold for County Taxes and the United States Direct Tax and Assessments for making Roads, will expire on the 27th day of April next; and that unless the lands sold by the Comptroller at his last sale in 1826, are redeemed on or before the 27th day of April next, they will be conveyed to the purchasers. W. L. MARCY, Comptroller.

N. B. Lists of such LANDS in each County as had been sold, and were not redeemed at the date of the above notice, have been transmitted to each County Treasurer, whose duty it is to publish the same in one or more papers in the County of which he is Treasurer. Those interested are referred to such lists to ascertain if their LANDS have been sold, and to what purchaser.

POETRY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

LINES,

ON HEARING OF THE DEATH OF A YOUNG FRIEND.

Thou hast passed away, as the flower that blooms
In the light of the morning sun;
When evening came with its chilly gloom,
Like the flower thy course was run.

We gazed on thee in the pride of youth,
When thy heart was light and gay;
And could not believe the awful truth,
That thy spirit was call'd away

Thou hast early fallen in a foreign land,
Few tears were for thee shed;
Thy grave was made by stranger hands,
Among the lonely dead.

Thou hast vanished away as a fleeting dream,
As a vision upon the sight,
As a vapour before the bright sunbeam;
Which fades in the morning light.

ROSA.

HYMN.

"The heavens, O Lord! Thy power proclaim,
And the earth echoes back Thy Name;
Ten thousand voices speak Thy might,
And day to day, and night to night,
Utter Thy praise!—Thou Lord above!
Thy praise—Thy glory—And Thy love.

All things I see, or hear, or feel,
Thy wisdom, goodness, power reveal.
The silent crescent hung on high,
So calmly sailing through the sky;
The lowliest flower that lights the dells;
The lightest wave the stream that swells—

The breeze that o'er the garden plays;
The farthest planet's glimmering rays;
The dew upon the distant hill;
The vapours that the valley fill;
The groves' matur'd harmony—
All speak, and loudly speak of Thee.

Thy name, thy glories, they rehearse,
Great Spirit of the universe;
Sense of all sense, and Soul of soul,
Nought is too vast for Thy control!
The meaneast and the mightiest share
Alike Thy kindness and Thy care.

Beneath Thy all directing nod,
Both worlds and worms are equal, God;
Thy hand the comet's orbits drew,
And lighted yonder glow-worm too;
Thou didst the dome of heaven build up,
And form'dst yon snow-drop's silver cup.

And nature with its countless throng,
And sun and moon and planet's song;
And every flower that light receives,
And every dew that tips its leaves,
And every murmur of the sea—
Tunes its sweet voice to worship Thee."

VARIETIES.

According to the chronological tables of the succession of the Popes, published in Rome, there have been 251 heads of the church, commencing with the Apostle Peter. Among these Popes, 14 have been Frenchmen, 3 Germans, 3 Spaniards and Portuguese, 1 Englishman, 11 Greeks, 2 Africans, 3 Thracians, Goths, and Dalmatians, the rest Italians.

The salt pits in Poland are wonderful caverns, several hundred yards deep, and, at the bottom, are a thousand intricate windings and labyrinths. These are excessively cold, and such storms of wind arise sometimes, as nothing can resist. One of these mines has yielded the republic the value of forty thousand pounds a year, and in them are three kinds of salt; one extremely hard, and as clear as crystal; another not so hard, but clearer; the third soft and brittle, and of a pure white. The miners are forced to take great care of their lights; for the vapour, which is nitrous, will sometimes take fire, and set them in a flame.

Penance.—The death of Stanislaus, king of Poland, was occasioned in a singular manner. Being much addicted to smoking, he generally every day finished many pipes. In knocking out the ashes, he set fire to his gown. As no one was near him, the flames had surrounded him, when the officers on guard, hearing his cries, ran to his assistance, and extinguished the fire. He might have survived, but a singular circumstance accompanied the accident. He had been devout during the last years of his life, and, as a penance for his sins, had worn a girdle with points on the inside; these became heated, and being pressed into his body while the flames were extinguishing, caused a number of wounds,—the discharge from which, at this period of life, proved too much for his debilitated constitution.

Prince Hohenlohe, who has been celebrated for the power he possessed of working miraculous cures, has not it seems any power over his own destinies, as his splendid palace at Schwalbenitz, was lately entirely destroyed by fire.—*Eng. paper.*

Tiger taming.—A party of gentlemen from Bombay, one day visiting the stupendous cavern of elephants, discovered a tiger's whelp in one of the obscure recesses of the edifice. Desirous of kidnapping the cub, without encountering the fury of its dam, they took it up hastily and cautiously, and retreated. Being left entirely at liberty, and extremely well fed, the tiger grew rapidly, appeared tame and fondling as a dog, and in every respect entirely domesticated. At length, when it had attained a vast size, and notwithstanding its apparent gentleness, began to inspire terror by its tremendous powers of doing mischief, a piece of raw meat, dripping with blood, fell in its way. It is to be observed that, up to that moment, it had been studiously kept from raw animal food. The instant, however, it had dipped its tongue in blood, something like madness seemed to have seized upon the animal; a destructive principle, hitherto dormant, was awakened—it darted fiercely, and with glaring eyes, upon its prey—tore it with fury to pieces—and growling and roaring in the most fearful manner, rushed off towards the jungles.—*London Weekly Review.*

Curran had a more than ordinary horror of fleas; and being once most sorely tormented by them when sleeping at an inn, on the circuit, thus addressed the landlady in the morning. "By heavens, Madam, the fleas were in such numbers, and seized upon my carcass with so much ferocity, that if they had been unanimous, and all pulled one way, they would have dragged me out of bed entirely."

Stop thief, and mind your stops.—A southern paper contains an advertisement, offering a reward for the apprehension of a pilferer, who, by inattention to punctuation, is pointed out as having "a nose turned up in the middle about six feet high and thirty-five years of age."

The Burmese children are suckled for a couple of years; and I have seen a child, after taking its fill from its mother's breast, smoke a cigar with great relish.—*Alexander's Travels.*

In the year 1673, when throughout Great Britain, only six stage coaches were constantly going, a pamphlet was written for their suppression, and among the many grave reasons given against their continuance, it is stated, "these stage coaches make gentlemen come to London on every small occasion which otherwise they would not do but upon urgent necessity; nay, the convenience of the passage makes their wives often come up, who rather than come such a journey on horseback, would stay at home. Here, when they have come to town, they must be presently in the mode, get fine clothes, go to plays, and treats, and by these means get such a habit of idleness and love of pleasure, that they are uneasy ever after."

The pocket better than the head.—A barrister, who was making a large oration for his client, happening to forget himself in one of his references, in order to refresh his memory, took Blackstone out of his pocket, when one of his colleagues, with a smile, remarked, "That he had more law in his pocket than he had in his head."

Persuance.—When Dr. Franklin walked into Philadelphia, with a roll of bread in his hand, little did he think what a contrast his after life would exhibit: And yet, by perseverance and industry, he placed himself at the tables of princes, and became a chief pillar in the councils of his nation: The simple journeyman, eating his roll in the street, lived to become a philosopher and a statesman, and to command the respect of his country and of mankind. What a lesson for youth!

A bloody deed.—A man in this city sent for a respectable physician the other day, to bleed him. When the arm was bound, the doctor asked for something to catch the blood. The usual articles for that purpose were offered, but all refused by the patient, who demanded a tumbler. In this he caught the blood with his own hand, and when it was full, after ordering the doctor to stop it, he put the tumbler to his mouth, and drank off the contents! On the doctor's expressing his horror at the action, the patient said that he had several times bled himself to get the blood to drink—it was the best physic he could take.—*Augusta Cour.*

A CARD.

THE Subscribers (grateful for past favours hitherto conferred upon them,) beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to No. 64 WALNUT-ST. three doors above Third-st.; where they will be happy to execute all orders connected with their business, and hope to merit a continuance of patronage.

APPO & SAMMONS, TAILORS,
PHILADELPHIA.

FREDERICK A. HINTON,

Begs leave to say to his friends, and the public, that he has opened a

Gentleman's DRESSING-ROOM,
At No. 51 SOUTH FOURTH-STREET
Between Chestnut and Walnut; where he hopes, from due attention, to obtain a share of public patronage.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct 1827. 31—33

G. & R. DRAPER,
(Coloured Men),

In Forest-street, BALTIMORE, Manufacture ALL KINDS OF
Smoking, and Chewing TOBACCO,
Scotch, Rappe, & Maccabau SNUFF,
Spanish, Half Spanish, and American CIGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their TOBACCO, for sale, and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.
SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

ON AP CLOTHING STORE.
No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in the latest style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,
No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.
Philadelphia, Oct 6. 30

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next, in the African School-Room in Mulberry-street; where will be taught:

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.
Terms, Three Dollars per Quarter, payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock.
Sept. 18. 23

A CARD.

T. WILLES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that his House, No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of gentlemen of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.
New-York, Sept. 1827. 26—3m

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have re-opened their SCHOOL, on MONDAY EVENING, October 1st, at their former School-room, under the Mariner's Church, in Race-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.
An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.
Jaron Wood, James Myers,
William P. Johnson, Arnold Elzie,
Ed M. Africanus, Henry King,
Trustees.

Best Summer, and Winter-Sirained
SPERM OIL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours, and takes this method of informing them and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of Seasonable OIL, of the first quality, which he will deliver in any part of the city, at the shortest notice.

IF A liberal deduction made to Churches, and those who buy by the quantity.

JOHN ROBERTS,
25 Current-Alley, third door above Locust-street, Philadelphia.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, that he purposes opening a NIGHT SCHOOL, on the first of October ensuing, principally for the benefit of Adults, in the Basement of St. Philip's Church, in Collect-street, in which will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, &c. &c.
at 2 1/2 per Quarter, payable in advance.
To open at 7, and close at 9 o'clock.

B. F. HUGHES.

New-York, Sept. 18. 28

HAMER & SMITH,

STEAM SCOURERS,

No. 177 William-street, N. Y.

CONTINUE to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Their mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM-SPONGING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.
August 3. 21

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent Land, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city, the passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.
New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every Friday, at No 152 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS a Year, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.
All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts
"each repetition of do. 38
"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
"each repetition of do. 25
Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1827.

[VOL. I.—NO. 34.]

EMILY MILBURNE.

Lucubrations of Humphrey Ravdin.*

It was some time in the autumn of 1808, immediately after our return from the fatal expedition to the marshes of the Scheldt, that it fell to the lot of a portion of my regiment to be quartered in the beautiful and romantic village of E——, in one of the most picturesque districts of the west of England. We had suffered severely from the baleful consequences of the climate of Walcheren; and brought away with us all the remains of a disorder, which, while it reduced the body to the last stage of weakness, was remarkable for tainting the mind, beyond the ordinary effects of disease, with a gloom and depression of spirits that extended almost to the verge of insanity. When placed on ship-board for England there were few of our number who had not been attacked with the fever; and we were only roused from the despondency and indifference to life which marked the malady, by our landing on the shores of Devonshire. Never did the lovely verdure of our native land seem to smile such a welcome,—never did the upland swell in such softness, and the varied tints of the cope hang in such luxuriant beauty around us, as when first we exchanged the barren sands of Flushing, and the confinement of a sickly transport, for the green hill and dale of our happy island. Instead of being sent into garrison, we were distributed for quarters of refreshment, into different villages; and at the close of our last day's march, the detachment to which I belonged drew up before the principal public house of the little township of E——, to receive their billets from the head constable of the place. While this dignified depository of civil authority, who also exercised the useful craft of a cordwainer, was busied in performing his magisterial functions with suitable gravity of office, I amused myself with looking at the scene about me. No one but the soldier, who has been tossed and buffeted round the world at the sport of fortune; none but the wanderer, who has been doomed to undergo every change of climate, and to mingle with every variety of the human species, can fully appreciate the glowing feelings with which, after absence and suffering, a man once more recognizes such a picture of English country life as now presented itself to our delighted eye. Within about three miles of our destination, the line of march had diverged from the main road to enter the fertile valley at whose extremity stood the village, with its scattered farms and cottages, sheltered by the hanging woods and bold outline of a range of hills which swept like an amphitheatre round it. As the small detachment, followed by its baggage-wagon, slowly wound through the narrow road,—the hedge-rows of which here and there closed over our route, and for the moment lent a sombre hue to the landscape,—the rays of the setting sun were just gilding the grey spire of the church, and cheering us, at every opening which discovered it, with the assurance that we drew towards the end of our march. Before we halted, the whole village had turned out to have a view of the "sojourners," and were congregated about the green, which with its spreading elms, afforded the general spot of assembly for business or pleasure,—the seat alike of the fair and the holiday wake. A party of contrabands had been smoking their evening pipe over a tankard, upon the bench at the door of the public house, and were now good-naturedly offering a share of their ale to our poor fellows; whose appearance gave too certain warrant that they had with difficulty escaped with their bodies from the channel house. The village gossips were drawn together in knots, regarding the sallow countenances of our men with the eloquent eye of female pity; and rural politicians were shaking their heads at the want of judgment and foresight which could send the flower of the land thus to wither in the pestilential marshes of Walcheren. Even the pert chamberlain of the little inn seemed for a moment forgetting her habitual smirk and giggle, to regard us with a sober look of concern, which was reflected on the broad shining face of her fellow servant, John Ostler; while the only spectator in whom our party appeared

to awaken no interest, was a sharp-visaged, ferret-eyed personage, whom I inwardly set down as the attorney of the place,—standing with his hands in his pockets, under the archway of the inn, and viewing the whole scene with an air of calm, self-satisfied contempt.

I was still engaged in surveying the groups of village idlers whom our arrival had attracted to the spot, when I was politely accosted by a stranger, with an apology for forcing himself upon my attention. He was an elderly man, with that bearing of mingled frankness and unobtrusive retirement of manner which goes at once to the heart. He had completely the stamp of the gentleman; but the urbanity of his address appeared to flow rather from kindly feelings, chastened by apprehension lest the unreserved indulgence of his natural benevolence should offend, than to spring from the polished ease of the man of the world. He said that the village was small, and he feared we would find its accommodations indifferent; particularly, as he was sorry to perceive we were among the sufferers of the Walcheren expedition. His own residence was quite a cottage, but he could promise more quiet and comfort for two of our number under its roof, than the neighbouring farm-houses might perhaps afford. If we would allow him, therefore, to become the host to myself and another of our officers, at least until we had time to look about us for a shelter, we should really be conferring an obligation upon him; "for," said he, "you will give me the satisfaction of knowing, that I am in some measure discharging what I consider to be the duty of every Englishman towards the gallant fellows who devote their lives to avert the miseries of war from our fire-sides!"

It is so rare an occurrence with a military man to experience attention or hospitality in England, that the address of the stranger at first excited my surprise; but there was an earnestness and sincerity about him, which made it impossible to doubt that he meant his offer to be accepted, and that to reject it would be to distress him. The exter or, too, of the little inn before which we stood, was not such as to promise even its mediocrity of entertainment to above one-half of our party; and I felt, with the languor of one who had just wrestled with disease, that the calm and repose of a private house were temptations irresistible.

I accordingly thanked the old gentleman with a warmth inspired and merited by his conduct, and told him that I would avail myself of his friendly proposal in the spirit in which it was made, with the proviso, however, that my intrusion should continue only until I could select a lodging among the houses of the village.

He replied, with a smile, that we should do as we pleased; but that he hoped to induce us not to shorten the gratification he should derive from our presence. There was in our detachment an officer, who had joined the corps from another regiment immediately previous to our embarkation for the Scheldt; a man between five-and-thirty and forty years of age, with nothing remarkable in his person or address, but apparently of inoffensive, gentlemanlike demeanour. We had hitherto seen little of him; for shortly after we sat down before Flushing, he had been seized with fever, and remained utterly incapacitated for duty during the bombardment, and our subsequent continuance on that service. He was still an invalid; and, as the stranger insisted upon extending his hospitality to a second of our party, I introduced Mr. Danville to him for the purpose.

He was, excepting myself, more advanced in life than the rest of his companions, and it was my object to choose the most sequestered among them. I knew him only as an acquaintance, but the state of his health gave him a claim to the preference. Little did I imagine, as we entered the tranquil dwelling of the kind-hearted old man, that I was the harbinger of despair and death to the innocent inmates: little did I then know the ungrateful, the unmerciful villain, whom I sheltered beneath the roof where all was harmony and peace. Twelve years have now mixed with the current of time since our entrance into the vale of E—— brought desolation upon the happiest little circle, within its limits; and many a changing scene of trial, privation and bloodshed, have since passed be-

fore me; yet neither the deadening influence of these twelve years of existence, at a period of life when every hour takes from the acuteness of recollection, and every feeling gradually loses its intensity; not all the hardening effects of a profession of danger, and familiarity with the horrors of warfare, have been able in any degree to soften the keenness, the bitterness of regret, which fills my heart at the reflection that I was the unfortunate instrument of ruin to the hapless family at Milburne. It is a black tale of perfidy, and I shall pass with a rapid hand over its disgusting details.

Our host, Mr. Milburne, was the son of a London merchant of substance, who would have engrafted the spirit of mercantile enterprise upon the classical education which he had bestowed upon the youth; but the young man found business incompatible with his habits and tastes, and resigned both his place in the firm and the prospect of his father's accumulated wealth to a younger brother. A relation had fortunately made him the heir to a decent independence, of which the displeasure of his father could not deprive him; and upon this was Milburne contented to rest his hopes for the future, his wants, and desires. He married; and, at an age when others are more eager in pursuing their career of ambition or avarice, retired to his books, and the tranquil possession of domestic pleasures. He knew little of the world; and for many years was happily even ignorant that a bitter drop was to be found in the cup of existence. The loss of the partner of his enjoyments, was almost the first of his sorrows; and if he afterwards found ought to alleviate the stroke, and to throw a gleam of sunshine on his solitary path, it was that the bounty of Heaven had yet reserved for him two daughters, in whom he might fondly hope to trace the lineaments and virtues of just mother. The eldest of these girls was just nineteen, and the youngest scarcely more than a child, when he opened his hospitable doors for our reception. Unhappily for him, our residence was fated to be longer than I had intended when I consented to pass a few days within his cottage. It occurs with the fever and ague of Walcheren, as with other diseases contracted in campaigns in unhealthy climates, that the malady is most sensibly felt when a state of repose and inactivity has succeeded to the necessity for exertion: we had scarcely begun to experience all the comfort of the transition which a few days had produced in our situation, when both Mr. Danville and myself were visited with a dangerous relapse of the disease, the ravages of which we had lately surmounted. Nothing could exceed the humane attention, the tender care, which we received, in the crisis of our illness, from both Milburne and his lovely daughter.—Gracious God! that their solicitude should have met with such a reward. For days and weeks, during which the father and daughter watched over my bed with unceasing anxiety, I was deprived of all knowledge of what was passing about me; and when the violence of the fever had subsided, the light form of Emily Milburne floated like a shadow before me, among the first perceptions of returning consciousness. Her ministering aid ceased not with the moment of danger; and, as I slowly recovered my health, she was still the angel that cheered me in those hours of morbid dejection which attended the return to convalescence. My companion had been in still more imminent peril than myself, and the result of his disorder was yet doubtful. He, in consequence, claimed the greater portion of her attention; but it was only shared, as well as that of her father, in common with myself. I knew not why, but I soon found the presence of the artless girl so necessary to my comfort, that I became peevish and irritable whenever she left me. I felt all that sweetness of joy which the hero of chivalry experienced when his couch was witnessed by the mistress of his heart. In a moment of solitude, I ventured to analyse the sensations which, at last, made a girl of nineteen ever present to my reveries; and for the only time in my life, would have given worlds to have recalled the lapse of twenty summers. But it was in vain: I had already chosen my lonely course, and had gloomily resolved, like the sceptic mentioned by Wordsworth, to "go sounding on a dim and perilous way." I thenceforward thought of Emily but as one of those happy-

ness I would have laid down my life to ensure. She was, indeed, innocence itself; and there was not a movement nor action of her life which did not speak the utter guilelessness of her character. Her father, I have said, was little versed in the ways of the world; but she had never even mingled with it, and the few families of the vicinity formed the extent of her acquaintance with her species. But why am I fondly lingering over the contemplation of all that she was? I was soon to behold her no more; and had scarcely regained my usual strength, before an order reached me in the tour of duty, to join that battalion of my regiment which was serving in Portugal.

(To be Continued.)

ANIMAL SAGACITY.

From one of the early numbers of Blackwood's Magazine we have made the following extract:

A young gentleman of fortune and fashion, lately residing as a visitor in Edinburgh, was the master of a beautiful and accomplished spaniel bitch, which had, in all probability been educated to steal for the benefit of a former master. It was some time ere his new master, who had bought the animal from a person who dealt in selling dogs, became aware of this irregularity of morals, and he was astonished and teased by the animal bringing home articles which he had picked up in an irregular manner. But when he perceived that the spaniel proceeded upon system, he used to amuse his friends by causing her to give proofs of her sagacity in the Spartan art of privately stealing, putting, of course, the shop-keepers where he meant she should exercise her faculty, on guard as to the issue.

The process was curious, and excited some surprise at the pains which must have been bestowed to qualify the animal for these practices. So soon as the master entered a shop, the dog seemed to avoid all appearance of recognizing or acknowledging any connexion with him, but lounged about with an indolent, disengaged and independent sort of manner, as if she had come into the shop of her own accord. In the course of looking over some wares, his master indicated, by a touch on the parcel and a look towards the spaniel, that which he desired she should appropriate and then left the shop. The dog, whose watchful eye caught the hint in an instant, instead of following her master out of the shop, continued to sit at the door, or lie by the fire, or watch the counter, until she observed the attention of the people of the shop withdrawn from the prize which she wished to secure. Whenever she saw an opportunity of doing so unobserved, she never failed to jump upon the counter with her fore feet, possess herself of the gloves, or whatever else had been pointed out to her, and escape from the shop to join her master. It is easy to conceive for what purposes this animal's sagacity had been thus perverted, but it would be difficult to form a probable guess at the particular method of training her to this mode of speculation.

We know well a gentleman, in the profession of the law (to which his worth and honour rendered him an ornament), who used to give an account of an embarrassing accident which befel him on a journey to London, and which may serve as a corollary to our tale of the spaniel. In this gentleman's youth (probably between the years 1750 and 1760) the journey between Edinburgh and London was usually performed on horseback. The traveller might either ride post, or, if willing to travel more economically, he bought a horse, and sold him at the end of his journey.

The gentleman of whom we speak, who was a good judge of horses as well as a good horseman, had chosen the latter mode of travelling, and had sold the horse on which he rode from Scotland, as soon as he arrived in London. With a view to his return, he went to Smithfield to purchase a horse the evening before he set out northwards.—About dusk a handsome horse was offered to him at so cheap a rate, that he was led to suspect the animal to be unsound; as he could, however, discover no blemish, as he seller, eager for reasons well known to himself) to conclude a hasty bargain, readily acceded to his first moderate demand, our traveller became the purchaser of a horse, in which his skill could discern no blemish, at a very cheap rate.

* A clever and amusing work, published by Messrs. Wuttazer, London, 1825.

On the next morning he set out on his journey. His horse had excellent paces: and the first few miles, while the road was well frequented, our traveller spent in congratulating himself on his good fortune. On Finchley Common, and at a place where the road run down one slight ascent and up another, the traveller met a clergyman driving a one-horse chaise. There was no body in sight, and the horse by his manoeuvre, plainly intimated what had been his former master. Instead of passing the one-horse chaise, he laid his counter close up to it, and stopt it, having no doubt that his rider would take so fair an opportunity of exercising his vocation. The clergyman, under the same mistake, produced his purse unasked, and assured the inoffensive and surprised horseman, that it was unnecessary to draw his pistol. The traveller rallied his horse, with apologies to the venerable member of the Church whom he had unwillingly affronted, and pursued his journey. The horse next made the same suspicious approach to a coach, from the windows of which a blunderbuss was levelled with denunciations of death and destruction to our countryman, though *sackless*, he expressed it, of all offence in deed or word. In a word—after his life had been once or twice endangered by the suspicions to which his horse's conduct gave rise, and his liberty as often threatened by peace-officers, who were disposed to apprehend him as the notorious highwayman, who had formerly ridden the horse in question, he found himself obliged to part with the inauspicious animal for a mere trifle; and to purchase, at a pretty dear rate, a horse of less external figure and action, but of better moral habits.

Blackwood's Ed. Mag. vol. 2d.

THE OLD MAID'S DIARY.

- Years.
15. Anxipus for coming out, and the attention of the men.
16. Begins to have some idea of the tender passion.
17. Talks of love in a cottage, and disinterested affection.
18. Fancies herself in love with some handsome man, who has flattered her.
19. Is a little more difficult, in consequence of being noticed.
20. Commences fashionable, and dashes.
21. Still more confidence in her own attractions, and expects a brilliant establishment.
22. Refuses a good offer, because he is not a man of fashion.
23. Flirts with every young man she meets.
24. Wonders she is not married.
25. Rather more circumspect in her conduct.
26. Begins to think a large fortune not quite so indispensable.
27. Prefers the company of rational men to flirting.
28. Wishes to be married in a quiet way, with a comfortable income.
29. Almost despairs of entering the married state.
30. Rather fearful of being called an old maid.
31. An additional love of dress.
32. Professes to dislike balls, finding it difficult to get good partners.
33. Wonders how men can leave the society of sensible men to flirt with chits.
34. Affects good humour in her conversation with men.
35. Jealous of the praises of women.
36. Quarrels with her friend, who is lately married.
37. Thinks herself slighted in society.
38. Likes talking of her acquaintance who are married unfortunately, and finds consolation in their misfortunes.
39. Ill-nature increases.
40. Very meddling and officious.—N. B. A growing penchant.
41. If rich, as a dernier resort makes love to a young man without fortune.
42. Not succeeding, rails against the sex.
43. Partiality for cards, and scandal commences.
44. Severe against the manners of the age.
45. Strong predilection for a Methodist parson.
46. Enraged at his desertion.
47. Becomes desponding, and takes snuff.
48. Turns all her sensibility to cats and dogs.
49. Adopts a dependent relation to attend on dogs.
50. Becomes disgusted with the world, and vents all her ill-humour on this unfortunate relation.

A Frenchman, moving lately in a boat on the New York canal, was near getting his head broke, by popping it out just as the boat was passing under a bridge. "Morbleu, Captain, cried he, for why you tell me *look out*!" But the French carpenter was as much in fault, whose constant call, when throwing rubbish from the roof of a house was, *stan unner!*"

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL. AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. No. VI.—(Concluded.)

3. The unwillingness of the coloured people to emigrate is alleged as an insuperable objection against the colonization scheme.—(See our old friend Caius Gracchus on this subject.) The weight of this objection will only be felt, when the means at the disposal of the society shall be more than adequate to the removal of those who are volunteers—as yet the Society has in its offer five times as many as they have in their power to transport. But little pains have heretofore been taken to enlighten the coloured community; the writer, so far as is known to him, has the honour to take the lead in this business. But this objection betrays a great ignorance of human nature. As a general rule men everywhere, and of every class, desire to better their circumstances. Point out to them and convince them of a mode by which this object is to be attained, and they will not fail to embrace it. Many may doubt and hesitate, and this is wisely ordered as a check on rash adventures: But if the advantages be substantial and progressive, no fears need be entertained as to the issue. Hitherto the inducements to emigration have been few: an experiment has been going forward, and none but men of nerve were needed as the germ of the future empire. But the Society may now raise a bolder note, and hold forth inducements not a few, and that must have weight. Towns and cities and commerce and schools and respectability and rights and wealth and office, have attractions for most persons. These things will argue better than Samuel Clark's though not perhaps so logically. Some are probably better situated here than they could be in Liberia; let such be thankful and contented. Far be it from us to invite them from our shores, or to infringe upon their rights. Would that all coloured people were in the like situation! But these in fact constitute a small proportion. They are enabled to make progress under favour of an eddy; but the mass are beating unsheltered against the violence of the current—let them betake themselves to the adjoining harbour.

Finally, The scheme is objected to as wholly impracticable: Its successful accomplishment would require the transportation of not less than 50,000 yearly, for the space of half a century and at an inconceivable expense.

In matters of philanthropy, we are not to fold our hands, because we cannot accomplish the whole of what is desirable. The Philanthropist cannot hope to remove the ills that bedevil humanity; but he may do his humble part in lessening their number and alleviating their character. If therefore the fact alleged be true, it constitutes no objection. We may do something towards bettering the circumstances of the free coloured population; something towards checking the Slave Trade; something towards the cause of emancipation, and from these various items the aggregate clear gain to the cause of humanity may be considerable. "Despise not the day of small things." When the spirit of benevolence is once afloat, no man is competent to say of it, thus far may it go but no farther. That expense has been incurred, and how little accomplished! with as much propriety might it be retorted, what toils has the husbandman endured and yet reaped no fruit, whereas in fact his fields are now whitening to the harvest! The principal difficulties must ever be encountered at the commencement of a colony. These difficulties are now at an end. Lands are already procured, nearly sufficient for our entire coloured population. The colony has pressed its weakly infancy, and its smiles in future will effect more than its former cries. The same experience that has already been incurred will multiply the number of colonists one hundred fold. The patronage of the Society increasing rapidly and its expenses lessening in an equal ratio. Emigrants are now transported at less than one half the costs formerly incurred; and the trade now commencing with the colony, must finally reduce this expense to a mere trifle. Besides, as has already been intimated, the inhabitants of Liberia are fitting vessels for this purpose themselves: nor is it at all unreasonable to suppose, that thousands will ultimately pay and work their own passage: so that from these various sources, the emigrations must be exceedingly numerous, and the colony must increase in a geometrical ratio.

But we do not admit that the object of this institution may not be completely attained. The society have ever regarded and represented their object as national, and as entitled to national patronage. The Sovereign People, and when they speak decidedly their representatives must obey. The revolution of

public sentiment now going on in favour of the Colonization Society equals the most sanguine expectations. The mass of community from North Carolina to Maine are decidedly friendly, and the Legislatures of at least four states have passed resolutions expressive of their approbation. No reasonable doubt can be entertained that the General Government will ultimately patronize the object, altho' it may be, as fiercely contested as was the Missouri question. The enquiry returns: Can ever the General Government effect the object? We reply, According to the common computation, not less than 200,000 have been stolen annually from the coasts of Africa, for many years past.—These have been taken in the most disadvantageous circumstances; furtively, by wretched and discontented banditti, and in defiance of the decrees and fleets of the two most maritime powers on the face of the Globe! One is strongly reminded of Bishop Latimore's reproof, "If you will not emulate good men, for shame let the devil prompt you, he is never idle." It is a supposable case,—that one of the most flourishing nations on earth, and in promotion of one of the grandest schemes of benevolence, cannot retransport one fourth the number! I shall not enter on the calculations that have been so often made on the subject: suffice it to state as the result, that less than one tenth of the surplus revenue of the Government is adequate to the object, even on the supposition, that Government must bear the entire expense!

Yours, &c.

JOHN H. KENNEDY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3d, 1827.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ALLEN.

The following Letter from the Rev. Bishop ALLEN, of Pennsylvania, will show in what light that aged and devoted Minister of the Gospel, views the subject of African Colonization. It was written at our request, to contradict certain reports, of his having become a convert to the colonization scheme.

To the Editor of the "FREEDOM'S JOURNAL."

DEAR SIR: I have for several years been striving to reconcile my mind to the colonization of Africans in Liberia, but there have always been, and there still remain great and insurmountable objections against the scheme. We are an unlettered people, brought up in ignorance; not one in a hundred can read or write; not one in a thousand has a liberal education. Is there any fitness for such to be sent into a far country, among Heathens, to convert or civilize them; when they themselves are neither civilized nor christianized? See the great bulk of the poor ignorant Africans in this country; exposed to every temptation before them; all for the want of their morals being refined by education, and proper attendance paid unto them by their owners, or those who had the charge of them. It is said by the southern slave-holders, that the more ignorant they can bring up the Africans, the better slaves they make. It is enough for them to know the words, "go and come." Is there any fitness for such people to be colonized in a far country, to be their own rulers? Can we not discern the project of sending the free people of colour away from this country? Is it not for the interest of the slave holder, to select, the free people of colour out of the different states, and send them to Liberia? Will it not make their slaves uneasy to see free men of colour enjoying liberty? It is against the law in some of the southern states, that a person of colour should receive an education under a severe penalty. Colonizationists speak of America being first colonized, but is there any comparison between the two? America was colonized by wise, judicious, and educated men as the world afforded. William Penn did not want for learning, wisdom, or intelligence. If all the people in Europe and America were as ignorant, and in the same situation as our brethren, what would become of the world; where would be the principle or piety that would govern the people? We were stolen from our mother country and brought here. We have tilled the ground and made fortunes for thousands, and still they are not weary of our services. But they who stay to till the ground must be slaves. Is there not land enough in America, or "corn enough in Egypt?" why would they send us into a far country to die? See the thousands of foreigners emigrating to America every year: and if there be ground sufficient for them to cultivate, and bread for them to eat; why would they wish to send the first tillers of the land away? Africans have made fortunes for thousands, who are yet unwilling to part with their services; but the free must be sent away, and those who remain must be slaves?

I have no doubt that there are many good men who do not see as I do; and who are for sending us to Liberia, but they have not duly considered the subject—they are not men of colour. This land which we have watered with our tears and our blood, is now our mother country and we are well satisfied to stay where we are, and the gospel is free.

RICHARD ALLEN.

Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

OBSERVER.—No. VIII.

The present, says every body, and who every body says must be true, is an age of improvement. All things have passed away—the face of nature is changed, and every thing wears a new aspect. Solomon, to be sure hath said, there is no new thing under the sun; but then he did not know what might be under the moon. From the time of the wise king, down to the present age, mankind have been ignorant of what new things there were among the Moonites. And this ignorance would, in all probability, have still continued, were it not that a certain society, anxious to enlarge the stores of knowledge, determined to fit out an expedition, to explore the hitherto unknown regions, and discover what new things have there taken place. The time occupied in this voyage, I have been unable to learn. It is known, however, that the party returned safe to earth, having experienced no serious obstacle. "Tis true, that they were all seized with partial fits of derangement; but this I suppose was owing to the rarity of the atmosphere. They have as yet kept secret the grand discoveries they have made, for reasons I suppose best known to themselves.

One new thing only has been made public, and the discovery of this is well worth the trouble and expense of the expedition. It was told to them by the learned Moonites, that a coloured man, born in America, was a native of Liberia! Fraught with this new thing, they have, in their zeal for the propagation of new principles made it known to every coloured citizen of the United States. They have issued circulars, and preached sermons, and levied contributions far and wide, to prove the truth of this proposition. They have pictured to the coloured man, in glowing colours the delights of "Sweet Home," and then advise him, by all his hopes of comfort and happiness, to leave his dwelling, the home of his youth, endeared to him by a thousand tender recollections, and his him away to the wilderness and the desert! They tell him he cannot enjoy his life in peace in this "free and happy country," and would send him to a land where, if the fever doth not kill him the first week, it is good—but if he remain to be devoured by tigers, and squeezed by orang outangs, and shot by Ashantees; it is for the better! Should he chance to taste none of these pleasures, and survive, without having experienced either the close hug of the ape, or the knife of the savage, he will then have the supreme felicity of reflecting that he is in very deed and name a free and independent man. There shall be none to say to him, Do this. For his friends—the earth doth cover them, and his connections—the beasts have devoured them. Such are the consoling reflections of a man who sees himself standing alone on the fertile soil of Liberia. Bereft of kindred, home, and friends, he is yet

"monarch of all he surveys!"

both beast, fowl and creeping things, of which there are no lack. Such has been the grand discoveries made by this society. Is it not enough to induce every coloured man to take up his bed and walk to make him leave this abominable country, for a land where so many and various blessings will attend him? A word to the wise is sufficient.

MOONARIES.

New-York, Oct. 24th, 1827.

MR. OBSERVER. You will greatly oblige an subscriber, by inserting the following. I am a church-going lady, and occupy a pew in the middle aisle of St. Philip's; but lately myself, and several others, have been so annoyed by a party of male-starrs, who make a practice of turning their backs on the minister, and staring every woman out of countenance; that we shall be compelled to remove our seats, if persisted in. And now, Mr. Observer, as you have proffered to take the welfare of us poor females at heart, I beseech you, in the name of one and all, to use your influence in removing the evil; by so doing, you will confer a favor on, Sir, your well-wisher,

AMELIA.

The above letter was handed us a few days ago; and to one who subscribes herself out

well-wisher, we cannot do less than give it publicity. She may rest assured, that as far as our influence extends, it shall be exerted to lessen the grievance she complains of. By the way we would remark, that it would be well for Amelia to use her influence among the female starers.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 2, 1827.

LETTER, No. V.
TO REV SAMUEL E. CORNISH,
BOSTON, AUGUST —

DEAR SIR:

As you are aware of the reasons which have delayed the remaining letters of this series, I shall proceed without making any unnecessary apologies. My travelling companion the bankrupt, whom I shall style *Mercator*, though, according to his own story, hardly twenty-two, and brought up and educated principally in the country, was a young man who had seen high life upstairs and down-stairs. Like the prodigal son, he was on his return home, after having ruined his health, and spent his patrimony. His history is but short. At the age of sixteen, his parents wishing to make him somewhat smarter than common, prevailed upon a Kilby-street merchant here to take him into his counting-room. With him, *Mercator* remained two years, until his failure; when unwilling again to return to a country life, he departed for our great commercial emporium. Having a prepossessing face and fine figure, with good recommendations from his late employer, young *Mercator* found but little difficulty in procuring employment in a house of considerable celebrity. With his late employer's *Mercator* continued the remaining part of his minority; when having arrived at the age of about twenty-one, and feeling like an orphan who thinks they are wiser than their elders, he determined to set up shop for himself and accordingly hired one in Pearl-street; where he was stocked with the most fashionable goods. Young men are apt to form a wrong opinion of the world when all is sunshine; every one was *professing* friendship; is of a truth their friend. Many years, however, do not pass over their heads, before they grow wiser, though at the expense of their purses. Such was the case with *Mercator*. He found friends and customers enough who were willing to run in debt, considering it as a favour; but a demand of payment terminated his enemies. But this was a mere trifle, in comparison to other evils to which *Mercator* had subjected himself; and as he concealed not the truth from us, who were strangers, neither shall I. Poor *Mercator* had become dissipated, and having once joined the throng of the votaries of Pleasure, he knew not where to stop; but was insensibly carried with the stream, until he found himself a ruined man in purse and reputation. Shunned by those who had zealously courted his company when in prosperity—harassed by creditors, our city became no delightful residence to the poor bankrupt; and accordingly, having packed up the few remaining articles of his once abundant wardrobe, and seen all his fond anticipations of making at some future day a figure in Wall-street, dashed to the ground, with heavy steps and a still heavier heart he embarked on board the celebrated boat "Fulton," for "the land of steady habits." Before dinner time, the Bostonian and myself again found ourselves in full possession of the stage, the lawyer, farmer and *Mercator*, having left us some miles behind; the latter cheating the driver of his fare, and calling upon his good and ready friend, the farmer, to testify to the truth of the fact. To what meanness will not pride and poverty prompt a man!

About 6 P. M. we arrived safely at Worcester, after having travelled over a road none of the most comfortable. Worcester is a town of some note in this state; being the largest inland town in New-England, and I should suppose, there were few superior to it in the Union. Located about forty miles from one of our first seaports—in the heart of one of our most agricultural counties, it possesses signal advantages over many other towns not so favourably situated. The Agricultural Society of Worcester county have there erected a fine brick building for their use. This town has a pleasant appearance: its citizens cannot be considered as city or country-folk merely, but partaking in a large degree of the advantages of both, without any of their disadvantages. But few persons of colour reside in the town—

From Worcester to Boston the road is one of the best in the country, but though I have travelled it several times, I can say but little concerning the different towns, having always been my lot to travel by night. About midnight we arrived in Boston, over the Western Avenue.

Boston, you know, has been called "the Edinburgh of America," and never was a title more properly bestowed; if we take into view the high literary standing of her citizens; the number & excellency of her public schools; the various literary publications issued annually from her presses; and though last, not least, the publication of the North American Review. This publication has made Boston the focus of literature; every distinguished literati has been eager to enrol his name among the contributors to its pages, and hence the judgment of the reviewer has been seldom called in question. To a man of wealth and education, Boston is certainly the first city in the Union for a residence. The city is pleasantly situated on a peninsula, and though the streets have not that width and regularity with ours, the buildings generally are better and have a finer appearance. In no part of the country, are more substantial and elegant buildings than the granite ones in different parts of the city. Boston has been so often described by able pens, that I feel like trespassing on your time, in saying much concerning it. Some few lines however I must write. Had Boston nothing else to recommend her to our notice, her public schools would be enough to fix the attention of every enlightened man. These are divided into Primary, Grammar, Male and Female English High Schools and a Latin School. The whole system throughout is more thorough and comprehensive than in any other public schools in the Union, having already gained for her an honorable distinction in Europe and America. The school houses are spacious and airy, and as public buildings are honorable to the city. The new market house recently erected, of granite, is the most elegant structure of the kind in the Union; and travellers have asserted, that it was not excelled by any in Europe. Of a truth, Bostonians owe much to the determined perseverance and enlightened views of their chief magistrate, Josiah Quincy, Esq.

About two thousand persons of colour reside here. Their advantages for education, though small compared to other citizens, is in my humble opinion superior to any other city in the Union. The city authorities, aided by the generous donation of Abiel Smith, Esq. support two primary; and one grammar school, for children of colour. Were the committee for the grammar school to pay equal attention to the committee for the primary—were equal inducements held out to boys of colour by the distribution of prizes annually, and an advancement to a higher school—we might hope, before many years, to behold some well-educated young men who would bear credit to us, and to the city in which they were educated. But we fear, many years will elapse before we behold this great desire of our heart. The same principle, recognized in different parts of the land, "that a little reading and writing are enough for our children," is also abroad here in the minds of many who are warm-hearted friends to our race. From this want of education has also arisen the idea of "African inferiority," among many, who will not take the trouble to enquire into the cause.

Boston is the place, where that sweet poetess of nature, *Phyllis Wheatley*, first tuned her lyre under the inspiration of the Muses, putting to shame the illiberal expressions of the advocates of slavery in all parts of the globe. So incredible were the public concerning the genuineness of her poems, that they are ushered into the world with the signature of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other distinguished men of Massachusetts affixed to them. O Liberty, thou art not certainly a being of this lower sphere! for why should the natural powers of man be tormented by the fairness of his complexion?

"Colours may be white or dark,
"For the body is a clod;
"Tis the intellectual spark,
"Shows the lineaments of God."

This is not the time nor place to enter into more particulars concerning her. She has left behind her a small volume of poems, as a rich legacy to our race; and in the language of Horace, "monumentum ære perennius, regalique situ pyramidæ natius." To our shame I write it, "our Poetess" lies buried in the Northern-Burying-Ground, without a stone to mark the spot, where repose African

genius and worth. This, I hope, will not be long the case: if our brethren here, do not feel able or willing to erect a monument, let a general contribution be made by us through the Union—let us evince to the world that we are not insensible to the fame and renown which her writings have conferred upon us—that we are proud of them.

We are naturally led to suppose that the farther north we travel, the less prejudice we have to encounter. Mistaken idea! Travel north and east, west and south and prejudices block up your way. What is the reason? Why this is not their country—let them go back to their native Africa—they have become too free (in a republican country,) to exclaim some of our good friends. Does a man of colour evince the least intelligence? "I guess you were not brought up in those parts." is the first remark. What do our "tried and consistent friends" labor to inculcate? The man of colour while here can be nothing—but send him to the Elysian fields of Africa, and he returns to America, in two or three years a man of first rate intelligence; worth thousands; Captain of a company of a dozen men, including first and second Lieutenant and Ensign; Justice of the Peace; and Collector of the Customs for the city of Monrovia, in the Territory of Liberia, on the continent of Africa!! Yours, &c

Liberty of the Press.—The citizens of Aux Cayes, Hayti, have presented a gold Medal to citizen J. Granville, lately in this country, for defending the cause of Joseph Courtois, Editor of the "Feuille du Commerce," in a libel suit instituted against him by Col. Paris Poisson. We learn, that in order to defend Mr. Courtois, citizen Granville resigned an office with a salary of \$1650. The case attracted considerable attention; the court being thronged throughout the whole with the most distinguished citizens and foreigners.

SUMMARY.

The steam-boat Emerald, on coming out of the Kilns lately from New-Brunswick, was driven by the wind against a vessel at anchor, and received considerable damage. A lady fell overboard, but was rescued by her husband. There were 150 passengers on board. The boat did not arrive here till the next morning. On the 16th ult. snow fell at Hallowell, Me. A great number of ladies formed in the lanes for handing buckets of water at a late fire in the evening, at Haverhill, Mass.; while some delicate gentlemen looked on, and probably complained of the villainous smoke and heat and engine spray.

The blocks of granite for the corners of the Arcade now erecting at Providence, R. I. are said to weigh from six to eight tons. It is proposed in North Carolina, to employ the state papers in the raising of silkworms, and making silk. A periodical, under the title of "The Southern Review," devoted to southern interests, is about to appear in Charleston, S. C. The twelfth of November has been appointed as a day of Public Thanksgiving in Connecticut.

Counterfeit three dollar bills of the Commercial Bank, Bristol, R. I. have been put in circulation lately. General I. Coffin has presented to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, four rams and three ewes of a breed of fine long woolled sheep, called "Dorsetshire Hots." Capital trial in Boston. At the U. S. circuit court lately held in Boston the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, against Captain William D. Freeman, who was committed for having murdered a seaman by the name of Whitehead. The trial developed the most barbarous cruelty on the part of the master.

Pedlars.—A meeting of the citizens of Worcester, Massachusetts, has been called to take into consideration the subject of enforcing the law against pedlars. A weekly French paper is about to be established in this city, entitled "Le Courier des Etats Unis." Quick-silver in Boston.—In digging a cellar in Prince-street, near Margaret-street, at the North part of Boston, a stratum of clay which forms the site, is found very richly impregnated with silver. The Worcester Bank has lately redeemed with specie more than \$50,000 of their bills.

The proprietors of the "North-River Steam-Boat Line," have reduced the fare from New-York to \$2, meals included. Gov. Clifton has appointed the twelfth day of December, next, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving throughout this state. Thirteen hundred and four boats have been employed this season in transporting coal from the Loch and Schuylkill mines to Philadelphia; and the amount of coal received by them is

45,776 1-2 tons.—The Hoboken Grazing Company at Hoboken has shut up.—At Uniontown, Pa. ten thousand dollars were subscribed to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Stock in a single day.—Caution.—A young man in Auburn was compelled to have his arm amputated a short time since, in consequence of having an artery cut off in the operation of blood letting.—The jail in Dover, Delaware, was lately destroyed by fire. It is supposed to have been set on fire by Solomon Greenley, a prisoner.

Red Jacket!—This celebrated chief who was lately deposed by the Christian party of his tribe, has been reinstated by a general council of the nation.—A young man by the name of David Ware, has been apprehended in Dover, Del. on a charge of being concerned in the forgery of a check on G. G. & S. Howland, of this city, by which upwards of \$7000 were obtained from the Union Bank on the 15th ult.—Extensive Robbery.—The First Feller of the Branch of the Virginia State Bank, at Petersburg, lately absconded from that place with forty thousand dollars in the bills of that Bank.—Counterfeits.—One dollar notes of the New-Haven Bank, altered to fives, are now in circulation in this city.—The young woman advertised as missing in the Philadelphia papers, was found on Tuesday in a respectable Tavern in Pine-street in that city, having left her home voluntarily, with a view of going to service.—Charles Spaulding, recently from this city, has been committed to Boston jail for passing counterfeit notes of the Phoenix Bank at Litchfield, Conn. and the Col. N. Y. Thesupposed body of Morgan was brought to the village of Batavia on Friday last, and interred. The popular excitement appears to have been very great, the people thronging from all parts of the country in wagons, on horseback and on foot to join the funeral procession.—A person by the name of R. H. Hill of Erie county, has come forward and confessed the crime of murdering a man whom he supposes to have been William Morgan. His statement is throughout a mass of contradictions.—Charity begins at Home.—The Grand Lodge of Vermont have presented \$100 to the Colonization Society.—Among the strange sights seen at Brighton, Mass. at the late Light Show, was that of a well-trained Bull, caparisoned with a saddle with chains for reins, upon which was mounted the person who had the animal in charge.—Longevity.—There are eleven brothers and sisters now living in Scituate, whose ages average 79 years each. The eldest is 94, the youngest 68 years.

With pleasure, we announce to our subscribers, that measures are about to be taken to bring into more general use, the consumption of the products of free labour.

MARRIED.

In Albany, on Monday Evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Chester, Mr. Henry Jackson, to Miss Mary Brown, both of Albany.

In this city, by the Rev. B. Paul, on Friday evening last, Mr. Reuben Madison, to Miss Elsey Frances.—Mr. Edward Williams, to Miss Sarah Sands.

By the Rev. Peter Williams, on the 24th ult. Mr. Charles Smith to Miss Mary Elizabeth Fields—both of this city.

In Charleston, S. C. by the Rev. Dr. Gadsden, Mr. J. G. Lewis to Miss Isabella Canty.

DIED.

In Charleston, S. C. Mr. John Mitchell, aged 65.

In this city, Mr. Thomas Thompson, aged 49.—Mrs. Abby Collins, aged 30.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Some Bess, in our next.
Poetical lines by AMELIA of N. York, we cannot insert, being too personal.

From "Rosa," of our sister city, we hope to hear frequently.

CLARKSON, No. 3, has been received, and shall appear next week.

ACROSTIC, is under consideration.

EXPIRATION of the time for redeeming LANDS for TAXES in 1828.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, OCT. 17, 1827.—Public notice is hereby given, that the time for redeeming the Lands sold for County Taxes and the United States' Direct Tax and Assessments for making Roads, will expire on the 27th day of April next; and that unless the lands sold by the Comptroller at his last sale in 1826, are redeemed on or before the 27th day of April next, they will be conveyed to the purchasers. W. L. MARCY, Comptroller.

N. B. Lists of such LANDS in each County as had been sold, and were not redeemed at the date of the above notice, have been transmitted to each County Treasurer, whose duty it is to publish the same in one or papers in the County of which he is Treasurer. Those interested are referred to such lists to ascertain if their LANDS have been sold and remain unredeemed.

POETRY.

WEEP, EMLINE; WEEP.

Weep, Emline, weep,
And no tongue shall reprove thee;
Weep, Emline, weep
For the friends that did love thee.

The flowers in the light
Of the sunshine are blooming;
But the cheeks that were bright,
In the grave are consuming.

The birds on the trees
Sing as sweetly as ever,
But the lips that could please
Shall give joy to thee never.

The morning may break
O'er the valley in gladness,
But the eyes cannot wake
That dispelled all thy sadness.

The evening may come
But its fall shall endear not;
For the steps that came home
In the dusk thou shalt hear not.

Weep, Emline, weep,
And no tongue shall reprove thee;
Weep, Emline, weep,
For the friends that did love thee.

THE NEGRO BOY.

An African Prince on his arrival in England be-
ing asked what he had given for his watch, an-
swered, "What I would never give again—I
gave a fine boy."

When avarice enslaves the mind,
And selfish views alone bear sway,
Man turns a savage to his kind,
And blood and rapine mark his way.
Alas for this poor simple toy,
I sold a blooming negro boy.

His father's hope, his mother's pride,
Thou' black, yet comely to the view;
I tore him helpless from their side,
And gave him to a ruffian crew;
To friends that Africa's coast annoy,
I sold the blooming negro boy.

From country, friends, and parents torn,
His tender limbs in chains confined,
I saw him o'er the billows borne,
And mark'd his agony of mind.
But still, to gain the simple toy
I gave away the negro boy.

In lots that deck the western wave,
I doom'd the hapless youth to dwell,
A poor, forlorn, insulted slave,
A beast that Christians buy and sell;
And in their cruel tasks employ
The much enduring negro boy.

His wretched parents long shall mourn,
Shall long explore the distant main,
In hopes to see the youth return,
But all their hopes and sighs are vain.
They never shall the sight enjoy
Of their lamented negro boy.

Beneath a tyrant's harsh command,
He weaves away his youthful prime,
Far distant from his native land,
A stranger in a foreign clime.
No pleasing thoughts his mind employ,
A poor dejected negro boy.

But He who walks upon the wind,
Whose voice in thunder is heard on high,
Who doth the raging tempest bind,
Or wings the lightning thro' the sky;
In his own time will sure destroy,
The afflictions of the negro boy.

VARIETIES.

Extremes.—Extremely polite—to deprive a person of his umbrella, lest he should feel it an incumbrance. Extremely rude—to say a lady with a pig's face is not a Venus. Extremely kind—to invite an Adonis to esquire six or seven bouncing country cousins to the Opera, &c. at his expense. Extremely good—to give up your place in the box at a theatre, when the box is excessively crowded, and your seat is behind a pillar. Extremely religious—to faint at the sight of a Sunday newspaper. Extremely hot—not freezing. Extremely cold—not melting, &c.

Patience.—It is recorded that an Emperor of China, once making a progress through his dominions, was accidentally entertained in a house in which the master, with his wives, children, daughters-in-law, grand children and servants, all lived together in perfect peace and harmony. The Emperor, struck with admiration of the spectacle, requested the head of the family to inform him what means he employed to preserve quiet among such a number and variety of persons. The old man, taking out a pencil, and wrote these words,—"patience, patience, patience."

Tigers.—A circumstance which lately happened at Amherst Island, shows that *ad despondendum* is a good rule in the most desperate circumstances. A tiger breaking into a shed, in which a colt and a pony were shut up, killed the former. The pony then attacked the tiger and pumelled him so heartily with his heels about the head and ribs that he knocked out some of the monster's teeth, and all his courage, for he had just strength enough to crawl to a mulish bard by where he was found by the natives shortly afterwards, as he appeared so much bruised that he could hardly move. They accordingly fell upon him and killed him with bludgeons. Previous to this, five horses had been killed near the same spot.—*India Gaz.*

Judicial Anecdote.—At a trial in the Supreme Court, when a perplexing case had been obstinately argued and unnecessarily protracted, the chief justice said to the associate on his left hand, "Brother A—n, I wish you would charge the jury in this case, for I feel prejudiced against one of the parties." "And I," replied Judge P—n, "I am in the same situation." "Then if you please I am just the man," said the late Judge Thatcher, "for I am prejudiced against both."

A gentleman informing Fassell, the painter, that he had purchased his celebrated picture of Satan, the artist replied, "Well, you have got him now, and only take care that he does not one day get you."

A person addicted to lying, relating a story to another, which made him stare—"Did you ever hear that before?" asked the narrator; "No," replied the other, "did you?"

However rich or powerful a man may be, says Lord Lyttleton, it is the height of folly to make personal enemies from any, but particular personal motives; for one unguarded moment may yield you to the revenge of the most despicable and malicious villain among the vast assortment that besets mankind.

"I have lived," said the indefatigable E. D. Clarke, "to know that the great secret of human happiness is this—never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of 'too many irons in the fire,' conveys an abominable lie. You cannot have too many, poker, tongs and all—keep them all agoing."

In a party a few evenings since it was asked, "why is a woman unlike a looking glass?" It was answered, "Because the first speaks without reflecting, and the second reflects without speaking."

Potatoe Pudding.—One pound of butter, one pound of sugar, beat to a cream, two pound of potatoes boiled and passed through the cullender, twelve eggs, half a glass of rose-water, one tea-spoonful of spice.

School Masters.—Of all professions and employments in the world, a school-master for teaching youth, is of the greatest importance to mankind; for next to the Creator, he has the formation of them. A great genius may be crushed in the bud and die—a little genius may be cultivated to a good growth and live, which witout great care would have perished.—*Dr. James Houston's Memoirs.*

A London paper has the following item:—The keeper of the Stutgard menagerie has been guilty of a very singular offence. He killed one of the two lions under his charge, and actually salted it, intending to gratify his palate with an unheard of repast. The discovery was not made until he had eaten about one half of the noble animal. The Sovereign Court of Stutgard has condemned him to five years imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs.

"Lord Erskine," says Dr. E. Clarke, "told me that Burke's manner was sometimes bad; 'it was like that of an Irish Chairman.' " "Once," said he, "I was so tired of hearing him, in a debate upon the India bill, that not liking he should see me leave the House of Commons, while he was speaking, I crept along under the benches and got out, and went to the Isle of Wight. Afterwards that very speech of his was published, and I found it to be so extremely beautiful, that I actually wore it into pieces by my reading it."

Pride, ill-nature, and want of good sense, are the three great sources of ill-manners; without some of these defects, no man will behave himself ill for want of experience, or what, in the language of fools, is called knowing the world.—*Swift.*

For weak sight.—Beat up a drachm of alum in the white of an egg, and smear the eyebrow and eye-lid with the mixture every night.

TO LET.

And possession given immediately, a part of house number 525 Broom-street, between Thompson and Sullivan-streets, containing two rooms on the first floor with folding doors, a front room on the second floor with bed room adjoining, a garret room and back kitchen, with privilege of yard, &c. For terms apply at the premises November 2.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to return thanks to his friends, or the liberal patronage of patronizing his school; and would be permitted to say, he still continues to teach in the same place, and hopes by increased exertions, to merit a share of public encouragement. The branches attended to are Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, English Grammar, and Natural Philosophy. And to the Ladies Needle Work.

JEREMIAH GLOUCESTER.
Philadelphia, Oct. 23.

G. & R. DRAPER,
(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, BALTIMORE, Manufacture

ALL KINDS OF
Smoking, and Cheiving TOBACCO,
Scotch, Rappe, & Maccabau SNUFF,
Spanish, Half Spanish, and American
CIGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their TOBACCO, for sale, and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,
No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.
Philadelphia, Oct. 6.

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the *African School-Room* in Mulberry-street; where will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.

TERMS, Three Dollars per Quarter, payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock.
Sept. 18.

A CARD.

F. WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that his House, No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.
New-York, Sept. 1827.

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have re-opened their SCHOOL, on MONDAY EVENING, October 1st, at their former School-Room, under the *Mariner's Church*, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.

Jaron Wood, James Myers,
William P. Johnson, Arnold Elzie,
E. M. Africanus, Henry King,
Trustees.

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained

SPERM OIL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours, and takes this method of informing them and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of Seasonable OIL, of the first quality, which he will deliver in any part of the city, at the shortest notice.

A liberal deduction made to Churches, and those who buy by the quantity.

JOHN ROBERTS,
25 Current-alley, third door above Locust-street, Philadelphia.

EVENING SCHOOL.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends, that he purposes opening a NIGHT SCHOOL, on the first of October ensuing, principally for the benefit of Adults, in the Basement of St. Philip's Church, in Collect-street. In which will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, &c. &c.

at 200 per Quarter, payable in advance.
To open at 7, and close at 9 o'clock.

B. F. HUGHES.

New-York, Sept. 18.

HAMER & SMITH,

STEAM SCOURERS,

No. 177 William-street, N. Y.

CONTINUE to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantalons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Their mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM-SPONGING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new, and this they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.

August 3.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent Land, at less than one half its value; provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men), though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 30.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every Friday, at No. 152 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts
"each repetition of do. 30
"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
"each repetition of do. 25
Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1827. [VOL. I--NO. 25.]

EMILY MILBURNE.

Lucubrations of Humphrey Ravelin.
(Concluded.)

I obeyed the summons, and quitted the habitation where I had, without introduction, without a claim, found all the soothing blessings of friendship. Poor Milburne wrung my hand with feelings, which, while they ineffectually struggled with utterance, told me more eloquently than volumes that I had acquired another friend upon earth. His daughter, too, strove not to conceal the sorrow with which she bade me adieu. I left Danville still an inmate in the house. His recovery had been surprisingly slow; but the delay did not excite my suspicion at the time. As we had seen more of him, there was apparently more to esteem. Mild and delicate in his attentions to the daughter; grateful, but frank and manly in his carriage towards the father, he enjoyed their full friendship and confidence. The villain was even then, when apparently still stretched on the bed of sickness, secretly plotting the ruin of the lovely creature who had assisted in restoring him from the grave: he was even then meditating the blow which was to strike to the earth the man who had loaded him with kindness. He was the cool calculating libertine, who could patiently set his deep laid snare, and mark their operation in deliberate observance of the event. His years denied him the usual plea, bad as it is, of the resistless vehemence of boyish passion; but time, which it took from the impetuosity of youth, set mead, with him, to have extinguished all every particle of remorse or pity, and to have instructed him but the more effectually how he should entangle the victims of his profligacy. He succeeded but too well; and by the tender, yet respectful assiduity of his attention to the unsuspecting Emily, and the semblance of warm attachment which marked his intercourse with her father, he acquired such an influence over her mind, that, spite of the disparity in their years, he taught her to rest her innocent affections upon him in the unbounded foolishness of early love. He was not slow in discovering his power—but an union with the poor girl was farthest from his intentions. He chose his opportunity, and was suddenly ordered off on service. At that moment, when the agonizing ear of losing him for ever had stifled every better feeling, he persuaded her, that while honour forbade him to quit his profession at the hour of his call to its active duties, it was vain to expect her father's consent to her becoming his wife as long as he remained in the service; but, that, if she would clope with him, once united, no difficulty would follow in obtaining the parental forgiveness. In an evil hour he seduced and too credulous girl yielded herself to his guidance, and quitted the haven of her purity, with the delusive hope of an early return to its protection—to throw herself at the feet of her father, and implore his blessing as the wife of Danville. Poor victim! she did indeed return, but not until every earthly hope had been blasted; not until her beauty had lost its charm, and her seducer had deserted her for ever. She had no sooner committed her honour and reputation to his trust, than having thus beyond redemption inveigled her into his power, and succeeded in triumphing in her fall, the remorseless monster forsook, and spurned her from his side.

In every moment of dissatisfaction or spleen for several years, I had invariably resolved upon forswearing the further pursuit of a profession, which denied the enjoyment of present ease, and yielded no promise of future advantage; but never was I so strongly determined upon seeking the first occasion of quitting the ranks with honour, as when I turned my horse from the gate of Milburne's dwelling, to follow the march of the party which I was to conduct to embarkation for the continent. Our voyage to the walls of Lisbon was rough and tedious, and little calculated to put me in better humour with my lot.

But soon after we joined the army commenced that retreat from the frontiers of Portugal, which terminated only at the lines of Torres Vedras. It soon how happens, that the excitement of a campaign has always the effect of stirring up the embers of that enthu-

siastic devotion to the service which has illuminated the early career of the soldier. The winter of 1810-11 was pregnant with events. I had found too, at the head-quarters of my regiment, one with whom my friendship knew no intermission until it closed with his life. I entered, then, once more, with interest into the scenes, in which we were engaged, and almost forgot my vows of abjuration against "the tented field." Not that Milburne and his daughter were less frequently in my thoughts and recollection. To the former I wrote regularly, and heard often in return. Their days continued to pass in the same tranquil round of occupation as when I had been in their circle. Danville still remained with them, and was the frequent theme of regard. But, after some time, the letters of my hospitable old friend reached me no more: still I persevered in writing, and still came there no reply to all my solicitations to know that they had not entirely forgotten me. The tide of war had rolled again to the frontiers of Portugal: I consoled myself with enumerating the thousand chances of miscarriage of letters, which were thus superadded to the difficulty of correspondence; and impatiently awaited the arrival of Danville, who, I knew, had already been summoned, and must be on his way to join us—from him I should hear the latest intelligence of the welfare of our friends.

At length the scoundrel came, and met me with well a ted warath; but when I questioned him respecting the family at E—, there was an evident embarrassment in his manner, for which I was at a loss to account. "They were well, at least he believed they were; for he had quitted E— some time before he had left England." "Had he not heard from them?" "No: Milburne had never written."

It was strange; something must be wrong; and I wrote yet again, but to no purpose. I had felt disposed to shew kindness to Danville when he joined us; but, to my surprise, he appeared to be constrained and uneasy in my presence, and I saw him therefore but rarely, unless when duty threw us together. At last the dark reality was unveiled. We were one evening drawn from our tents by a report that a draft of recruits from home were marching into camp, and that a party for our regiment were among them. We crowded round the fr-sh-comers, to learn the latest news from old England,—Danville was among the inquirers. "Bad news for you, Mr. Danville," said one of the women accompanying the party, and whom, on her stepping forward, I recognized as a girl that one of our men had married at E—, "bad news for you, sir; Miss Milburne, poor lady is dead, and the old gentleman gone out of his mind." "In the name of mercy," exclaimed I, "what is it you mean?" "Ah! major Ravelin, ask him what I mean; ask him that brought ruin upon the sweetest lady that ever the sun shone upon.—It was a black day for her when the soldiers marched into the village, and a worse when you left her poor father's house." I turned towards the fiend, but he had slunk off.—My brain was on fire.—I followed him into his tent, and felled the monster to the earth. If my friend, observing the scene, had not pursued me, and interposed his arm, that hour had sent the seducer, with his unrepented crimes upon his head, to the tribunal seat of judgment,—but he yet lives; and they who know the tale of darkness, and will recognize the actor, may say if the whole picture be over-charged.

Your systematic libertine is ever a man of honour; and the seducer would have washed out a blow in my blood; but it was ordered otherwise, and he received the contents of a pistol which I raised in self defence. I would not, willingly, after my first moment of reflection, have rid him of life. Before he recovered from his wound he had effected an exchange into another regiment, and has never since blasted my sight.

When I could bring myself to question the woman, I heard from her lips the details of the melancholy story of which she had already detailed the close. The wretched Emily had found her way back to her father's dwelling, but she entered it broken-hearted. The old man reproached her not. He had taken to his bed; but her return, fallen as

she was, brought a ray of comfort to his agonizing soul,—she, at least, had resolved not to abandon his old age. He even strove to speak consolation to her,—but there was none left upon earth! She could not behold the grey hairs which she had dishonoured; she could not look upon her innocent sister, of whose childhood she should have continued the bright example, the stay and support; she could not think of what she had been, and what she was, and endure to live. It needed but a few short weeks to bow her to the grave; and the same hour which released her gentle spirit from suffering, robbed her parent, in mercy, of the light of reason.

The helpless child, who, at one stroke, was thus deprived of father and sister, found a pitying hand to protect and cherish her,—but who can restore to the orphan the natural guides of her youth?

A BACHELOR'S THERMOMETER.

- Years.
16. Incipient palpitations towards the young ladies.
17. Blushing and confusion in conversing with them.
18. Confidence in conversing with them much increased.
19. Angry if treated by them as a boy.
20. Very conscious of his own charms and manliness.
21. A looking-glass, indispensable in his room, to admire himself.
22. Insufferable puppyism.
23. Thinks no woman good enough for him.
24. Caught unawares by the snares of Cupid.
25. The connexion broken off from self-conceit on his part.
26. Conducts himself with much superiority towards her.
27. Pays his addresses to another lady, not without hope of mortifying the first.
28. Mortified and frantic at being refused.
29. Rails against the fair sex in general.
30. Morose and out of humour in all conversations on matrimony.
31. Contemplates matrimony more under the influence of interest than formerly.
32. Considers personal beauty in a wife not so indispensable as formerly.
33. Still retains a high opinion of his attractions as a husband.
34. Consequently has no idea but he may still marry a chicken.
35. Falls deeply and violently in love with one of seventeen.
36. Au dernier desespoir another refusal.
37. Indulges in every kind of dissipation.
38. Shuns the best part of the female sex.
39. Suffers much remorse and mortification in so doing.
40. A fresh budding of matrimonial ideas, but no spring shoots.
41. A nice young widow perplexes him.
42. Ventures to address her with mixed sensations of love and interest.
43. Interest prevails, which causes much cautious reflection.
44. The widow jilts him, being as cautious as himself.
45. Becomes every day more averse to the fair sex.
46. Gouty and nervous symptoms begin to appear.
47. Feels what may become of him when old and infirm.
48. Thinks living alone quite irksome.
49. Resolves to have a prudent young woman as house keeper and companion.
50. A nervous affection about him, and frequent stocks of the gout.
51. Much pleased with his new housekeeper as nurse.
52. Begins to feel some attachment to her.
53. His pride revolts at the idea of marrying her.
54. Is in great distress how to act.
55. Completely under her influence and very miserable.
56. Many painful thoughts about parting with her.
57. She refuses to live any longer with him solo.
58. Gouty, nervous, and bilious to excess.
59. Feels very ill, sends for her to his bedside, and intem's espousing her.
60. Grows rapidly worse, has his will made in her favour, and makes his exit.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM JOURNAL.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. III.

The merits of the American Colonization Society being now before the readers of this Journal, as a fit subject for discussion, by which it is hoped truth will be elicited, and the probable effects of its operations be correctly understood and anticipated by the intelligent and reflecting friends of the African race; and, particularly by the free and respectable people of colour, whose relative situation at this moment imposes a responsibility of no ordinary magnitude. To them it must be apparent that they are called upon by great and paramount considerations to consider themselves as the leaders and pioneers of their less favoured brethren, who yet remain in a moral and physical bondage, in their future march from misery and slavery, to freedom and comparative happiness.

That there are many who consider themselves in this interesting light, I very well know, and who feel the weight of the burden they are called upon to bear; to them the voice of encouragement is held out, let them persevere, they and their people have escaped from Egypt, they have passed the Red Sea, and in journeying through the wilderness, they have sufficient evidence of a powerful and controlling influence extended for their relief and guidance; to this, let them take heed; it will teach them to proceed as they have commenced; their course is plain and straight forward, and while pursuing it, resisting all temptations to swerve to the right hand or left, they are safe.

The uncertain and indefinite operations of this institution, are sufficient, of themselves, to excite distrust of its motives, and impair any confidence it might otherwise impart from the wealth, talent, and respectability of its members: it is due the American people, whose aid it is soliciting, and the free people of colour, whose co-operation it is endeavoring to obtain, that some explicit, and distinct avowals should be made as to its particular views; what points to be gained; what measures effected; and what policy is permanently to be fixed upon. In the absence of this, with every thing in the nature of principle, charity, and justice in apparent variance with its designs, it will, I trust, call in vain for assistance and countenance from the one, or any thing but opposition from the other.

At the period of the origin of this society the situation of the descendants of Africa in this country, presented a wide field for the exercise of philanthropy and benevolence; we found among us a separate and distinct portion of God's rational creation, introduced by our forefathers or immediate predecessors, under circumstances which fixed on us a binding national and individual obligation, to spare no exertions; and to submit to every sacrifice, to rescue them from that state of degradation and misery in which we found them involved, with the view of compensating in some measure this people whom we originally stole; then by violence and cruelty, brutalized; and their intellectual and rational faculties almost annihilated: it was right and natural that we should get up associations and societies; and what, under these circumstances, should have been the obvious and plain policy of these associations to pursue? Let the uniform conduct of the society of Quakers, and the course pursued by the incorporated Manumission and Abolition Societies of New-York and Pennsylvania towards them, answer.—the former, in compliance with the patriotic and benevolent spirit of our republican institutions, years previous to the period alluded to, began to educate them, and improve their general condition; they impressed upon them, each in his own family, the principles of morality and virtue; they directed their efforts equally to the free, and the slave; and by this wise and admirable conduct steadily pursued, they in a few years, found the objects of their solicitude and attention capable of enjoying unqualified freedom, which was uniformly granted by the members of this Society; and on the same simple, plain, certain principles, has the policy of the New York Manumission, and Pennsylvania Abolition Societies.

been uniformly founded, and the same results produced—results which could not have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of religion and humanity, in contemplating their triumph over that dark and prevailing influence, by which one part of the inhabitants of this country (with white skins, but hearts the blackest of the black,) tyrannized over and degraded another part, equally the offspring of a common Creator; and by suffering and misery (I firmly trust) the peculiar objects of his regard, in which sentiment I am firmly fixed, and few good men will dissent from me, after reflecting on the certain evidence evinced in their present comparative state of happiness and freedom: in all the Eastern, Northern, and most of the middle states, we see this people in the full enjoyment of all civil and political rights; recognized by the fundamental doctrines of the government under which they live, as attaching to man and unalienable: the legislative enactments sanctioned by public opinion, heretofore presenting an insurmountable obstacle to their being any other than slaves, have by a change in that opinion all been repealed, and they completely emancipated from legal bondage. First, Pennsylvania, in 1780, then successively Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, New-York and New-Jersey; the state of Connecticut having only authorised slavery by negative laws, declared every man free residing in their limits, and simultaneous with these declarations did the objects of them assume not only in name and by law, but in fact and by circumstance the attitude of freemen; the stimulants to action being changed from the whip to hope of reward, those intellectual faculties with which they, in common with the rest of mankind, are blessed, begun to develop themselves, and a steady progress in those improvements in civil life, upon which human happiness is based succeeded and will continue to prevail. At the present moment we find in all the states adverted to, thousands of free people of colour, who were once themselves or their fathers, slaves in the strict meaning of the term, but now possessing property, and moral and religious character; their children receiving common education, at their own or the public expense. This applies even to the paupers, for the distinction of colour is almost entirely lost sight of in the legislative charities of these states; for instance, Pennsylvania, by law, is divided into school districts, and school-houses erected in those districts at the expense of the state, under the superintendence of commissioners, and all for the benefit of children of poor people, either paupers or not. In this the coloured population freely participate, and it must be apparent to all that the same favourable sentiments and opinions on the part of the white citizens, which has done thus much in ameliorating the condition of the coloured, will eventually release them from the moral restraints under which they at present labour, and permit them to follow the usual avocations of mechanics, tradesmen and navigators, other than in the capacity of labourers and servants in our seaports and large towns, and place them on the same footing which they now enjoy throughout the interior, as respectable farmers and landholders with which our country teems. I am aware that these opinions will be controverted by colonizationists, but with what justice and reason an enlightened mind will judge. If they admit, the general condition of the coloured people to be as now described, they must by that admission overthrow one of the mighty arguments upon which the Society rests its claims to support; for its advocates are unceasingly proclaiming to the American people, that the coloured people who are free cannot experience any improvement; cannot overcome the disabilities they lie under, and can never among us be a happy and respected people, and therefore should be removed; when, for the last twenty years, they have experienced an improvement as a people without a parallel; they have overcome, and are now overcoming the most burdensome disabilities, and are rapidly becoming a happy and respected people; and justice, charity and humanity interfere against their removal to any colony, and to any obstacle being thrown in the way of their future march to the common happiness of mankind, enjoying liberty and civilization.

CLARKSON.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

It was argued by the first slave-dealers, that introducing Africans into our country in the capacity of slaves, was the readiest way of converting them to the principles of the christian religion. Under this plausible pretext, many engaged in that barbarous and detestable traffic. Thousands were yearly

brought to our coasts—those here increased, and become a very great multitude. Have they received any great advantages? Has their situation been vastly bettered by their long residence in this christian country? Have they been taught to read the pages of truth? Have the principles of the humble Jesus been instilled in any way? On the other hand, have they not been reduced to a contrary, have they not been degraded, even below the state of moral degradation, even below the brute creation? Are they not suffered to live together like beasts, without any ordinance of marriage, contrary to the precepts of the gospel and the laws of our land?

Our country has been blessed by the outpouring of the spirit of the Almighty, inso-much that thousands have turned from darkness to light. Whole villages, which a few years ago were distinguished only for riot and dissipation, have forsaken their evil ways, and have professed to become followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. They have experienced the benefits of the gospel themselves, and have united with one accord to send heralds to proclaim this blessed gospel to pagan lands. The children of Africa have not been forgotten in this gospel day. A humane society has been organized for the express purpose, of restoring these outcasts to the land of their fathers. To this benevolent Society I now address myself:—"You say that the slave trade must be dried up at its source; that by colonizing the free blacks on the coast of Africa, you shall eventually effect this. It is for your interest and safety to have a stop put to this traffic. Those already here, have increased and become a very great multitude. You are not ignorant that many of those are so far enlightened, as to know that they are unjustly, in this land of liberty, denied the rights and privileges of free citizens. You must be sensible, that if they continue to increase as rapidly as they have for some time past, the day cannot be far distant, when they will be able to obtain their natural rights by physical force. This is what you fear, and to prevent this, is the sole object in sending them out of this country. Your language may appear very plausible to those who do not investigate your conduct.

"You pretend, that you wish to promote the happiness of the coloured people; your actions deny the truth of your professions. For had you in reality wished to promote their happiness, instead of removing them to a barbarous land, you would have used your influence to eradicate those liberal prejudices from the minds of white people, which here are the only obstacles to their improvement."

"You saw that the children of Africa were fruitful and increased abundantly, and multiplied, and waxed exceeding mighty, and that our land was filled with them. And you said one to another, in the language of Pharaoh concerning the children of Israel, behold the people of Africa will soon be more and mightier than we; come on, let us deal wisely with them; lest they multiply, and it come to pass, that when there shall out any war they join also unto our enemies. We dare not destroy their male children as Pharaoh did those of the Hebrews. But we can devise a plan to get rid of them, and at the same time make the poor credulous things believe that we are consulting their interest, instead of our safety. Yes, we will tell them, that while they remain in this enlightened country, under the baleful influence of the illiberal prejudices of our christian community, they cannot even become civilized, nor even attain to an honourable standing in society. We will persuade them to emigrate to Africa; we will make them believe that in that pagan land, they can 'enjoy freedom and happiness, become civilized and christianized, and attain to competence and even affluence'."

I shall now notice the communications of Rev. John H. Kennedy, published in the *Freedom's Journal*. He says, "The colony has been in existence in its present location about five years. * * * The neighbouring tribes begin to appreciate the blessing of civilization."

Our colony will be a "Fairmount," a reservoir of living waters, whence the streams of civilization and salvation (yes, infidels' salvation!) shall flow to every part of this thirsty desert. Is this a dream? If so, it is a pleasing dream. Awake me not to the horrid reality!" Does Mr. Kennedy mean, that if he is in an error, he does not wish to be convinced of it?

In another number he says, "I know of no colony ever planted in so unfavourable circumstances, that was equally prosperous at the same period of its history as that of Liberia. Wages are high, industry is general, commerce already begins to thrive, education diffused, morality and religion predominate, every circumstance betokens a healthful state and rapid growth. We hear of no dis-

satisfaction; none reembarck as they did at Hayti."

"When a respectable colony is established, and the coloured merchant shall visit our shores, argument in the case will be superseded. The coloured man here will imperceptibly rise in influence and respectability, through the indirect influence of those from the colony." * * * "If the coloured man cannot attain the standing to which he is entitled here, he can attain elsewhere, and the indirect, the reacting influence he must exert on those he leaves behind, will be of more advantage to them than anything he can do here."

Is Mr. K. ridiculing, in ironical language, the success of the American Colonization Society? He cannot suppose, that people of common sense will believe that a moral and intellectual change will immediately take place in these rude, ignorant people—the moment they are landed on this barbarous coast!! The coloured people here are "uncivilized Pagans," "an unsteady, quarrelsome, vicious, idle, vulgar race." Transport them to Liberia, and they are an enterprising, industrious, civil, religious, contented and happy people." If Mr. Kennedy will reflect seriously upon his arguments, in favour of Colonization, I think he will have the candour to confess, that common sense had no part in dictating them.

S * * * B

Portland, Oct. 11, 1837.

ENGLAND.

"Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Dominions."

[Since our last, we have received the following, by the arrival of the packet ship; we merely publish it, to let our friends at home, know that the Abolitionists of Great-Britain are yet alive to the interests and cause of our unfortuneds brethren.]

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1837.

Sir, I have received through the medium of Mr. JAMES CLARKE, of Liverpool several numbers of your able and meritorious *Journal*, and have solicited and obtained the committee of the Society as named above, for the Mitigation and gradual Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Dominions—"of which I have the honour to act as Secretary."

The committee have been much gratified by their perusal, and by their direction I now send you a set of the publications of this Society up to the present date, (with the exception of the first volume of our *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, which I understand my friend Mr. Cropper, has sent you.) I beg on behalf of this society, to be favoured with your publication on Negro Slavery, as completely as you may be able conveniently to supply. I shall be glad to continue this reciprocal interchange as regularly as circumstances may permit, and which will, I trust, prove mutually interesting and useful.

With best wishes for every success to your meritorious exertions in this good cause, I remain with esteem, Sir, your obedient servant, THO. PRINGLE, Sec'y. To the Editor of 'Freedom's Journal.'

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

OBSERVER.—No. IX.

Mr. OBSERVER: I am induced to write you, in the hope, that a few remarks from you, will in a measure, tend to abolish the custom under which I have so grievously suffered. I am a young man and of course, take no little delight in female society. You Mr. Observer, I know, will be the last to object, to our frequently joining the circle of intelligent women.—When I first came to this city, having few acquaintances I was often in the company of a young lady, whose wit and beauty I admired. It was nothing strange then, if I attended her to church, three or four Sundays in succession. It was no more than paying due honor at the shrine of beauty. How much longer I would have attended her, and whether any thing serious would have resulted from my attentions, I cannot say. I was under the necessity of withdrawing altogether from her society, as I found it to be a general belief, that the young lady and myself, were soon to become 'one flesh.' Now I solemnly declare, that I never had one serious thought of the kind, nor have I any reason to suppose, the lady ever construed my attentions to her, in any such light. I could not long remain without some one, to whom I could pay the common assiduities. The pretty little E. came across my path. I took her once to the fireworks, and once to the concert. I could go no farther, for the grand Sanhedrim of woman had sent forth their edict; that we had presumed to perform together the voyage of life.

It would be tedious to recount to you the number to whom I have been thus in a manner wedded. Without having paid serious attention to one female, I find I have promised myself to some half a dozen. Merely having walked arm in arm with a lady was equal to a declaration of love, to repeat the walk, was the signal for an invitation to the nuptial feast. Thus you see, Mr. Observer, without any overt act of my own, I have obtained for myself the character of an inconstant. Mothers frown on me, girls run from me, and the young men laugh at me. If you care for the unfortunate, do say something in my favour. Yours, &c.

SAMUEL LOVEALL.

FRIEND OBSERVER,

I am an old man, I have counted sixty summers. Youth says, old age is crabbed and sour. Perhaps it is so. I know we are apt to be particular, and therefore I keep all my complaints to myself. But there is a limit to human endurance. I like to be comfortable at church, and my age requires my body to be kept warm. I feel it my duty to protest against a young woman who sits in front of me. She wears what they call a Bolivar, a machine that bids fair to throw windmills into disuse, for whenever she turns her head, (which I assure you is quite often,) the flapping of her Bolivar creates such a current of air that I am in danger of catching cold. Expose, to her the criminality of her conduct, and you will oblige an

OLD MAN.

NEW-YORK AFRICAN FREE SCHOOL.

Mr. JOHN B. RUSSWORM.

DEAR SIR—It becomes my pleasing duty, at the request of the Board of Trustees of the 'New-York African Free School,' to acknowledge, in their behalf, your generosity in furnishing gratuitously, the regular weekly numbers of the 'Freedom's Journal,' for the benefit of the Library in the School in Mulberry-street.

I do this with great satisfaction, first, because the act which merits it bespeaks a liberal heart; and, secondly, because much good may be calculated to result from such a Journal being perused by such readers, as will have access to its pages.

It cannot but be acceptable to you, Sir, to be informed, that our Library now consists of about three hundred well selected volumes. Allow me, in this place, to relate the following pleasing fact.

One of our little scholars, aged about ten years, was questioned on some astronomical and other scientific subjects a few months ago, by a celebrated and learned doctor of this city; the boy answered so readily and so accurately to the queries, was at last asked, how it was that he was so well acquainted with such subjects? His reply was, that he remembered to have read of them in the books of the School Library.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES C. ANDREWS, Teacher of African Free School, No. 2.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 9, 1837.

LETTER—NO. VI.

TO REV. SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

BOSTON, August —.

Comparatively speaking, Boston is the richest, and most aristocratic city in the Union. Here reside many individuals with princely fortunes. The objects most worthy of a stranger's notice, are the State-House, State street, with its numerous Banks, the new Market-House, Faneuil-Hall, (the cradle of American liberty,) the Athenaeum, Central Wharf, the Western Avenue or Mill-Dam, the Common, and Beacon-street, with its Macadamized pavement. The State-House is a massive brick building, on Beacon-street, somewhat more elevated than any other, and affording from its cupola fine views of the city, harbour and islands, and the surrounding country. The Common, with its Mall, is the public place of promenade for the citizens: it contains between forty and fifty acres, and was the generous donation of a citizen. The Mall is handsomely ornamented with trees. The Common contains a basin of water, which has been known from time immemorial by the name of the *Frog-pond*; and a few trees, among which is the far-famed Elm of great renown.

Central Wharf, with its fine and uniform block of brick stores, is said to be the handsomest wharf in the world, and certainly no city in the Union can show any thing equal. The stores are built

near its middle, affording sufficient room on each side, for vessels to unload, for a passage way for carts, and a handsome footpath for passengers. Beacon-street, paved on the principle of the celebrated Mc Adams, is a fine street, inhabited wholly by men of the first standing in society. From what I have seen of it, I prefer it to the old mode of paving. Roads made on this principle, require some considerable time before we ought to consider them as finished; but when they are so, they can be made as even as the floor of a house. I should think the success which has attended Mr. McAdams' plan in Great-Britain, would induce other of our cities to make a trial of his system.

Our coloured brethren here have a Grand Masonic Lodge, which is entitled the African Grand Lodge of Boston, Massachusetts. It is the first institution of the kind among us, and, I believe, derives its charter from Great-Britain. At any rate, it holds but little fellowship with the different Lodges in the city, from what cause I know not. As there is a mystery about every thing connected with masonry still, notwithstanding the great light thrown upon the subject by the publications of Capt. J. Morgan, I can enter into no particulars concerning the fraternity, the number of its members, or its standing. They have a fine lodge-room in Cambridge-street, and from appearances I should think the Society to be in a highly flourishing condition.

Our brethren here have also three Religious Societies, viz. one Baptist, and two Methodist; one or two Mutual Relief Societies, and a Debating Club. Of the Mutual Relief Societies I can say but little; never having learned their number of members, or seen their constitutions. The objects contemplated by them are noble; and I hope they will proceed in their laudable endeavours of assisting the sick and needy. Our views on this subject we have already expressed in the early numbers of the Journal. The Debating Club consists of about eighteen or twenty members, who meet once every two weeks, for the discussion of extraneous subjects. Whether any written constitution exists, I know not. The debates, though not very highly conducted, have been of some use, and the members, which often consist of some of the best talents in the city, are engaged in English books to profitable reading and reflection on various subjects, which otherwise would have escaped our notice. It would be well if we were to follow the laudable example set us by our Boston friends. Care should be taken, that one long-winded speaker does not occupy too much of the time of such societies; nor that any member speak more than twice on any subject, occupying but eight or ten minutes each time. These, I am aware, are things of minor importance, but nevertheless they are highly important to the well being of every debating society.

I have already stated the number of the coloured population of this city, and sorry am I to add, that very few are mechanics; and they who are, almost universally relinquish their trades for other employments. This, I suppose, is principally owing to the want of patronage on the part of the public; and to an irregularity too common among us, on their part. But few of our brethren have improved their opportunities of acquiring *fast property*; for I am informed by wiser and older heads, that their opportunity in years gone by for acquiring property were tenfold what they are at present; a new spirit, however, is abroad among some of the younger members, which we trust, will be the means of effecting great good. We are an oppressed and degraded race, but we trust that the contempt and opposition we meet with, instead of damping will tend to make us more zealous in the pursuit of whatever is honest, and just, and of good report. Upon the whole, I should judge, that the condition of our brethren here at large, had improved considerably of late years in point of comforts, morals and intelligence. Of course there will always remain some unworthy members here, as well as elsewhere—a disgrace to us and to society at large; but the whole ought not to bear the stigma of the misconduct of a few; as there is enough of vice and its concomitant evils among the most favoured classes of society.

Boston is emphatically a place of staples; for no city in the States can equal her in the number of her houses of worship according to her population, and in no city is the sabbath kept with more due reverence. The police regulations here are excellent, closing all groceries, liquor stands, porter houses here unknown) and shops of every de-

scription by 10 o'clock at night: the good effects resulting from which are, that the streets are more retired and quiet by that hour, than ours generally are by twelve o'clock.

Business calling me, I paid a short visit to Salem, about fourteen miles from Boston, a town much celebrated in the annals of the East India Trade. Salem is a pleasant town, with some streets with fine and princely buildings; with others with buildings bearing all the marks of having been put together immediately after its first settlement. The persons of colour residing in the town amount to about four hundred. Their opportunities for the acquisition of property, are I believe better than commonly falls to our lot in the different cities. Many of them are owners of a comfortable house and lot, certain testimonials (which we should be glad to see many more of our brethren) of their economy and industry. Salem is the residence of our friend R. who, by uniform propriety of conduct, and an undeviating attention to business has gained the respect of all classes of the citizens. I found him just recovering from a long fit of sickness; so weak as to be unable to accompany us on our promenade through the town. The Marine Society of Salem have here erected a fine building for the uses of the society, which I believe consists wholly of masters and supercargoes who have been round the Cape of Good Hope. Their collection of East India and Chinese curiosities is the richest in the country. There are but few museums equally valuable: I can say but very little concerning it, owing to the shortness of my visit, which had to be regulated by the time which the gentleman who had charge of the museum had to spare; for you are to be informed, that it was an act of great consideration in allowing us persons of colour to pass at it, as no money is ever taken as the price of admission. The road from Boston to Salem is superlative in every sense of the word, being the *dearest and finest* in the country.

Boston has ever been celebrated for the correct and enlightened views of her citizens on the subject of the African Slave Trade. It was owing to this, that one of her representatives who a few years since voted in favour of its extension into a certain portion of the country was burnt in effigy and lost his seat in the National Legislature. We have always had warm and zealous friends here, for who has not heard of the philanthropy of the Smiths, Hancocks, Winthrops, and Phillips of former days? or of the zealous and unwearied efforts of the departed Woodman, "who had a hand open as day for melting charity?" But while we revere the memory of departed worth, let us not be ungrateful of their followers who still remain. Where so many deserve to be mentioned, it is always invidious to particularize, nevertheless I must be excused for naming Messrs. N. and G. The descendants of Africa, will, I trust, ever hold both in high estimation; the one for his unwearied labours in the sabbath school, and for the improvement of the people of colour at large; the other, for his untiring exertions in the establishment and organization of the African Primary Schools. May their good counsels have a lasting effect upon our rising youth; and may the recollection of their labours of love, in behalf of our race, cheer them in their latter days; and when "this mortal shall have put on immortality," may they be as a sweet offering before the throne of the Almighty!

It is true, my dear sir, we are a people surrounded with obstacles on all sides, but notwithstanding how few of us have improved our small privileges! Were each to ask himself the question: how few could conscientiously answer it affirmatively. Like the rest of mankind, we are too apt to repine at the comforts and advantages of others, our superiors in life, without comparing our situations with those not so comfortably off, or making strenuous efforts to improve it. I know not why it is, our people are so fond of flocking to large towns and cities, unless the old proverb, "that misery loves company" is too true to be made a jest of. It is an acknowledged fact that the situation of thousands of them would be improved by a removal into the country—that the number of coloured criminals who are daily sent to jails and penitentiaries would be lessened by their removal from the scene of temptation, and yet nothing is done to lessen the evil. I do not mention these facts here as pertaining to Boston, or any part of New England more particularly; they apply with equal, if not greater force to all our larger cities. The fact is, the coloured popu-

lation of Boston has increased but little of late years. We confess we feel sorry that so many petty thefts are committed by persons of colour, but what besides enlightening the minds of the rising generation, can we do? A society on the principles of the one lately established in New Haven might be the means of effecting much good. But where is the zealous and enlightened man of colour, who is willing to devote his time to the formation of such?

Yours, &c.

By an advertisement in the *Freedom's Journal*, Samuel E. Cornish, lately one of the Editors of that paper, offers for sale to his coloured brethren, "two thousand acres of excellent land, at less than half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled by coloured farmers. The land is situated in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of this city," &c.

We sincerely wish success to this project of turning the attention of coloured people to the cultivation of the soil, though we doubt whether many of them will be persuaded to take up their abode in the country. A large majority of them seem to be governed by a strong propensity to crowd themselves together into cities, where, of all places, they have the least chance of securing themselves the independence and the respectability which they so much covet. Most of them here, being without trades, and destitute of the means of acquiring them, have to seek employment in the capacity of servants, or labourers, or what is worse remain idle. As agriculturists, they would have nothing to prevent them from becoming as wealthy and as independent as the rest of our countrymen. Their farms, with the same care and attention, would produce as well; the surplus their crops would sell as well in market; their beef, pork, poultry and other productions would be as good, and command as high a price. With these and numerous other arguments in favour of their engaging in this occupation, it is certainly remarkable that so few of the coloured people among us are farmers.—*Conn. Jour.*

Summary.

A stove has been invented by the Rev. Dr. Not, of Union College, which for elegance and economy is said to surpass any before constructed.—*Chap. Living.*—In Ohio, corn is worth twelve and half cents a bushel, rye twenty-five cents; wheat thirty one cents; butter six and a quarter cents a pound; bacon two cents, &c.—*Southern Manufactory.*—A cotton factory is in operation in Tennessee; the work of which done by slaves. The proprietor and foreman are from Rhode-Island.—An examination of midshipmen commenced in this city on Wednesday last, Commodore Chauncey presiding.—*A moderate punishment.*—William Doane Freeman, who was recently convicted of manslaughter, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and to suffer two years and 6 months imprisonment. The prisoner is about 30 years of age, and has a wife, but no children.—The police of Philadelphia, has recently ferreted out a large number of persons connecting with a counterfeiting establishment, on a very extensive scale in that city.—*Caution.*—The Taunton Reporter states that a woman in a neighbouring town afflicted with the tooth-ache had recourse to the *Oil of Tansy* procured from an essence pedlar. Although but one or two drops were applied to the tooth, the effect was fatal—the woman surviving but a short time.—A number of gentlemen in New-Haven, Conn. have recently formed themselves into a society by the name of the Vigilant Society of New-Haven.—The Earl of Dartmouth has offered to present to the Dartmouth College, a copy of the portrait of his grand-father executed by one of the first English artists.

Proposals are issued for publishing in Boston, a volume of Pulpit Sketches, Sermons and Devotional Fragments, by the Rev. John N. Maffit of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—On the site in the town of Guilford U. C. the first tree was cut only six months ago; the town now contains 100 houses. The first child born in that place a female, has had a lot of land granted her as a marriage portion.—Mr. Liberty Parker, of Constables Mass. lately drowned himself in his well. He is supposed to have been partially deranged.—*John Harvard.*—It is in contemplation to erect a monument to the memory of John Harvard, the first benefactor of Harvard university.—James Hamilton Esq. of this city, has been appointed to the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—The receipts of the city of Albany for the past year, are stated at \$111,043, 22; expenditures \$107, 278, 83.—*Deaf and Dumb.*—There are 74 Deaf and Dumb persons in the state of Vermont.—*Taun-*

ton, Mass. is making rapid advances, as a manufacturing establishment. A manufactory of *Britannia Ware* has lately gone into operation the machinery of which is moved by steam.—*Kenyon College.*—Workmen are busily employed in erecting one of the buildings of the College. It is to be in the form of the letter H, and to be 110 feet in length and 140 in width; it is to have two wings, each of which is to be 174 feet long. Lord Goderich, prime minister of Great Britain, has subscribed £100 to the fund.—*Missing Vessel.*—Fears are entertained that the brig *Reward*, Emery, of Boston, which, held from thence on July 31 for Cape Hay-tion, is lost.—*William Woolley Esq.* a merchant of the Cape was a passenger.

Fire.—The distillery of Mr. Alonzo Howe, of Putney, Vt. was lately destroyed by fire, with considerable liquor and stock.—*Recantation of Free Masonry.*—The Rev. James Cochrane, a master mason, has come out in the *Batavia N. Y. Advocate*, with a recantation of masonry, and says that deep and serious thought leads him to believe the institution to be *unchristian, unconstitutional and unjust.*—The New Hampshire Sentinel recommends a law to punish a man for robbing himself or pretending to be robbed.—W. Russel, jr. Esq. of New Bedford, has invented a substitute for copper sheathing.—An order has been received at Nantucket, from England, for 30,000 barrels of oil.—*Caution.*—The Cashier of the Bank of Montpelier Vt. cautions the public, against receiving bills of that bank, which are impressed with a reddish stain, with the margin gone or much broken, and the paper so much affected with alkali as not to bear handling.

Boston and Liverpool packets.—On the first inst. the *Amethyst*, Capt. Howe, sailed from Boston for Liverpool. The A. is the first packet of the new line recently established.—One of the members of the New Jersey Legislature last week while on his way to take his seat in the House was arrested and put in confinement by the sheriff. The house considering this a breach of its privileges, dispatched a sergeant at arms with the speaking warrant and brought Mr. Sheriff with the prisoner before the bar of the house.—The white mountains says the Eastern Argus have already assumed their garb of whiteness portending the certain approach of the stormy blasts and stiffening chills of winter.—Col. Slaughter is nominated as a candidate for Governor in Kentucky.—Useful plough. A farmer in Moravia has just invented a new plough, which although drawn by one horse, produces four furrows. The Agricultural Society of that country has presented him with a gold medal.—*Robbery.*—The store of Mr. B. Cheever jr. of Portsmouth, N. H. was lately broken open and robbed of fashionable clothing to the amount of \$1000. A reward of \$150 is offered for the apprehension of the thief.—*Real Military Spirit.*—One of the regiments of Old Hampshire lately postponed their muster for one year on account of the weather!—Eight females of the highest respectability in the employment of the Board of Domestic Missions passed through Hagerstown, Md. on their way to the state of Mississippi to reside with the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Thomas Miller, on the 6th inst. Mr. Samuel Robertson to Miss Sarah Turner.—Mr. George Bailey to Miss Amelia Giles.—Mr. Macy Simpson to Miss Hannah Rose.—Mr. David Johnston to Miss Catharine Barnes.

In St. Philip's Church, on 1st inst. by Rev. P. Williams, Mr. Jonas Jones to Miss Catharine Nee.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Ransom F. Wake to Miss Mary Blake.

In this city, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Drayton, Mr. Andrew C. Oliver, of Philadelphia, to Miss Lydia Francis, of Long-Island.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday last, Mr. Aaron Jacobs, sexton of Zion Church, aged 69. Mrs. Sarah Anderson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ACROSTIC, we cannot insert. AGNESTIS has been received, and shall appear next week.

ERRATA.—We have to apologize to our readers for the many errors in the last number of the Journal. It has always been, and ever shall be, our desire to have it as correct as possible.

TO RENT.

The lower part of the house at the N. East corner of Chapel and Walker-streets.—Enquire at the premises. New-York, Nov. 6, 1837.

WANTED.

The whole or part of a new in the lower part of St. Philip's Church.—Enquire at this office.

POETRY.

BY PHILLIS WHEATLEY.
HYMN TO HUMANITY.
TO S. P. G. Esq.

Lo! for this dark terrestrial ball
For a prize of heavenly birth!
Divine Humanity, behold,
What wonders rise, what charms unfold
At his descent to earth!

The bosoms of the great and good
With wonder and delight he view'd,
And fix'd his empire there:
Him, close compressing to his breast,
The sire of gods and men address'd,
"My son, my heavenly heir!"

Descend to earth, there place thy throne;
To succour man's afflicted son
Each human heart in piety:
To act in boundless unconfined
Enlarge the close contracted mind;
And fill it with thy fire!"

Quick as the word, with swift career
He wings his course from star to star,
And leaves the bright abode
The Virtue did his charms impart;
Their G—! then thy raptur'd heart,
Perceiv'd the rushing God:

For when thy pitying eye did see
The languid soul in low degree,
Then, then at thy desire
Descended the celestial nine!
O'er me methought they deign'd to shine,
And deign'd to string my lyre.

Can Africa's muse forgetful prove?
Or can such friendship fail to move
A tender human heart?
In mortal friendship laurel-crown'd
The smiling Graces all surround
With every heavenly Art.

BY THE SAME.

HYMN TO THE MORNING.

Attend me, ye ever honour'd nine,
Assist my labours, and my strains refine;
In smoothest numbers pour the notes along,
For bright Aurora now demands my song.

Aurora, hail, and all the thousand dyes,
Which deck thy progress through the vaulted
skies:

The morn awakes, and wide extends her rays,
On every leaf the gentle zephyr plays;
Harmonious lays the leather'd race resume
Dart the bright eye, and shake the painted plumes.

Ye shady groves, your verdant gloom display
To shield your poet from the burning day:
Calliope, awake the sacred lyre,
While thy fair sisters fan the pleasing fire;
The bowers, the gales, the variegated skies
In all their pleasures in my bosom rise.

See in the east th' illustrious king of day!
His rising radiance drives the shades away—
But Oh! I feel his fervid beams too strong,
And scarce begun, concludes th' abortive song!

VARIETIES.

Real Friends.—When Socrates was building a house at Athens, being asked by one who observed the smallness of the design, why a man so eminent should not have an abode more suitable to his dignity? He replied, that he should think himself sufficiently accommodated if he could see that narrow habitation filled with real friends. Such was the opinion of this great master of human nature, concerning the infrequency of such an union of minds as might deserve the name of friendship, that among the multitude whom vanity or curiosity, civility or veneration, crowded about him, he did not expect, that very spacious apartments, would be necessary to contain all, who should regard him with sincere kindness, or adhere to him with fidelity.

A prince, rallying the fatness of a courtier, who had served him in many embassies, said, he looked like an ox. "I know not," said the courtier, "what I am like: but I know that I have often had the honour to represent your majesty."

"Ma foi!" said a little Frenchman to his friend, as they walked behind a young strutt who assumed a vast consequence on the strength of being worth \$30,000.—"Ma foi! I should like to make one grand speculation." "And in what would you speculate, Monsieur?" asked his companion. "I should like to buy that young man for what others think him worth, and sell him for what he thinks himself worth; ma foi it would make me one grand fortune."

Literature.—Literature is a tree of good and evil, which amidst the richest and most wholesome fruits, bears some fair in colour, and sweet to the taste, but having the properties of the most deadly poison.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Lord Chatham never allowed a day to pass without reading a chapter in the Bible with his family.

Seasonable recollection.—Mr Sheridan once told Miss E. Harris, that she looked as blooming as the spring; but recollecting that the spring was not very promising, he added, "I would to God the spring would look like you."

In the new piece of Love and Reason, old General Dorlon is persuading Adjutant Vincent to marry—"She is an angel," says the general: "I don't want an angel," is the reply of the single heated Adjutant. "She is a sweetness," rejoins the general. "No is a bee-hive (answers Vincent) but it does not follow that I should like to thrust my head into it."

An Irishman asked an Englishman "what news?" And was answered, "The Devil is dead," upon which the former handed a shilling to his informant, saying "it is the fashion in my country to give the child something when the parent dies."

A gentleman in the county of Lincoln, in this State, being on a journey fell in company with an Irishman who had formerly been his neighbour, and enquiring of him how he liked the country where he then lived, and whether it was productive &c. received from Pat, the following answer. "Sinné Ireland excepted, it is the finest country in the world: I raise great *Peralties* as big as your fut, a man c'd'n't ate more than a dozen of them to a male. Passing my peraltie field one day and hearing a bil of noise about me fut, and seeing the peralties c'row'ing each other out of the hill, and placing me ear just above the ground, I found that the little peralties were singing out to the great peralties 'lay further, pray lay further.'—*Ind. Cour.*

Henry the 4th being told by his gardener that there were several plots at Fontainebleau where nothing would grow, replied, "Go plant a bed of *Altornies*; for they will flourish any where."

Societies.—This is the age of society-making. We have peace societies, female fragment societies, &c. But the most curious of all is a society in Brazil for mending the morals and manners of young ladies! What next? Young ladies are admitted to be angels, and really we consider them as put terms all that is moral and manly. The men had better set about reforming themselves before they undertake to improve the ladies.

Virtue is no enemy to pleasure, grandeur or glory: her proper office is to regulate our desires, that we may enjoy every blessing with moderation, and lose them without discontent.

Liberty.—Disguise thyself as thou wilt, said Yprick, still slavery, thou art a bitter draught!—and though thousands in all ages have been made to drink of thee, thou art no less bitter on that account. "Fie thou, thrice sweet and gracious goddess, (addressing himself to Liberty) whom all in public or in private worship, whose taste is grateful and ever will be so till herself shall change! No tint of words, can spot thy snowy mantle, or chymic power turn thy sceptre into iron! With thee to smile upon him as he eats his crust, the swain is happier than his monarch, from whose court thou art exiled. Gracious heaven! cried I, kneeling down upon the last step but one in my ascent, grant me but health, thou great bestower of it, and give me but this fair goddess as my companion;—and shower down thy mitres, if it seems good unto thy divine providence, upon those heads, which are aching for them!"

As two city merchants were conversing together upon business, a flock of birds passed over their heads; upon which one of the traders exclaimed, "How happy those creatures are! they have no acceptances to pay."—"You are mistaken," exclaimed his friend, they have their bills to provide for as well as we."

Hydrophobia.—Dogs that are usually kept confined should always have a bowl of fresh water containing a lump of stone sulphur. When this precaution is used, it will have the effect of preventing the disease from spontaneously occurring. But when the dog is bitten by another in the rabid state, it will neither prevent the disease, nor accomplish its cure. We can, however, confidently assert that no dog kept under the above circumstances has ever been attacked by hydrophobia, unless the disease was communicated by inoculation.—*Lancet, vol. iv. page 191.*

TO LET,

And possession given immediately. a part of house number 525 Broom-street, between Thompson and Sullivan-streets, containing two rooms on the first floor with folding doors, a front room on the second floor with bed room adjoining a garret room and back kitchen with privilege of yard, &c. For terms apply at the premises November 2.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to return thanks to his friends, or the liberal encouragement of patronizing his school; and would be permitted to say, he still continues to teach in the same place, and hopes by increased exertions, to merit a share of public encouragement. The branches attended to are Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, English Grammar, and Natural Philosophy. And to the females Needle Work.

JEREMIAH GLOUCESTER.
Philadelphia, Oct. 28. 34

G. & R. DRAPER,
(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, BALTIMORE, Manufacture ALL KINDS OF Smoking, and Chewing TOBACCO, Scotch, Rappe, & Maccabau SNUFF, Spanish, Half Spanish, and American CIGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their TOBACCO, for sale, and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,
No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-handed Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to

DANIEL PETERSON,

No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.
Philadelphia, Oct. 6. 30

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the African School-Room in Mulberry-street; where will be taught: READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c. Terms, Three Dollars per Quarter, payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock.
Sept. 1. 23

A CARD.

E. WELLES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that his House, No. 157 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.
New-York, Sept. 1827. 26—3m

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have re-opened their SCHOOL, on MONDAY EVENING, October 1st, at their former School-Room, under the *Mariner's Church*, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school. An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.
Juron Wool, James Myers,
William P. Johnson, Arnold Elzie,
E. M. Africanus, Henry King,
Trustees.

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained
SPERM OIL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours, and takes this method of informing them and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of Seasonable OIL, of the first quality, which he will deliver in any part of the city, at the shortest notice.

† A liberal deduction made to Churches, and those who buy by the quantity.
JOHN ROBERTS,
25 Current-alley, third door above Locust-street, Philadelphia.

Stolen on the 1st inst. from the Subscriber,

A HORSE AND GIG.

The person who hired them, said he was going to Greenwich, and would return in the evening, but has not to this hour; called himself Doctor Hilary, and has employed himself in making and selling slaves. The horse was a sorrel, bald face, with two white hind feet on his fore knees a lump, twelve years old. The gig was a brown body, a leather top, lining, black morocco. The man who hired the property is a stout man, nearly six feet high, light complexion, and of grave appearance, about fifty years old. A generous Reward will be given for the Horse and Gig or either of them, by

THOMAS ZABRISKA, No. 85 Pump Street.
New-York, Nov. 3. 1827.

EXPIRATION OF the time for redeeming LANDS FOR TAXES in 1826.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1827.—Public notice is hereby given, that the time for redeeming the Lands sold for County Taxes and the United States' Direct Tax and Assessments for making Roads, will expire on the 27th day of April next; and that unless the lands sold by the Comptroller at his last sale in 1826, are redeemed on or before the 27th day of April next, they will be conveyed to the purchasers.
W. L. MARCY, Comptroller.

N. B. Lists of such LANDS in each County as had been sold, and were not redeemed at the date of the above notice, have been transmitted to each County Treasurer, whose duty it is to publish the same in one or papers in the County of which he is Treasurer. Those interested are referred to such lists to ascertain if their LANDS have been sold and remain unpaid.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city, the passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good: With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
Is published every FRIDAY, at No 152 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

☐ No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
"each repetition 50do. 33
"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
"each repetition of do. 25
Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Rev. S. E. CORNISH, General Agent.
Maine.—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth.
Mr. Reuben Ruby, Portland, Me.
Massachusetts.—Mr. David Walker, Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—Mr. John Remond, Salem.
Connecticut.—Mr. John Shields, New-Haven.
Mr. Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich.
Rhode-Island.—Mr. George C. Willis, Providence.
Pennsylvania.—Mr. Francis Webb, Philadelphia.
Mr. Stephen Smith, Columbia.
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Dist. of Columbia.—Mr. J. W. Prout, Washington.
do. Mr. Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.
New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany.—Mr. R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady.—Austin Stewart, Rochester.—Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing.
New-Jersey.—Mr. Theodore S. Wright, Princeton.—Mr. James C. Cowes, New-Brunswick.
Rev. B. F. Hughes, Newark.—Mr. Leonard Scott, Trenton.
Virginia.—Mr. W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburg.
Rev. R. Vaughn, Richmond.
Hayti.—W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1897. VOL. 1.-NO. 36.

SINGULAR CURATE.

The economy and parsimony of the Rev. Morgan Jones, curate of Blewberry, in Berkshire, were not beyond credibility, he having on many instances, the celebrated *Edwards of Marcham*. For many of the last years of his Ministerial labours he had no servant to attend any of his domestic concerns; and he never had even the assistance of a female within his doors for the last 12 years; the offices of the housemaid, chambermaid, cook and scullion, and even most part of his washing and mending, were performed by himself; he has been frequently known to beg needles and thread at some of the farm houses, to tack together his tattered garments at which, from practice, he was become very expert. He was curate of Blewberry upwards of forty-three years; and, it will scarcely be credited, that the same hat and coat served him for his every-day dress, during the whole of that period. The brim of the hat had, on one side (by so much handling) been worn quite to the crown, but on coming one day from the hamlet of Upton across the fields, he luckily met with a left-off hat, stuck up for a scarecrow. He immediately secured the prize and with some tar twine, substituted as thread, and a piece of the brim, quite repaired the deficiencies of his beloved old one, and ever after wore it in common, although the old one was of a russet brown, and the new brim nearly as black as jet. His coat, when he first came from Ashton Key, in 1781, was a surtout much the worse for wear; after some time he had it turned inside out, and made up into the common one. Whenever it became rent or torn, it was as speedily tacked together with his own hands; at length pieces fell out and were lost, and as fast as he found it necessary he cut pieces off the tail to make good the upper part, until the coat was reduced to a jacket, stuck about with patches of his own appling. In this hat and coat when at home on working days, he was constantly decorated, but he never wore it abroad, or before strangers, except he forgot himself, as he several times had been much vexed at the ridicule his grotesque appearance had excited when seen by those with whom he was not much acquainted. This extraordinary coat (or more properly jacket) is now in possession of one of the parishioners and prized as a great curiosity. His stockings were washed and mended by himself, and some of them had scarcely a vestige of the original worsted. He had a great store of new shirts which had never been worn; but for many years his stock became reduced to one in use; his parsimony would not permit him to have this washed more than once in two or three months for which he reluctantly paid a poor woman 4d. He always slept without his shirt, that it might not want washing too often, and by that means be worn out; and he always went without one while it was washed, and very frequently at other times. This solitary shirt he mended himself, and as fast as it required to be patched in the body, he ingeniously supplied it by cutting off the tail; but as nothing will last for ever, by this constant clipping it unfortunately became too short to reach down to his small clothes. This of course was a sad disaster, and there was some fear lest one of the new ones must be brought into use; but after a diligent search, he fortunately found in one of his drawers the top part of a shirt with a frill on, which had probably lain by ever since his youthful and more gay days. This piece was, with his usual sagacity, tacked by him on the tail of the old one, with the frill downwards, and was thus worn by him until the day before he left Blewberry. Latterly, his memory became impaired, and he several times forgot to change his dress, and has more than once been seen, at the burial of a corpse, dressed in this ludicrous and curious manner, with scarcely a button on any part of his clothes, but tied together in various parts with strings; and in this state he has by strangers been mistaken for a beggar, and barely escaped being offered their charity.

His diet was as singular as his dress, for he cooked his pot only once a week, which was always on a Sunday. For this substance he purchased but three articles (which he always denominated as "two necessities and a luxury"), the necessities bread and bacon; the luxury, tea. For many years his weekly allowance of bread was half a

gallon per week; and in the fruit season, when his garden produced, or when he once or twice a week procured a meal at his neighbour's, his half-gallon lasted a day or two of the following week; so that in five weeks he often had no more than four half-gallon loaves. He was equally abstemious in his other two articles. He frequently ate with his parishioners; yet for the last ten years, there was but a solitary instance of a person eating with him in return; and that a particular friend, who obtained only a bit of bread with much importunity. For the last fifteen years, there was never within his doors any kind of spirits; no beer, butcher's meat, butter, sugar, lard, cheese, or milk, nor any niceties, of which he was particularly fond when they came free of expense, but which he could never find the heart to purchase. His beverage was cold water; and at morning and evening, weak tea, without milk or sugar. However cold the weather, he seldom had a fire, except to cook with, and that was so small that it might easily have been hid under a half-gallon measure. He has often been seen roving the church-yard to pick up bits of stick, or busily lopping his shrubs or fruit trees, to make this fire, while his woodhouse was crammed with wood and coal, which he could not prevail on himself to use. In cold weather, he would frequently get by some of his neighbour's fire to warm his shivering limbs, and, when evening came, retire to bed for warmth, but generally without a candle as he allowed himself only the bits of those provided for divine service in the church by the parish. He was never known to keep dog, cat, or any other living creature; and it is certain the whole expense of his house did not amount to half-a-crown a week for the last twenty years; and as the fees exceeded that sum, he always saved the whole of his salary, which never was more than £50 per annum. By constantly placing this sum, in the Funds, and the interest, with about £300 per annum more, (the rent of two small estates left by some relations) he, in the course of forty-three years, amassed many thousand pounds, as his bankers, Messrs. Child & Co. of Fleet-street, can testify. In his youthful days he made free with the good things of this life; and when he first came to Blewberry, he for some time boarded with a person by the week, and during that time was quite corpulent; but, as soon as he boarded and lived by himself, his parsimony overcame his appetite, so that at last he became reduced almost to a living skeleton. He was always an early riser, being seldom in bed after break of day, and nearly like all other early risers, he enjoyed an "excellent" state of health; so that for the long space of forty-three years he omitted preaching only two Sundays.

His industry was such, that he wrote with his own hand upwards of one thousand sermons; but for the last few years his hand became tremulous, and he wrote but little; he therefore only made alterations and additions to his former sermons, and this generally on the back of old marriage licences, or across old letters, as it would have been nearly death to him had he been obliged to have purchased paper. His sermons were usually plain and practical, and his funeral discourses were generally admired, but the fear of being noticed, and the dread of expense, was absolute prohibition to his sending any thing to the press, although he was fully capable, being well skilled in the English and Latin languages. The expense of a penny in the postage of a letter has been known to deprive him of a night's rest; and yet we must do him the justice to acknowledge that at times pounds did not grieve him. He was a regular and liberal subscriber to the Bible Missionary, and other Societies for the propagation of the Gospel, and the conversion of the Jews, and he has more than once been generous enough to give a pound or two to assist a distressed fellow-creature.

Although very fond of ale, he spent only one sixpence on that liquor during the forty-three years he was curate of Blewberry; but it must be confessed, he used to partake of it too freely when he could have it without cost, until ten years since; when being at a neighbour's wedding, and having taken rather too much of this his favourite beverage, it was noticed and talked of by some of

the persons present. Being hurt by this, he made a vow never more to taste a drop of that or any other strong liquor; and this promise he most scrupulously and honestly kept, although so contrary to his natural desires, and exposed to so many temptations. [Devizes Gaz.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

No. IV.

If any facts were still necessary to be exhibited, with the view of demonstrating to the people of this country, that the present state of improvement and future prospects of the coloured population, are more solid and cheering than could possibly have been anticipated from their recent degradation; they are abundantly supplied in that of the great number of the children who are now in our largest cities acquiring an education sufficient for the common purposes of life.

Among the schools of means of which the coloured children have dispensed to them these essential and lasting blessings, connected with education, those under the care and control of the New-York Manumission Society in this city stand preeminent. They have been in operation some years, and are now in a flourishing condition, with a no less number of pupils than five hundred, who all evince an aptitude and capacity to learn, not surpassed by the same number of white children in any schools in the country. Many of those interesting learners, with minds and intellectual powers, under the tutoring care of the Society and the judicious and capable teachers employed, are outstripping their fellows, discovering uncommon parts and powers, which, connected with a persevering application, properly directed, are rapidly progressing towards a proud distinction of mental superiority; which to the sincere friends of this people is matter of congratulation; as to that they see the monster prejudice must ere long bow the knee, and permit their total and unqualified emancipation to take place from the moral bondage they have been groaning under.

Unlike those who are avowedly supporters of the American Colonization Society, I see and feel my way sufficiently clear, without enlarging upon abstract notions, (having two colour of principles) unimportant incidents; remote and anticipated circumstances; all wrought up into conclusions favourable to the scheme: which in my humble view, weakens the cause it is intended to strengthen; for such a defence shows conclusively that there exists certain misgivings, certain paralyzing doubts, that the whole policy is too chimerical and wild to be brought to bear successfully on the rights and prospects of so large a portion of the community; but which, to confound myself to existing facts, existing and obvious circumstances.

"From which to reason,

"And to which refer,"

These are alone sufficient for my purpose, and these alone I conceive are right and proper to keep in view, when discussing a great public question of this nature, intended to affect the interests of a numerous, prosperous, and comparatively happy people.

In my last number, and thus far in the despatch, a faithful and true statement of the past and present condition of our coloured population who are free is exhibited; showing an astonishing progressive advancement in general freedom and improvement, arising from that great moral influence, which, in the ordering of Providence is improving the state of all civilized communities; and aided by the exertions of good and enlightened men, and associations in the northern states. These and these associations, acted from disinterested motives, all were impelled to exertion in behalf of this people by the plain and obvious dictates of reason, justice and humanity, which pointed to but one mode of proceeding. That was, beginning with the slave, to fit him for his freedom, then grant it; then improve his condition, by teaching him in accordance with his capacity to learn; and finally, educate his children, and lay the found-

ation for their future, certain and permanent establishment in prosperous life.

Thus then we see a beginning of a progress, approaching consummation; peculiarly gratifying and encouraging; especially to those who see and acknowledge the wonderful working hand of an Almighty Creator in the various changes his creature man is permitted to witness. Therefore let the coloured people in these states put confidence in this power, and these means now in full operation. *This is their country; this is their home;* here is the land of their affections, and of their hope; consecrated by the sorrows, the afflictions and blood of their predecessors.—In no land, and no clime on the face of the globe will they find so sure an asylum for the remnants of their race.

I now find myself called upon to notice, by way of contrast, the strange doctrine and policy of the American Colonization Society, with that of the humane views and conduct of those individuals and associations adverted to, and in so doing, confidently conceive that I discover sufficient grounds to sustain me in my views already expressed, that the intentions and practice of this institution, are directly at variance with that justice and humanity so eminently due this interesting portion of the community, from their former and present oppressors, the whites; and that in its operations are involved in every essential particular, the spirit and practice of all the municipal regulations of slave-holding communities to perpetuate that system.

The advocates of the colony at Liberia are endeavouring to acquire support, by representing in the first place, the total unfitness of our free coloured people to rise from their present ignorant condition and debasement in this country; and depicting in glowing colours, the future civilization and mental advancement of a whole continent through this establishment. These were among the original reasons held forth at the formation of the society, and continue to be strenuously urged for its continuance.

Here, then, we have a contradiction in terms, and which, I assert, no man of ordinary judgment and reflection can possibly reconcile; to select men, profoundly ignorant and debased, and send them to Africa to civilize and christianize those equally so with themselves, is revolting to common sense; and here let it be remembered that these are among the most plain and distinct avowals of the society. Indeed, it embraces almost every thing tangible we can recognize, and is therefore worthy of special notice. I am aware that in acknowledging (for he is obliged to) and explaining this degrading consideration, a colonizationist will labour to show that I am incapable of appreciating or comprehending the incidental and remote advantages and benefits growing out of the scheme; that it is fundamentally experimental, and of course prospective in its results; and, if successful, it will be so in degree, all that justice, humanity and religion require. To this I could only reply, that with a mind open to conviction, and accustomed to reflection on the general question, it is impossible for me to embrace such abstract and indefinite notions, inasmuch as they belong to, or emanate from propositions in the highest degree inconsistent and absurd.

Unfortunately for the success of this society, it can scarcely advance a single step, without subjecting itself to well grounded suspicion, that it possesses some actuating motive other than an intention to meliorate the condition of the coloured population; suspicions which never have, and never could, attach to other associations formed for the purpose held out by it. It must be apparent to all who are the least conversant with the subject, that this society in all its views and policy, from its origin to the present time, has been, and now is, strictly and in every sense at variance with that of every association, existing in this country, and also with any measure ever pursued, to effect similar results in reference to this people. It is clearly shown how greatly their general improvement has advanced, within the last thirty years, owing in a great measure to the exercise of the pure and disinterested philanthropy, which invariably has pointed out but few plain obvious means, heretofore adverted to, and apparent to all; but painful it is to behold this society satisfied with nothing short of their removal from the country, a

country emphatically the home of the stranger, and asylum for the oppressed; and while inviting these from all parts of the globe within her borders, by her mild government, excellent institutions, and favorable climate the descendants of ill fated Africa are exhibited a mournful exception, in the view of this society: this is no country for them; they can have no participation of the benefits resulting from our young republic, they and they only must be excluded from accompanying us in our rapid march to prosperity, wealth and happiness. Our fertile plains, congenial climate, our millions of acres of uncultivated lands, hold out nothing inviting to them; that moral power, and general intelligence, pervading alike the lowly hut, and lofty mansion throughout all parts of our favoured country diffusing contentment and peace, are altogether above the reach of these people. Thus this society, cold and heathen in its doctrine; destructive of the best interests of a whole people in its practice; is with unhalloved hands endeavouring to arrest their progress from slavery to freedom, and from misery to happiness, by the removal of the virtuous, intelligent, exemplary free blacks; leaving the more debased and miserable to wallow a few ages more in the mire of brutality and vice, without a friend to advise, or a brother to protect them; subject to the exercise of a mean and unjustifiable prejudice on the part of the whites, which is the great and paramount cause of their heretofore deplorable condition; but out of which they are happily emerging. A large and respectable class of free coloured persons are every where springing up, forcing, by their good moral conduct and intelligence the most favourable sentiments and opinions from those, who could formerly view them only as debased by nature and an inferior order of beings.

If this society is sincere in its professions of disinterested friendship for the African race, why does it not at least in some point pursue a course similar to that invariably followed by individuals and societies, whose great aim is to improve their condition? Why does it not at once evince its sincerity, and draw unlimited confidence from all classes, by appropriating part of its means in affording instruction; patronizing and protecting those most worthy; teaching them morality and religion; assisting and encouraging them in learning and pursuing the mechanic arts; extending their efforts to the lowest among them, and the slaves; placing them on the waste lands which offers in all parts of the United States; influencing the public sentiment in their favour; using their influence in bringing about the repeal of the unconstitutional, anti-republican, and impolitic laws in Virginia and other states, from which it is supported; and procuring the passage of others in their place, having for their object the eventual emancipation of the slaves; which could all be accomplished at an expense infinitely less than that it contemplates expending.

CLARKSON.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
No. VII.—CONCLUSION:

The argument in behalf of this Institution is already at a close, and the attention of the reader is now merely requested to a summary of what has already been adduced. It was needful to convince the reader in the first place, that the character and motives of the society are pure. This was attempted in No. 2. From the well known character of the mass of those who befriended the institution, and from the avowedly slave-holding principles of those who oppose the society. In No. 3, we adverted to the beneficial influence of this institution on the interests of those colored persons who are already free. The causes were unfolded which necessarily keep the majority of them in a state of degradation here. The society provides them an asylum where they may have the thing as well as the name, a real, full and unmolested freedom, and the present state of the colony is an abundant guarantee that these prospects are not delusive. We then alighted on that broad and black subject slavery. In No. 4, our attention was directed to the slave trade. The plantation of a colony is the most efficacious mode of destroying the traffic; principally by spreading a moral influence over that continent, and by supplying the natives in abundance and in barter for their own commodities, those articles of the American and European markets which they could heretofore obtain only in barter for slaves. The reader will recollect the fact confirmatory of this reasoning, viz. that the colony already shows from the blighting influence of slavery, a sea coast of not less than 300 miles where the slave-trade once raged in its ut-

most violence. No. 5, found us on the western side of the Atlantic on the subject of emancipation. We noticed the progressive alleviation of the ills of slavery by the removal of the alleged causes for the perverse treatment of the slave, and by thinning the ranks of those yet detained in bondage. The plans hitherto resorted to for the promotion of emancipation were canvassed the plan of argument and that of an appeal to force. The obstacles to emancipation are mainly two;—existing prohibitory laws, and an impression on the minds of those who would otherwise be anxious for it, that the coloured man attains but nominal liberty in this land; any plan to promote emancipation extensively must adapt itself to both these obstacles. The society obviates the legal difficulty by the removal of the coloured man from its influence, and by placing him in such a situation that he can enjoy his rights to the full; it calls into lively play the benevolent feelings of the Southern community; in virtue of which a full tide of emancipation is now likely to set in. In the 7th no. were canvassed the objections—of the slaveholder—of the abolitionists—the alleged unwillingness of the coloured population to emigrate—and the entire impracticability of the object aimed at. I am a believer in the utility, but not in the omnipotence of argument. Indeed my confidence is lessening every day in my capability of convincing others even on matters evident to myself, unless their minds are wholly unprejudiced in the case. In my own case I have sometimes found, that arguments which appeared of but little account when advanced by an opponent, were weighty when pondered on in tranquil moments. Having administered the remedy, let me prescribe the mode in which a fair trial may be made of its virtues. Reader, be not in haste to decide on this important matter. Lay these essays carefully away—ponder the matter calmly in your own mind, asking at the same time direction from Him who giveth liberally and unupbraidedly. After an interval of some weeks or months take up these essays and peruse them anew, and continually and dispassionately; and if you be not then convinced you will have a clear conscience in impeaching either the society or its present advocate.

J. H. KENNEDY.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1827.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
OBSERVER.—No. X.

MR. OBSERVER:

I am in the utmost distress imaginable. I engaged myself without the knowledge of my parents, to a young man who has long courted me. But I find my father and mother so averse to the match, that they threaten to disown me, should I marry him. Do tell me what you would do in my case. Hadn't I better run off with him? Say yes, for pity's sake; for I know I shall die if I don't marry him. Yours, in misery,

S. L.

Our correspondent has given us that they call a poser, when she asks us to say what we would do in her situation. However, we shall endeavour to do the best we can, saying what we honestly & freely think. To run away matches then, we are most strongly opposed. And wherefore? They generally are the union of two giddy thoughtless souls, who know not what they do. Inexperienced girls and raw boys who because they have looked in each other's faces and smiled, think that they love, with that pure and holy feeling, which should ever attend the performance of the marriage covenant. We do not say, that there are no cases, in which elopements are justifiable, nay necessary. Neither are we prepared to say, that the present is not one of those. We only beg our correspondent to pause before she takes a step that may destroy both her and her parents' happiness forever. Marriage is one of the most important duties a female has to perform. It should not be entered into slightly or heedlessly. It requires counsel and advice, and who better able to give it than the parent who has watched over our infancy, and lived but for us? We know not that there can be a more distressing feeling, than that experienced by a parent, when she hears that the child of her affections has abandoned her home—her friends—her kindred, perhaps to be married to one who is a stranger to every virtuous feeling. It may be, that our remarks will be unheeded. We hope not. Let our correspondent wait and see whether time will not work a change in her parents' feelings, or her lover's constancy. She should not forget the force of the old saying, "The more haste the less speed."

Philadelphia, Nov. 1827.

Mr. Observer—

I live in this city of brotherly, and I would

add, sisterly love. Could you not make it convenient to come here on a tour of observation? I think you would do some good.

Yours, TIM. LOOKOUT.

We shall be unable for the present to visit our friend Tim; we hope to do it soon. Meantime we shall appoint a deputy.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR—

While I am always desirous to acquiesce with the superior opinions of the female sex; and never wish to offend them, by word or deed, I am constrained to disagree with the learned and modest Amelia's illiberal, and uncourtly attack upon certain (as she terms them) base, and unprincipled male-starrers; who have become such an intolerable grievance, to several young ladies, who occupy seats in the middle aisle of St. Philip's church, that they will be compelled to resign their seats. This appears to be a new, and novel mode of punishing offences: first, by publicly assaulting, and exposing the offenders; and secondly, by depriving the more courteous part of the congregation, of the company of several of the most amiable and fashionable ladies, who grace the pews of the above mentioned church; who strive to surpass each other in applauding, or censuring the deportment and apparel of newly married couples, upon their first appearance at church; in prescribing the most suitable improvements that can be made upon any new, or fashionable dress, and in detecting the trifling errors, or misdemeanors of the thoughtless and undesigning. These, I think, are very unworthy subjects to occupy the thoughts of those emblems of perfection, while sitting in the house of God.

It occurs to me, that if those unnecessary superfluities of fashion and unnatural combinations of adornments about the heads, &c. of those fashionable and amiable young ladies were gradually dispensed with, and they appear in such habiliments as become them, as pure and chaste beings, they would not be so grossly annoyed by the rude gaze of impertinent male-starrers.

Respectfully, yours,

CRITICUS.

N. B. It may not be amiss to inform the "OLD MAN," that those troublesome machines, called Bolivars, will soon be laid aside, as the approaching season renders them very uncomfortable, even to the wearer.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1827.

OUR OWN CONCERNS.

As our year is drawing to a close, the interests of the Journal require us to remind all our delinquent subscribers of the necessity of prompt payment.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

We confess our astonishment never was greater than from the perusal of a proclamation by the mayor of Washington, the seat of government of this free Republic. We have always thought, perhaps erroneously, that if any spot on this planetary system should be sacred to the goddess of Liberty—to the rights of man—that spot should be our Capitol; but instead of that, where are more revolting scenes daily polluting the eye of humanity, and drawing tears from all but "hearts of stone"—where is the domestic Slave Trade prosecuted with more vigor—where are the unalienable rights of a portion of the human family more trampled upon—where is there less of strict justice exercised towards one portion of Adam's family—than in that city? Sorry are we to know, that such evil deeds are perpetrated under the immediate notice of Congress—that many who there plead for the equal rights of man, are the very men who infringe upon nature's gift—who buy and sell their brethren like beasts of burden. "Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Ashdod."

Among other wise regulations dated 31st May, 1827, we find the following: "Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That within thirty days after the first of October, it shall be the duty of all free black and mulatto persons, males of the age of sixteen, and females of the age of seven and upwards, who may then reside in the

city of Washington, to exhibit satisfactory evidence of their title to freedom to the register of this corporation, &c. &c.; and for omitting to perform any or all the duties herein prescribed, the persons so omitting shall forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding six dollars for every month, &c.

And be it further enacted, That every negro and mulatto found residing in the city of Washington, who may not be able to establish his or her title to freedom, shall be committed to the jail of the county of Washington, as an absconding slave."

Where is the enlightened American, who will say that such execrable and dishonourable laws should be executed at the school of a nation, professing purer principles of government than any other? In a city, dear to every citizen from its venerated name? Professions are nothing, when contradicted by daily practice. While the Constitution declares that all men are born free and equal, the wise corporation of the city of Washington, in the plenitude of their power, see proper to prescribe the rights of a certain portion of the community, because the insupportable decrees of the Creation have formed them somewhat darker than themselves. Ought such laws to exist? Ought Congress to allow Washington, the spot which alone of all others should be sacred to the rights of man without distinction of colour or country, to be polluted by the footsteps of a slave; to be pointed at by the enlightened foreigner as a strange anomaly in a free government.

We cannot see by what rules of equity, the free man of colour; in the pursuit of his lawful business, should be incarcerated in prison, called upon to prove his freedom, and in case of refusal, sold as an absconding slave. In common with other citizens, we have rights which are dear to us, and we shall never sit patiently, and see them trampled upon, without raising our feeble voice, and entering our protest against the unconstitutionality of all laws which tend towards curtailing them in the least degree. In the most favoured states they are limited enough, but what comparison can the liberal regulations of the corporation of Washington bear to them?

The scriptures declare that all men are the workmanship of the same Almighty hand; reason, that all men are by nature equal; the constitution, that all men have certain unalienable rights; notwithstanding, the corporation of the city of Washington would by their laws decree, that all men are not the creation of the same Hand; that they are not naturally equal; that they have not certain unalienable rights, and consequently that the same laws should not govern all.

The recent case of Gilbert Horton, a freeman of this state, must be fresh in the recollection of all our readers. He was a citizen of this state, travelling in the pursuit of his lawful business to Washington; he is there, in that District, under the special care of Congress, seized and imprisoned as a run-away slave; and but for the prompt measures of our governor, would have been sold for his jail fees. What more would have happened to him at Algiers or Tunis? Would he have been more persecuted in Carolina or Georgia?

"In all the pride of freedom, nature free Proclaims, that man is born for liberty. She flourishes wherever the sun-beams play, O'er living fountains swelling into day: She withers when the waters cease to roll, And night and winter stagnate round the pole. Man too where freedom's beams & fountains rise Springs from the dust, and blossoms to the skies. Dead to the joys of light and life, the Slave Clings to the clod; his foot is in the grave. Bondage is winter, darkness, death, despair; Freedom the sun—the sea—the mountains and he air."

DOMESTIC NEWS.

GREAT FIRE AT MOBILE.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated Mobile, Oct. 21st, 1827.

I have only a moment to tell the sad news of our calamity. A fire broke out this morning in the Mobile Hotel, occupied by Mr. Austin, in Royal-street. At this time, 11 o'clock, nearly all Water and Common-streets are in ruins. Dauphin-street from the wharf to St. Joseph's street, on both sides: Conti, both sides, between Francis and Conti-streets, except the Alabama Hotel corner St. Francis, and a small house adjoining it. It is impossible to estimate the loss, probably a million. Nearly the whole of the business part of the city is destroyed—a very considerable amount

of goods were consumed with the stores; the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save them. The fire is still raging and uncertain when it will stop.

A heart-rending scene.—On the 13th ult. the house of Judson Brooks, in Steuben, Onondaga county N. Y. was consumed by fire, and two children perished in the flames! They were left alone by their mother, while she went on an errand to a neighbor. On her return she saw the house on fire, and alarmed the inhabitants by her shrieks; but it was too late to save the building, or even to rescue her tender offspring from the devouring element.

An attempt was recently made to assassinate Wm. Kirby, Esq. late Sheriff of Essex county, N. Y. A musket was discharged at him while walking in the evening with another gentleman. He heard the ball whistle very near him. The person who made the attempt escaped.

Gen. Ashley has had a third return of fire from the Rocky Mountains, more valuable than either that preceded it, probably worth \$70,000. The party which conducted it arrived on Sunday the 15th inst., having safely escaped all the perils and casualties to which their extensive operations were subjected. The greatest of these dangers arose from the Black-Foot and other Indians, who are instigated to rob and murder our people by the British traders who have almost exclusive possession of our territories at and beyond the Rocky Mountains, and who carry off annually an immense wealth. Gen. Ashley in his first expedition in the year 1825, fell in with one of these British parties, which had for in its possession to the value of \$200,000. The number of men employed by the British on our territories are computed at about 1000, and their annual depredations upon us, perhaps about \$100,000 in money, besides exciting our own Indians against us.

The Massachusetts society for the suppression of intemperance held a public meeting at Boston on the 5th inst. at which resolutions were passed recommending it to ship owners, masters of vessels, farmers, mechanics, proprietors and superintendents of manufacturing establishments, and all others having the care of young persons when first entering upon laborious occupations, to endeavor to induce those under their charge to form the habit of labour, without any use of ardent spirits; and also to all having charge of the education of the young, to endeavor to produce a strong impression on their minds of the dangerous tendency of even a moderate use of ardent spirits.

WOLVES.—On the 28th of October last, two wolves were discovered by his dogs, under the top branches of a tree that had been felled about three hundred yards from the residence of Mr. Michael Yost, in Hanover township, Northampton county. Mr. Yost who is a first rate marks-man, succeeded in shooting one of them, but the other made its escape. The wolf that was killed was a he one, measuring four feet six inches, from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, two feet eight inches high, and weighed forty pounds; upwards of two hundred ladies and gentlemen, called to examine him the same day.—*Easton Sentinel.*

FOREIGN NEWS

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Richmond has arrived at Hampton Roads, bringing London papers to the 4th of October, two days later than those received at this port.

They furnish intelligence of the first step taken by the King of Spain, on approaching the insurgents in the north, the motives and the result of which appear at present extremely doubtful. He has made no display of force, although the recent defeat of Gen. Monet near Tarragona, and the accounts of meditated insurrections in other places had greatly encouraged the partisans of the Regency. He contented himself with inviting the Central Junta of Mexico to a conference at Tarragona, under a promise that he would have neither civil nor military force to support him. The terms had not been accepted, and the French writers seem doubtful concerning the result. It is too late for any one to trust the faith of Ferdinand. We question whether the Court at Madrid have not their apprehensions of his insincerity in this journey.

There is reason to believe, as we have suggested before, that the objects of the insurrection are not so ultramontarchical and exclusive as the professions of the Junta might lead us to suppose. A Spanish gentleman has informed us, that, among the officers of the regency, he recognizes the names of several ex-colonels of the Constitutional army. This corroborates previous accounts, and leads us to hope that the rebellion is against Ferdinand rather than in favor of Don Carlos.

Portugal.—It is affirmed that the Emperor of Brazil has officially approved of placing Don Miguel out of the Portuguese throne.

Greece.—There is no decisive or even certain from Greece. Various reports are circulated, which state that the French squadron is, and is not to be increased; that the British have occupied Napoli di Romania in the name of the powers; that Hydra has been taken and devastated by the Turks; that France has begun to establish commercial relations with the Greeks; &c. &c.

FRANCE.—From official documents, relating to the navigation and waters of France, it appears that in 1825 the number of vessels which entered her ports was 7,237, of which 3,019 were French, and 4,218 foreign. In 1826 there entered 7,907, of which 2,877 were French and 4,910 foreign. In 1825 there cleared out from her ports 9,463 vessels of which, 3,469 were French, and 5,994 foreign. In 1826 the number that cleared out was 8,335, of which 3,027 were French, and 5,308 of other nations. This increased importation of 1825 over 1826 was principally from Russia, Sweden, Prussia, Portugal, Hayti, and the United States. The countries to which the marked increase of exportations from her ports took place were, Sweden, Denmark; Prussia, Austria; Egypt, Chili, Peru, the Mauritius, and British India. *Di. Adv.*

SPAIN.—It appears, by the French Papers, that Ferdinand has taken the resolution of setting out in person to quell the insurrection in Catalonia. He has accordingly appointed his Queen Regent during his absence, and preceded by his brother Carlos and accompanied only by his favourite Calomarde and a few officers, has set out to examine in person into the causes of the insurrection throughout the province. The insurrection in Catalonia appears extending. The Bishop of Vich and the Baron d' Eroles have joined the rebel standard, and the insurgents have advanced within a few leagues of Saragossa. The King has announced to the Supreme Council of Castile that he is by no means in captivity. The rebels are fortifying Munresa. Tarragona had nearly fallen into their hands, General Monet with difficulty had reached Barcelona through a hostile population. The French troops observe a strict neutrality. The rebels modestly limit their demands to three objects—1st, the possession of all the fortresses; 2ndly, a war with Portugal; and 3rdly, the re-establishment of the Inquisition.

PORTUGAL.—An article in the Lisbon *Trombeta*, professing to be written in Don Miguel's interest, breathes a fiercer spirit of fanaticism, and urges to projects of more murderous vengeance, than any thing that ever issued from the trumpets of Jacobinical or Anti-Jacobinical fury.

It now appears that so far from its being the intention to try General Saldaña by a Court Martial, for his having headed the patriots in prevailing on the Princess Regent to adopt the charter, her R. H. has placed him in the situation lately occupied by Gen. Stubbs, and promoted him to a seat in the Cabinet, while the latter General is to be tried by a Court Martial for expressing his regret at the dismissal of the ex-Minister.

The Princess Regent has not yet resigned her functions, for she has dismissed from her Council Santarem, and appointed Gonves Duraro in his stead. This step was supposed to be preparatory to a return to Constitutional principles.

PRUSSIA.—It is said that a courier left Berlin on the 13th of Sept. for Constantinople, being the bearer of instructions to the ambassador at that capital to join in future in all the representations of the ambassador of the 3 Allied Powers.

RUSSIA.—It is said that Mr. S. Canning has received from the British envoy at Persia the news of a brilliant victory obtained by the Russians over the Persians, in which the latter lost 40,000 men, and the former 11,000.

SWEDEN.—Stockholm. Private letters from Abo say, that about 100 persons perished in the fire at that city. The General Insurance Company of this city has to pay 300,000 dollars to the inhabitants of Abo.

GERMANY.—The number of deaths at Grougen, during the week prior to the 20th of this month, amounted to 123; whilst in the corresponding week of the last year they amounted to 175. It is asserted in an article from Vienna that Don Miguel is not only about to leave that capital for Lisbon, but that he will be followed by Prince Mierloch. These are bad symptoms for the Constitutionalists.

MEDITERRANEAN.—A brig which arrived at Leghorn from Cyprus on the 9th Sept. brings intelligence that Cochrane was seen with the Greek fleet of 12 sail under Turkish colours.

A letter from Constantinople informs us that the three Ministers had published a new Declaration concerning the measures that their Cabinets were going to pursue for the pacification of the East, and had sent new instructions to the different Commanders of the squadrons.

It is stated in the *Moniteur* that the note which accompanied the triple convention, contained the proposal of an armistice, and the menace of having recourse, if not accepted, to all the means necessary to attain the object. It also affirms that the Porte was resolved to resort to the last extremity rather than accede, and that measures were taking to put the Dardanelles in a state of defence.

The Sea Serpent has made his appearance on the coast of Norway. The Norwegians were engaged at last accounts in collecting all the fuel practicable, for the purpose of making a tremendous bonfire to attract the serpent, in the hope that he might run aground, and thus enable them to catch him.

Toad in Stone.—A piece of stone from a limestone quarry at Watnal, upon being broken open in September last, was found to have a cavity in which was a *toad*. The cavity was barely large enough for the toad to turn around, and is coated with a crystallized or sparry substance. The stone is a portion of a solid rock, 16 feet below the surface.

A party of four persons dined together on Thursday, at West Cones, who were so related to each other, that they were actually present—two husbands, one wife and two fathers, one mother, two sons, two daughters, two uncles, two aunts, two nieces, two nephews, two great uncles, one great aunt, two brothers, two sisters, four cousins, one maiden.

Execution of a whole family.—On Saturday last, at 12 o'clock, Heyworth and his two sons, who were convicted at the last assizes for this county, of a number of the most atrocious burglaries, were executed, pursuant to their sentence, in front of the Castle of Lancaster. The spectacle of the execution of the whole family, at the same moment and on the same scaffold, was never before, we believe, beheld in Lancaster.

COLOMBIA.—Some warm discussion may be expected between Bolivar and Santander, relative to the immediate convocation of the National Convention. Santander is opposed to this measure, while Bolivar has expressed his intention of assembling it with all its speed. Santander is considered to be a man of considerable talents and great determination.

Summary.

Apples.—Forty-five bushels of good sound apples were lately gathered from one tree on the farm of Mr. Sheldon, of Woodsport.—Pennsylvania contains 47,000 square miles, and England only 70,000, yet England maintains a population of more than ten millions.—**Pear Trees.** In some parts of North Carolina, pear and cherry trees were in bloom last month for the second time.—A man named Harvey Griswold, has been bound over to take his trial in New Haven, on four complaints of passing counterfeit money.

The London Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, now supports 168 missionaries and 116 schools.—**Suicide.**—Alexander Steward, near Jonesboro, Tennessee, lately put an end to his existence, by drinking two quarts of whiskey.—**Mrs. Royal.** The celebrated Mrs. Royal has been elected a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows.—A man is now living in Wake Forest, N. C. 109 years old. He lately walked three miles, and feeling somewhat fatigued, said he thought he discovered by it that *old age* was creeping on.—**Snow.** Snow fell in the vicinity of Amherst, Mass. on the 7th inst. to the depth of 13 inches.—Mr. Gallatin, the American Minister to Great Britain and his family were to have embarked in the packet-ship *Sylvanus*, for this country, on the 8th of October.—**Steamboat disaster.** The small steamer *Barnet*, on her passage from this city for Hartford, took her boiler and the pilot, Mr. Joseph Grumley of Saybrook, was killed. There were no passengers on board.

Charles River Bridge, Boston. The amount of tolls for eight days in October was \$336.51, averaging per day, \$42.06. The average of nine days last winter was \$70.52 per day, and 30 days in April, 1826, \$75.06.—**Credulity.** The body lately identified as Morgan's, by the good citizens of Niagara county, turns out to be that of T. Skurnie, who was drowned in Niagara River, about four weeks before.—**Fire.** About 10 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire broke out in the third story brick store, No. 100 Maiden-lane, which was wholly destroyed. The fire spread with great rapidity, and communicated to stores 102, 96, and 96, which were greatly damaged.

A disease resembling the small-pox prevails at Halifax at the last dates. The physicians have been called in; and several had died who had previously been inoculated.—The commissioners appointed to settle the boundary line between

Maine and New Hampshire, have accomplished their task with but little difficulty.—The Beacon Light House on Tybee Island has been destroyed by fire.—**Providence** reports that snow had fallen to a considerable depth in that town, and the sleigh bells had been jingling merrily in honor of the event.—A bill is before the legislature of Tennessee, to abolish the imprisonment of females for debt.—**Emigration.** On the 14th April, seventy persons of colour emigrated into and settled within Lawrence county, Ohio. They were part of a number of slaves emancipated by the last will of Mr. Ward, late of Pittsylvania county, Virginia.—**Punishment.**

Newbold, alias Sutton, alias Jones, who was lately sentenced to the Penitentiary of Virginia for a term of 15 years, was three years confined on the New-Jersey state prison from 1808 to 1808; and 16 years in the same prison from 1809 to 1825.—**Intemperance.** In Dover N. H. a few days since a man in a beastly state of intoxication, attempted to destroy the life of his child by hanging it to a tree; and shortly after made an attempt to hang himself. He was prevented in both cases by a neighbour.—**Wonderful Fish.**

A strange aquatic non-descript has been taken in the Schuylkill River, a little above Lubeck river, He was charpooned and then shot. His skin has been stuffed and will be exhibited. He is 128 feet long, and 16 feet 6 inches round the largest part of his body, and is said to be most probably the Sea Serpent.—**Robberies.** Robberies have become so common in the neighbourhood of Quebec, that the inhabitants contemplate establishing armed patrols.—Mr. Abercrombie, one of the gentlemen injured by the upsetting of the stage, by which Bishop Kemp lost his life, has commenced a prosecution against the proprietors of the stage line.—J. Lockedge, of Andover, Mass. exhibited a few days since, the product of one potato, which was one bushel and a half, 225 potatoes; 34 weighing 39 1/2 pounds. Total weight 81 3/4 pounds.—The Governor of Ohio, had appointed the twenty-ninth day of November, as Thanksgiving day.—The city inspector reports the death of 84 persons during the week ending Nov. 10th, viz. 21 men, 20 women, 10 boys and 24 girls.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. Abraham Blake to Miss Jane Osborne.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. S. E. Cornish, Mr. William Scisco to Miss Sarah Smith.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Peter Williams, Mr. Charles Hamilton to Miss Harriet Fanny—all of this city.

DIED.

In this city, Mr. Horatio Hall.

Yesterday morning, after a long illness, Mr. John H. Smith, aged 44 years and 6 months—a native of Jamaica.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence.

Economy is the Road to Wealth; And a Penny Saved is as good as two Pennys earned.

THEN CALL AT THE

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 424 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in a correct and systematic style; having a perfect knowledge of the Business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of Cleaning and Dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. in by Steam Sponging, which is the only correct system of Cleaning, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of Stains, Grease-Spots, Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of Clothes, by Steam Sponging, who are totally unacquainted with the Business, as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

* * All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day; if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

TO RENT.

The lower part of the house at the N. East Corner of Chapel and Walker-streets.—Enquire at the premises.

New-York, Nov. 6, 1827.

WANTED.

The whole or part of a Paw in the lower part of St. Philip's Church.—Enquire at this office.

MOON'S PHASES.			
NOVEMBER.	Rises.	Sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
16 Friday	7 8	4 50	NEW MOON
17 Saturday	7 9	4 51	1st QUARTER
18 Sunday	7 10	4 50	2d QUARTER
19 Monday	7 11	4 49	3d QUARTER
20 Tuesday	7 12	4 48	4th QUARTER
21 Wednesday	7 13	4 47	5th QUARTER
22 Thursday	7 14	4 46	6th QUARTER

POETRY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
THE DREAM—A FRAGMENT.

—And force Oppression in my dream
saw—
His victims bound in fetters at his feet:
Their eyes bent to the ground—their faces dark.
And coldly dyed with blood, though the sun
That branded deep his mark upon their face,
Was rising on their land, though set on this.
—Scourges and frowns above them; and they
feared—
To look on all the fierceness that were seen
In savage eyes; inhospitable climes and blood;
whips.
There lay a child, whose hair had been adorn'd
With fairest flowers of Africa's wilderness.
Now halt its locks were torn, and strewn upon the
shore.

A lover there—a royal youth far-borne—
His home, his kingdom, friends and crown re-
signed.
The marks upon his cheek the only sign
Of royalty, and they half hid with dotted blood.
But worse than all, than home and kingdom lost—
His bride betroth'd in chains beside him lay—
The arms, whose tenderness had bound him,
Cold binds had wrung—cold, proud iron,
Reckless as the grave, icy as death—
Like death it struck his heart to look on,
—Speechless the youth sat by, and though
Spoken, he smil'd—with eyes averted long.
While a crystal brook, he knew not flow'd them
by—
He smil'd, to see the wave at liberty—
Then turn'd again and fix'd his eyes upon his
love.
Again he mov'd—but such a look he wore!
In his dark eye which fainne, pain had sunk—
I thought the wretch on whom that glance was
fix'd.
Would see it till the fatal day of doom—
And even then—for ne'er was frown, nor curse,
Nor flashing steel, nor bell—invented rack,
So horrible to see, so hard to endure.
I turn'd and said, 'tis true—a smile may be
More keen assassination to the soul,
Than all that wrath can vent in word or deed—
Judgment her meed inflicts with smile and sword.

O'er such a scene as this oppression sat:
Gold was his throne, his footstool was a rack,
His bloody scutcheon on the dripping wall,
Pictur'd in whips and fetters, iron bands,
For arms and necks of men and new-born babes,
Laid curiously in forms significant,
The field was gulfed with blood: the crest a skull.
The monarch wore a magnet in his crown,
That pointed ever at Peruvian coasts.
Gold was his star—a mine its northern pole—
No other substance could its tendence change,
Save the attraction, that it own'd to blood—
Blood! human gore! When that was interpos'd,
The magnet dipp'd and wander'd from its mark.
The wearer smil'd; and oft, he turn'd to see
How firm his seat was fix'd, how strong it stood;
Kingdoms he counted, in whose power'd soul
His heart could trust; and monarchs were his
friends.
This could he right—because no voice could rise,
To accuse his deeds, and scarce an eye could weep,
But they were quench'd and stifled with a sword.

ACRISTIS.

VARIETIES.

A hatter at Brighton, named March, has put forth the following advertisement as a parody on the song of "Blue Bunnets over the Border":
March! March! has the best hats to sell,
Try him, you'll find him no wily deceiver;
March! March! go and be'll use you well,
His is the warehouse for buying a beaver,
Come then my masters,
Doff your old castors,
Ragged and torn, or however in disorder;
For a new topper, a
Round Hat or Opera,
March is the man, so give him an order.
March! March! has the best hats to sell, &c.

Royal mode of hunting in Russia.—The Russians have a very imperfect idea of the pleasures of hunting, for in most instances the animal pursued has not the slightest chance of escape. When the Emperor is disposed to enjoy the delights of the chase, which seems to be but seldom, a few wretched hares are brought out in bags to the scene of action, generally one of those vast plains so numerous in Russia. Upon the signal being given, two or three of the panting and timid little creatures, already half-frightened to death, are let out of the bags, and immediately after two enormous long-haired greyhounds, which overtake and kill them in a few seconds. And this is what, in those countries, is called enjoying the pleasures of the chase!—*London Weekly Review*.

It is currently reported in the City that the Emperor of Russia has ordered a new levy of 200,000 men.
Hops are said, in a country paper, to be stationary.
On a sun-dial, in the Kent-road, there is an inscription—"We shall." A dial (dis-til) completes the sense.

Among the list of penalties for the regulation of Queen Elizabeth's household, we find the following:—"That none toy with the maids' baine of fourpence."

Gleanings.—Old sciences are unravelled like old stockings by beginning at the foot.
Physic, for the most part, is nothing else but the substitute of exercise for intemperance.

Some reserve is a debt to prudence, as freedom and simplicity of conversation is a debt to good nature.

We cannot say we like the law laid down by Mr. Law in Taylor's case. It consisted of sad shreds and patches. Rogers, who happened to stand by, and heard the Reverend's retort about honor, viz. "We have nothing to do with honor." "So I see!" said he, "that the tailor was on one side and the goose on the other." He ought to have been despatched to a tailor's *Erebus* for the pun.

A morning paper says that the horizontal tower of Battersea is to be removed. What kind of a tower can this be? We have heard of the Hanging Tower at Pisa. But most towers are vertical, except such as were built at Laputa by the Mathematicians of that celebrated Island.

The receipts at Norwich Musical Festival last week, for the benefit of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, was upwards of £4000, 1000 are expected to be realized for the charity.

An Irishman accused of marrying six wives, on being asked how he could be such a hardened villain to delude so many, replied with great nonchalance, "Why, please your Worship, I was trying to get a good one."

A gentleman observing that he had fallen asleep during a sermon preached by a Bishop, a wag remarked, "that it must be Bishop the composer."

A Correspondent vouches for the correctness of the following, which, he says, was delivered at a Meeting assembled, for the most benevolent of purposes. The speaker, addressing the Chairman, said, "I consider these charities a personal nuisance. I wish they could be coalesced. When I go down to my living at —, there is a charity. When I go to my living at —, there is another charity. When I go to my Arcadea-conry —, there is another charity. When I come to my —, and —, there is another charity; so that I solemnly declare it costs me so much as £30 per annum in charity." The Rev. Gentleman forgot to tell his auditors, that from these various livings he derives no less than £3,500 per annum.—*Devizes Gaz.*

Wonders of Herefordshire.—John Bill, in his work entitled "A Delimitation of the various Notions of Geography," says—"Of remarkable things in Herefordshire, the spring called Bone-well, near Richard's Castle is famous for fish-bones and no fish, which, though it clearly cleansed thereof, will shortly after be furnished afresh with the like. But the great wonder the was admirable mention of Marcey-Hill, containing about 26 acres, within our own memory anno 1571, which, with great noise, removed itself from its own place, and went continually for 3 days together, carrying with it sheepe, in their cots, hedge-rows and trees, and over-throwing: Kinston Chappell and diverse trees, turning 2 high ways near 100 yards from the usual road, and bearing the earth before it the space of 400 yards."—*Weekly Review*.

The following is a literal copy of a notice fixed on a board before a house near New Cross Deptford:—"A Child Planted in Dry Nurse White There is no Family in This Pleasant Helley Place."

The morning Herald last week has an advertisement, "Wanted a lady's maid who can dress hair." Query! Should not this have been a cook?

Mails and e-mails still continue to be carried off in Ireland.
Dr. Fryer is the Editor of the last edition of *Atalapha*.—What a name for a literature!
Mr. Moon's gem portrait of the late Mr. Ganning *out shines all drily*.—He should dedicate it to his son.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes this method of instructing the coloured population of this city, that he can teach English in a new and improved manner, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct and thorough knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study thereof, two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience), and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar, will please to call upon the Rev. E. P. A. No. 6, York-street, or the Rev. P. WILLIAM'S, 68, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold will be left.
Nov. 16, 1827.

TO LET.

And possession given immediately, a part of house number 525 Broom-street, between Thompson and Sullivan-streets, containing two rooms on the first floor with folding doors, a front room on the second floor with bed room adjoining, a garret room and back kitchen, with privilege of yard, &c. &c. Terms apply at the premises.
November 2.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to return thanks to his friends, for the liberal encouragement of patronizing his school; and would be permitted to say, he still continues to teach in the same place, and hopes by increased exertions, to merit a share of public encouragement. The branches attended to are Reading, Writing, Copying, Geography, English Grammar, and Natural Philosophy. And to the females Needle Work.
JEREMIAH GLOUCESTER.
Philadelphia, Oct. 23.

G. & R. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men.)
In Forest-street, BALTIMORE, Manufacture ALL KINDS OF
Smoking, and Chewing TOBACCO,
Scotch, Rappee, & Maccabau SNUFF,
Spanish, Half Spanish, and American CIGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large box of their TOBACCO, for sale, and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.
SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the African School-Room in Mulberry-street; where will be taught
READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.
Terms, Three Dollars per Quarter, payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock.
Sept. 1.

A CARD.

F. WILES,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that his House, No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with
BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.
New-York, Sept. 1827.

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have re-opened their SCHOOL, on MONDAY EVENING, October 1st, at their former School-Room, under the Ministers Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar to be paid on entering the school.
An early application is requested; as there will be no allowance made for past time.
Aaron Wood, James Myers,
William P. Johnson, Arnold Eliza,
E. M. Africanus, Henry King,
Trustees.

Best Summer and Winter-Strained

SPERM OIL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours, and takes this method of informing them and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of Seasonable OIL, of the first quality, which he will deliver in any part of the city, at the shortest notice.

UT A liberal deduction made to Churches, and those who buy by the quantity.

JOHN ROBERTS;
25 Current-alloy, third door above Locust street, Philadelphia.

Stolen on the 1st inst. from the Subscriber, A HORSE AND GIG.

The person who hired them, said he was going to Greenwich, and would return in the evening, but has not to this hour; called himself Doctor Hillyer, and has employed himself in making and selling slaves. The horse was a sorrel, bald face, with two white hind feet on his fore legs, a lump, twelve years old. The gig was a brown body, a leather top, lining, black morocco. The man who hired the property is a stout man, nearly six feet high, light complexion, and of a grave appearance, about fifty years old. A gentleman named Ward will be given for the Horse and Gig, or either of them, by
THOMAS ZABRISKIE, No. 35 Pump-Street.
New-York, Nov. 3, 1827.

EXPIRATION of the time for redeeming LANDS for TAXES in 1828.—CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1827.—Public notice is hereby given, that the time for redeeming the Lands sold for County Taxes and the United States Direct Tax and Assessments for making Roads, will expire on the 27th day of April next; and that unless the lands sold by the Controller at his last sale in 1826, are redeemed on or before the 27th day of April next, they will be conveyed to the purchasers.
W. L. MARCY, Controller.

N. B. Lists of such LANDS in each County as had been sold, and were not redeemed at the date of the above notice, have been transmitted to each County Treasurer, whose duty it is to publish the same in one or papers in the County of which he is Treasurer. Those interested are referred to such lists to ascertain if their LANDS have been sold and remain unredeemed.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent land, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest \$500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.
SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 29.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
Is published every Friday, at No. 152 Church-street.
New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for the subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.
All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75 cts.
"each repetition of do. 30
"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
"each repetition of do. 25
Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Rev. S. E. CORNISH, General Agent.
Maine.—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth.
Mr. Ruben Ruby, Portland, Me.
Massachusetts.—Mr. David Walker, Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—Mr. John Remond, Salem.
Connecticut.—Mr. John Shields, New-Haven.
Mr. Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich.
Rhode-Island.—Mr. George Willis, Providence.
Pennsylvania.—Mr. Francis Webb, Philadelphia.
Mr. Stephen Smith, Columbia.
Maryland.—Messrs. R. Cowley & H. Gries, Baltimore.
Dist. of Columbia.—Mr. J. W. Prout, Washington.
—Mr. Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.
New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany.—Mr. R. P. G. Wright, Schoharady.—Austin Stewart, Rochester.—Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing.
New Jersey.—Mr. Theodore S. Wright, Princeton.—Mr. James C. Cowles, New-Brunswick.
Ist. B. F. Hughes, Newark.—Mr. Leonard Scott, Trenton.
Virginia.—Mr. W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburg.
Rev. R. Vaughan—Richmond.
Hagti.—W. B. Cardmor, Port-au-Prince.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1827. VOL. 1--NO. 37.

THE BASHFUL MAN.

Written by Himself, in a letter to a Friend.

I labour under a species of distress, which I fear will at length drive me utterly from that society in which I am most ambitious to appear;—but I shall give you a short sketch of my origin and present situation, by which you will be enabled to judge of my difficulties.

My father was a farmer of no great property, and with no other learning than what he had acquired at a charity school; but my mother being dead, and I an only child, he determined to give me that advantage which he feared would have made him happy, viz. a learned education. I was sent to a country grammar school, and from thence to the university, with a view of qualifying for holy orders. Here, having but a small allowance from my father, and being naturally of a timid and bashful disposition, I had no opportunity of rubbing off that native awkwardness which is the fatal cause of all my unhappiness, and when I now begin to fear can never be amended. You must know, that in my person I am tall and thin, with a fair complexion and light flaxen hair; but of such extreme susceptibility of shame, that on the smallest subject of confusion, my blood all rushes into my cheeks, and appear a perfect full-blown rose. The consciousness of this unhappy failing made me avoid society, and I became enamored of a college life, particularly when I reflected that the uncouth manners of my father's family were little calculated to improve my outward conduct. I therefore had resolved on living at the university, and taking pupils, when two unexpected events greatly altered the posture of my affairs, viz. my father's death, and the arrival of an uncle from the Indies.

This uncle I had very rarely heard my father mention; and it was generally believed that he was long since dead, when he arrived in England only a week too late to close his brother's eyes. I am ashamed to confess, what I believe has been often experienced by those whose education has been better than that of their parents, that my poor father's ignorance and vulgar language had often made me blush to think I was his son; and at his death I was not inconsolable for the loss of that which I was not infrequently ashamed to own. My uncle was but little affected, for he had been separated from his brother more than thirty years, and in that time he had acquired a fortune which he used to brag would make a nabob happy: in short, he had brought over with him the enormous sum of thirty thousand pounds, and upon this he built his hopes of never-ending happiness. While he was planning schemes of greatness and delight, whether the change of climate might affect him, or what other cause I know not, but he was snatched from all his dreams of joy by a short illness, of which he died, leaving me heir to all his property. And now, Sir, behold me, at the age of twenty-five, well stocked with Latin, Greek, and mathematics, possessed of an ample fortune, but so awkward and unversed in any gentlemanlike accomplishments, that I am pointed at by all who see me as the wealthy learned clown.

I have lately purchased an estate in the country, which abounds in what is called a fashionable neighbourhood; and when you reflect upon my parentage and uncouth manner, you will hardly think how much my company is courted by the surrounding families, especially by those who have marriageable daughters. From those gentlemen I have received familiar calls, and the most pressing invitations; and though I wished to accept their offered friendship, I have repeatedly excused myself under the pretence of not being quite settled; for the truth is, that when I have rode or walked, with full intention to return their several visits, my heart has failed me as I approached their gates, and I have frequently returned homeward, resolving to try again to-morrow.

However, I at length determined to conquer my timidity, and three days ago accepted of an invitation to dine this day with one whose open easy manner left no room to doubt a cordial welcome. Sir Thomas Friendly, who lives about two miles distant, is a Baronet, with an estate of about two thousand pounds a year, joining to that I purchased, he has two sons and five daughters, all grown

up, and living with their mother, and a maid sister of Sir Thomas's, at Friendly Hall, dependent on their father. Conscious of my unpolished gait, I have for some time past taken private lessons from a professor who teaches "grown gentlemen to dance"; and although I at first found wondrous difficulty in the art he taught, my knowledge of mathematics was of prodigious use in teaching me the equilibrium of my body, and the due adjustment of the centre of gravity to the five positions. Having now acquired the art of walking without tottering, and learned to make a bow, I boldly ventured to accept the Baronet's invitation to a family dinner, not doubting but my new acquisitions would enable me to see the ladies with tolerable intrepidity; but, alas! how vain are all the hopes of theory when unsupported by habitual practice! As I approached the house, a dinner bell alarmed my ears, lest I had spoiled the dinner by want of punctuality. Impressed with this idea, I blushed the deepest crimson, as my name was repeatedly announced by the several livery servants who ushered me into the library, hardly knowing what or whom I saw. At my first entrance I summoned all my fortitude, and made my new-learned bow to Lady Friendly; but unfortunately, bringing back my left foot to the third position, I trod upon the gouty toe of poor Sir Thomas, who had followed close at my heels to be the pommel-clasped of the family. The confusion this occasioned in me is hardly to be conceived, since none but bashful men can judge of my distress; and of that description, the number, I believe, is very small. The Baronet's politeness by degrees dissipated my concern; and I was astonished to see how far good-breeding could enable him to suppress his feelings, and to appear with perfect ease after so painful an accident.

The cheerfulness of her Ladyship, and the familiar chat of the young ladies, insensibly led me to throw off my reserve and sheepishness, till at length I ventured to join in conversation, and even to start fresh subjects. The library being richly furnished with books in elegant bindings, I conceived Sir Thomas to be a man of literature; and ventured to give my opinion concerning the several editions of the Greek classics, in which the Baronet's ideas exactly coincided with my own. To this subject I was led by observing an edition of Xenophon in sixteen volumes, which (as I had never before heard of such a thing) greatly excited my curiosity, and I rose up to examine what it could be. Sir Thomas saw what I was about, and (as I supposed) willing to save me a trouble, rose to take down the book, which made me more eager to prevent him; and hastily laying my hand on the first volume, I pulled it forcibly; but lo! instead of books, a board, which by leather and gilding had been made to look like sixteen volumes, came tumbling down, and unluckily pitched upon Wedge-wind, instead on the table under it. In vain did Sir Thomas assure me there was no harm. I saw the ink streaming from an initial table on the Turkey carpet, and scarce knowing what I did, attempted to stop its progress with my cambric handkerchief. In the height of this confusion we were informed that dinner was served up; and I with joy then understood that the bell which at first had so alarmed my fears, was only the half-hour dinner-bell.

In walking through the hall and suite of apartments to the dining-room, I had time to collect my scattered senses, and was desired to take my seat betwixt Lady Friendly and her eldest daughter at the table. Since the fall of the wooden Xenophon, my face had been continually burning like a fire-brand; and I was just beginning to recover myself, and to feel comfortably cool, when an unlooked-for accident rekindled all my heat and blushes. Having set my plate of soup too near the edge of the table, in bowing to Miss Dinah, who politely complimented the pattern of my waistcoat, I tumbled the whole scalding contents into my lap. In spite of an immediate supply of napkins to wipe the surface of my clothes, my black silk breeches were not stout enough to save me from the painful effects of this sudden fomentation, and for some minutes my legs and thighs seemed stewed in a boiling caldron; but recollecting how Sir Thomas had disguised his torture, when I trod upon his toes, I firmly bore my pain in silence, and sat with my

lower extremities parboiled, amidst the stifled giggling of the ladies and the servants.

I will not relate the several blunders which I made during this first course, or the distress occasioned by my being desired to carve a fowl, or help to various dishes that stood near me, spilling a sauce-boat, and knocking down a saltcellar; rather let me hasten to the second course, where fresh disasters quite overwhelmed me.

I had a piece of rich sweet pudding on my fork, when Miss Louisa Friendly begged to trouble me for a pigeon that stood near me. In my haste, scarce knowing what I did, I whipped the pudding into my mouth hot as a burning coal; it was impossible to conceal my agony; my eyes were starting from their sockets. At last, in spite of shame and resolution, I was obliged to drop the cause of torment on my plate. Sir Thomas and the ladies all compassion my misfortune, and each advised a different application. One recommended oil, another water, but all agreed that wine was best for drawing out the heat; and a glass of sherry was brought me from the sideboard, which I snatched up with eagerness; but oh! how shall I tell the sequel? Whether the butler by accident mistook, or purposely designed, to drive me mad, he gave me the strongest brandy, with which I filled my mouth already flayed and blistered. Totally unused to every kind of ardent spirits, with my tongue, throat, and palate as raw as beef, what could I do? I could not swallow; and clapping my hands upon my mouth, the cursed liquor squirted through my nose and fingers like a fountain over all the dishes, and I was crushed by bursts of laughter from all quarters. In vain did Sir Thomas reprimand the servants, and Lady Friendly chide her daughters; for the measure of my shame and their diversion was not yet complete. To relieve me from the intolerable state of perspiration which this accident had caused, without considering what I did, I wiped my face with that ill-fated handkerchief of the fall of Xenophon, and covered all my features with streaks of ink in every direction. The Baronet himself could not support this shock, but joined his lady in the general laugh; while I sprang from the table in despair, rushed out of the house, and ran home in an agony of confusion and disgrace, which the most poignant sense of guilt could not have excited.

DESCRIPTION OF MARIE ANTOINETTE, QUEEN OF FRANCE.

BURKE.

It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the Queen of France, then the dauphine at Versailles; and surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. I saw her just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just began to move in—glittering like the morning-star, full of life, and splendour, and joy. O what a revolution! and what a heart must I have to contemplate without emotion that elevation and that fall! Little did I dream that, when she added titles of veneration to those of enthusiastic, distant, respectful love, that she should ever be obliged to carry the sharp antidote against disgrace concealed in that bosom: Little did I dream that I should have lived to see such disasters fallen upon her in a nation of gallant men—in a nation of men of honor, and of cavaliers. I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone. That of sophisters, economists, and calculators, has succeeded, and the glory of Europe is extinguished forever. Never, never more shall we behold that generous loyalty to rank, and to that proud submission, that dignified obedience, that ennobled the heart, which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom. The unthought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise, is gone! It is gone that sensibility of principle, that chastity of honour, which felt a stain like a wound, which inspired courage whilst it mitigated ferocity, which ennobled whatever it touched, and under which vice itself lost half its evil, by losing all its grossness.

THE CAPTIVE.

STERNE.

The bird in his cage pursued me into my room: I sat down close to my table, and leaning my head upon my hand, I began to figure to myself the miseries of confinement. I was in a right frame for it, and so I gave full scope to my imagination.

I was going to begin with the millions of my fellow-creatures born to no inheritance but slavery; but finding however affecting the picture was, that I could not bring it near and that the multitude of sad groups in it did but distract me.

I took a single captive, and having first shut him up in a dungeon, I then looked through the twilight of his grated door to take his picture.

I beheld his body half wasted away with long expectation and confinement, and felt what kind of sickness of the heart it was which arises from hope deferred. Upon looking nearer, I saw him pale and feverish; in thirty years the western breeze had not once fanned his blood—he had seen no sun, no moon, in all that time—nor had the voice of friend or kinsman breathed through his lattice: his children—

—But here my heart began to bleed—and I was forced to go on with another part of the portrait.

He was sitting upon the ground, upon a little straw, in the farthest corner of his dungeon, which was alternately his chair and bed: a little calendar of small sticks was laid at the head, notched all over with the dismal days and nights he had passed there—he had one of those little sticks in his hand, and with a rusty nail he was etching another day of misery to add to the heap. As I darkened the little light he had, he lifted up a hopeless eye towards the door, then cast it down—shook his head, and went on his work of affliction. I heard his chains upon his legs, as he turned his body to lay his little stick upon the bundle. He gave a deep sigh—I saw the iron enter into his soul—I burst into tears—I could not sustain the picture of confinement which my fancy had drawn.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

CONCLUSION.

The reader may differ from me on the point at issue, and far be it from me to abridge his freedom of thoughts, or to blame him for exercising his judgment according to the apparent evidence. None but lawful weapons have been employed, and those, with no foul intent against life or happiness. "Thy Kingdom come," is a petition which has been often presented in relation to Africa; and I verily believe that the Lord is now opening an effectual door for its accomplishment; and my heart's desire and prayer to God for Africa and her sons is, that she may be saved. I trust the reader is at least persuaded that a friendly spirit prompted to, and pervades the foregoing communications, and is not indisposed, now that the attitude of a polemic is laid aside to listen to some remarks of a more practical nature.

[Every coloured man has it in his power to promote emancipation, by his Example.]

This indeed is a silent and unostentatious mode of advancing an object, but it is one of certain efficacy, and to which every man may contribute his humble share. A man who acts a disorderly and immoral part after his emancipation, not only injures himself and family and society; but he virtually cheats others of that liberty which he himself has attained. They too would, perhaps, have been liberated, but for his misconduct, by which he has steered the heart of the master and clenched the chains of the captive: He is but the offensive snuff of a camp which ought to be glowing. When liberty degenerates into licentiousness, the enemies of emancipation are furnished with a weapon which they are sure to wield to advantage. They are worse off afterwards than before, are lazy, vicious, pestiferous. We deny indeed that men have a right to keep others in servitude merely by

cause they are likely to abuse their liberty; nor is this objection offered for the most part with any better design than that of palliating slavery; nor have any persons less tight to object to the immorality of others than those who make these objections. But still we are sorry that our chariot wheels should be in any way clogged, we desire that the mouths of "gainsayers even be stopped." Reader! you have it in your power to do something towards the goodly cause of emancipation. "Let your light shine before men."—Shew to those who scrutinize your department, that yourselves and families and society are gainers by your liberation. This will be an argument which cannot be gainsaid, an Epistle commendatory of freedom "known and read of all men." Be samples of industry, of economy, of knowledge, of morality, of piety. "Whatever things are pure, whatever things are just, whatever things are honest, whatever things are virtuous and of good report. Think on these things." Freedom does not consist in mirth, in ignorance, in intemperance, in vice, nay it is but nominal until the spirit be liberated.

He is a Freeman whom the Truth makes free, and all besides are Slaves." "Godliness is profitable unto all things; it has the promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come"; it will promote your happiness here, will give you the truest enjoyments of whatever earthly blessings you receive, will inspire in that contentment and peace of conscience which are gain unspeakable. Do you desire to know how you may lead a virtuous and moral life, seek that wisdom and grace which cometh down from the Father of Mercies. Infidels and moralists may talk and argue in favor of good works, Christians manifest them. A true fear of, and love to, and faith in God is a promptive to good works, which no reasoning or selfish considerations or self-confidence have ever yet punished—a hidden reservoir whose streams impart verdure wherever they flow. Have recourse to those places and teachers where you will be fed with knowledge and understanding; and be not wheedled with the opinion that because a man knows a little of the letter of the gospel, that he must necessarily be ignorant of its spirit. Read frequently and meditate, and pray over and take pains to understand your Bibles—lay up its wholesome instructions in your hearts, and put them in practice in your lives, and be careful to "train up your children in the way in which they should go, that when they are old they may not depart from it."

Reader! Do you dream that things earthly are stable! that things sure are else than temporal! You are but a sojourner on earth! your days are passing like the "weaver's shuttle!" "The narrow house" is appointed for you, and all soon be ready for your reception! The Easter and the slave will lie alike low! Nothing will avail but a deliverance from the power of sin and Satan, and an interest in this mercies and blessings who proclaims "liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are shut." Reader! Do you know and feel that, on a sinner, that you are lost, and not that you need so great salvation! Have you even felt that you deserve the wrath of God! and been afraid of it! and felt that you were in danger of it! And seen the sunableness of Christ and his salvation to deliver you from it! and made your escape from it! Have you cried "Lord save or I perish! And do your works testify that you possess that faith which purifies the heart and works by love! Are you sober and honest, and kind, and tender-hearted, and do prayerful! Do you love your Bibles! to commune with your own heart! to pour your petitions in prayer, who heareth prayer? Do you have a preaching gospel and delight in the society of those who give evidence of being under its power! Are you "doing good to all men as you have opportunity, especially to those who are of the household of faith!" "Turn ye to the strong hold, ye prisoners of hope!" "Ho, every one that thirsteth come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money, come buy wine and milk without money and without price!" "Today if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts, behold now is the accepted time, behold now is the day of salvation!"

"May the angel who hath redeemed your fellow servant from all evil, bless you and keep you; and when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed, and the Lord shall be revealed from heaven in flaming fire," may it appear that some have laid to heart the word of exhortation! Sincerely, and affectionately yours,

JOHN H. KENNEDY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1827.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL. METHODISM AND SLAVERY.

MR. EDITOR—Believing that the following remarks are strictly in unison with the benevolent design you have in view in your arduous enterprise, I am persuaded you will not refuse

them an insertion in your paper. It is not, perhaps, unknown to you, that much excitement exists, at present, in the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has been a subject of complaint among some of the most credible and distinguished of our society, that the local preachers and private members are deprived of their "inalienable rights." Appeals, therefore, "to the public," "to the citizens of the United States," and "to the world," have gone forth from the disaffected party. In addition to these an appeal has been made "to the Methodists," by a distinguished advocate of our present system of church government. I, therefore, being one of the "public," and one of "the citizens of the United States," or (rather) of "the world," and, above all, of the "Methodists," feel myself imperiously called upon to say something, though it may not have an immediate bearing upon the point at issue. Whether, or not, a lay and a local preacher representation be expedient and practicable. I will not, at present, take upon myself to determine. Neither will I say that no errors exist in our present system of church government. Perfection in church government, perhaps, no where exists. But I feel authorized from the word of God to assert that no regulations, either in church or state, that tolerate the slavery of an innocent being, nay, a disciple of our Lord Jesus Christ, can have any foundation, either in justice or reason, in humanity or a sound policy. I will go farther, and say, that no man of note who does not, through fear of man, use his influence, some way or other, in bursting the fetters of the wretched slave, can be considered an inflexible adherent to the religion of Christ, or can expect to avoid the disapprobation of God. Individuals who encourage involuntary and unconditional slavery, either by precept or example, by connivance or by lukewarmness in the cause of the oppressed, may as individuals, escape with impunity in this world, but in the next they have their reward. On the other hand, civil or religious communities that foster the iniquitous practice of slavery; must, as communities, suffer in some way or other in this world. Experience teaches us, that wherever unconditional slavery exists, it is denounced by the good and wise as one of the sorest evils that ever afflicted the human race. Its effects upon civil communities need not be mentioned; suffice it to say, they generally terminate in their dissolution. Slavery has destroyed kingdoms and empires, and what may we not expect will happen to those religious communities in which this crying evil is tolerated? The least evils that we can expect are disaffection and division.

Being influenced by these views, I have thought that the present schism which so unhappily divides our church, to the great detriment of its former peace and tranquility, is permitted by the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe as a chastisement for the encouragement it gives to the slavery of many of its brethren. It is well known that our book of discipline allows the private members of the church to hold slaves; and, strange as it may appear, denounces, at the same time, the holding of slaves as a disqualification in any member to the sustaining of an official standing in the church. Now, in the name of common sense, we would ask, is not slavery the same in a private member as it is in an official one? What change does it undergo, in moral turpitude, when passing through the hands of a private into those of an official member? Does not the injunction of our Lord, "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them," apply with equal force to both? It pains me to dwell upon this subject, for I am speaking against my own denomination. But why should I be pained on this account? The discipline is published to the world; it speaks for itself. Again, I ask, why should I be pained? It behooves some to "cry aloud, and spare not." Our regulations in regard to slavery, like those of several denominations, are too lenient. Hence in this particular above every other, we discover a necessity for reform. Let our reformers have a work to do which none can doubt is either expedient or practicable. Here they may labour, and confidently rely upon the co-operation of all the good and wise in our society. Here, indeed, should the cry of "On, brethren, on," resound from the centre to the circumference. But instead of all this, what I would ask, has our zealous, indefatigable, persevering, and sharp-sighted reformers effected for, rather proposed relative to the extinction of slavery among us? They have accomplished nothing, so far as I have been able to learn. Indeed, I should have thought that they had forgotten us totally, or cared nothing about us, had I not seen in a declaration of a convention held at New-York, June 1st, 1826, the result of their deliberations on this subject. It is as follows: "We the delegates in general convention assembled, do most solemnly enter our protest against the principles and practice of involuntary slavery."

This, sir, so far as I have seen and heard, is the result of their deliberations in regard to the great evil of slavery. Now, is it possible that we can have confidence in reformers who can deliberately weigh the evil of slavery in the church, and do no more towards its extension than enter their protest against it? I cannot but confess that under present circumstances, I prefer the old form, as bad as it is, (in regard to slavery) to this poor, weak and inefficient reform. The old side being convinced of the evil of slavery, prohibits the holding of slaves by official members. This is, to say the least, doing something. The reformers, being equally convinced of its evil, enter a solemn protest against it, wipe their mouths and do nothing. But let us not be too severe. Perhaps the reformers think that a deprivation of the right of representation is a greater evil than the existence of slavery in the church. We think we might reasonably draw such a conclusion, from the labour which they bestow upon the one to the exclusion of the other. That they lay greater stress upon the principle of representation, is evident from the following resolve, made by the Maryland convention, held in Baltimore, on the 15th and 16th November, 1826:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention, to deprive the members, or any part of the ministers, of a representation in the law-making department of the church to which they belong, is contrary to sound policy, and to the sacred principles of religious liberty; unjust in its nature, and dangerous and degrading in its tendency, inasmuch as it deprives them of the right of suffrage, so indispensable to the dignity and well-being of a christian community."

This resolve, when compared with the protest against slavery, of the New-York Convention, will corroborate our belief, that the reformers consider their being deprived of the right of suffrage a greater evil, than depriving a poor slave of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Furthermore, I would ask, who can deliberately read the resolve just cited, and believe that some of its most able supporters, nay, some of the most distinguished of our reformers, who profess to approve most heartily its contents, could oppose the coloured preachers attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in having the right of suffrage among them in the District Conference. A right which the reformers say, "is so indispensable to the dignity and well being of a christian community." Yet, if I have been rightly informed, this opposition from the quarter alluded to, has been manifested. If the reformer contended for, is, in itself, good, I cannot but think, that for the most part it is in very bad hands. I am led to believe, that had our reformers exercised the same talent, zeal, and perseverance in procuring the passage of a law in the General Conference, prohibiting any slave-holder from being a member of our society, they would have, ere this, accomplished much more, and at less expense.

Finally, we enter OUR protest:—1st, Against every ecclesiastical reform (in which we are concerned), that does not raise our color to the dignity of men and of christian. 2nd, We protest most heartily against every minister who refuses to preach to a coloured congregation, and who, more especially, thinks, that for a coloured man to vote upon his case, would be a disgrace down to the third and fourth generations of his children. Such a man, we think, is possessed of a narrow mind. Thirdly and lastly, we protest against every slave-holding professor of religion, whether he is a member of the Roman Catholic, or of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whether he is a Presbyterian, a Methodist Reformer, or an old-side Methodist.

A Coloured Baltimorean.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

SEDUCTION.

A TALE.

'Twas night, and the mantle of darkness had enveloped every sublunary object; the starry lights of heaven were obscured by thick misty clouds. The rain fell in torrents; the distant rumbling of thunder, and the vivid flashes of torky lightning during sickly gleams over the face of nature, served to heighten the dreariness of the scene, and to render the general gloom more appalling.

Whilst positively reflecting on the power of the great cause of this elemental warfare, my train of thought was suddenly interrupted by a groan as if proceeding from a heart overcharged with grief—I listened—it was pitifully repeated and followed by a faint tap at my portal—I hastened to open—a female with hair dishevelled and dripping with large drops of rain, presented herself, and in a voice scarce audible, tremblingly articulated—"Oh! in pity shelter me!" So perfect a picture, connected with her peculiarly inter-

esting expression of countenance called into action all the tender sensibilities of my nature: I led her to a room, and saw her comfortably situated by the fire—her tears divulging the writhings of her bosom, chased each other and fell from her colourless cheek, like dew-drops from the foliage of the lily; observing that she attempted to bury her beautiful face in the scarf which she wore, as if to conceal from me the agonizing emotions of her troubled soul, and feeling no disposition to interrogate her, lest I should add to her afflictions, I withdrew, and left her to the tender care of my niece Ann, whose gentle heart is ever actively alive to the misfortunes of others, and whose speaking eyes are often watered with the tears of sympathy.

After retiring from the apartment, I immediately repaired to the chamber of my friend Granville, who was shortly to enter the hymenial bower with Ann: I related to him the event mentioned, and had scarce finished when my niece entered and informed me that she had left the fair stranger in the care of the domestics, insensible to all around her. She had been conversing with her, and had recognized in the unfortunate girl, the bosom friend and companion of her infancy Julia B.—She had unhappily fallen a victim to the seductive arts of a villain, and had been inhumanly expelled her parental roof, on a night when the barbarous savage would not have refused her shelter.

A meeting with the playmate of her infancy at such a time, and under such circumstances, was more than her depressed spirit could endure—she groaned and fainted. After wasting half an hour in listening to a detail of the friendless Julia's misfortunes, I solicited Granville and Ann to accompany me to her chamber: we entered and found that she had given birth to a son—an infant; guiltless innocent, void of offence, yet doomed to shame.—The poor sufferer, whose whole soul seemed wrapt in contemplating the little being to whom she had given life, was unconscious of our presence: I watched in silence her mental agony—I marked with pity, her long drawn and tremulous sigh—the quiverings of the pallid lips—her affectionate tender look—her hoarse, yet waking and watchful eye which kept its fond vigil over her babe, who, insensible to its misery, innocently reposed on its bosom—that bosom which was the seat of wretchedness, of bitterest reflection, of self-condemning thoughts of past folly and too easy credulity. Shame, weariness and poverty, had successfully combined to render her existence miserable; the obliterating varieties of life had ceased to dazzle and inflame her imagination, and she now only wished to live for her child—but alas! the little cherub breathed but for a moment: the contaminated atmosphere of this wicked world, its coral lips were scarce dampened with the bitter cup of life ere its untainted spirit wing'd its flight to the mansions of its Creator—who could be witness to a scene so heart-rending, without invoking the vengeance of Heaven on the head of her vile seducer!

Granville approached the bed-side of the sufferer—and, ah! shall I say that it was Granville—he who for many months had been a member of my family—he whom I had loved as a friend and a brother—he who had entwined himself round every fibre of the susceptible heart of my dear niece—shall I say that it was he, who by his impious wiles and serpent-like artifice and hypocrisy, had robbed the miserable Julia of that, which was more precious to her than all the sparkling gems of Golconda?—he it was!—The last which bound the distressed girl to a world where treachery and deception had united to deprive her of all that made life valuable, was now severed in the death of her infant; she clasped its inanimate form convulsively to her throbbing bosom—she pressed its clay-cold lips to hers; but she shed no tears, their source was exhausted. Granville stood in silence gazing on this pitiful existing wreck of beauty; but the iron hand of adversity had obliterated from the once lovely face of Julia every trace of its former elegance, and while his heart seemed touched with pity, he knew not that he was viewing a victim to his own hellish arts—but such, alas, was the case. It was now evident to all that the vital part of the distressed girl was fluttering on the brink of dissolution; she half-guilefully turned her head as if to take a parting look of her friends, when her lustreless eye met Granville's—it glowed—not with anger or resentment, but with love! eye loved her seducer, even in the last struggling of a dying nature! she let fall her senseless burden—extended her arms and with a burst of frenzy shrieked out "Oh Granville! Granville! behold!"—she would have committed—but her exertion had extinguished the already exiring lamp of life—her eyes closed, and after a faint struggle, death relieved her from her troubles, and passing souls wailed her oppressed spirit to those regions where pain and sorrow cease to exist.

TOLEDO.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 23, 1827.

OUR OWN CONCERNS.

As our year is drawing to a close, the interests of the Journal require us to remind all our delinquent subscribers of the necessity of prompt payment.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

It is with much pleasure we learn, that the African Mutual Instruction School has a greater number of scholars this season, than during any former year. There is nothing like perseverance; it overcomes difficulties frequently considered as insurmountable; for a proof of which we need only refer our readers to several individuals of this school, who for years previously, thought it impossible to learn to read and write. We have ever believed and practised upon the plan, that a man never was too old to learn; hence we have always been delighted to behold aged, middle-aged and young, endeavouring to remedy as much as possible, the defects of early education. We hope that many of our brethren, who have always thought it impossible for them to learn to read and write, will give the subject a trial this season; as delays are always dangerous, and whatever can be accomplished to-day, ought not to be delayed till the morrow.

As the benevolent in other cities, will, no doubt, establish evening schools for the education of coloured adults, we wish to have it understood, that our remarks will apply with equal force to them, as well as to New-York.

We are all aware, that there are three wants, of which we stand in much need, viz. education, economy and union: and where is the philanthropist or man of colour, who will stand, hesitating about the expediency of diffusing a more general knowledge of the first; inculcating the necessity of the second, and the advantages of the third? Upon the first of these heads, we have already said considerable, but not one half what the subject merits; upon the second and third, we hope to bring forward some remarks shortly.

As the evenings are now long, it is rational to suppose that each one will ask himself, how shall I spend my time with the most benefit to myself and others? They should not be wasted in idleness, I am resolved to make a further attempt this winter, to improve myself by the acquisition of a little more to my present stock of knowledge; and to obtain this, it is highly necessary that I attend some school.

We are no advocates for remaining stationary, in the same positions, in which our fathers were; improvement is now the general cry through the land; and shall not we, whose condition stands in so much need of improvement in every particular, join heart and hand with the great master-spirits of the present age, whose great aim is to improve the condition of man at large in every quarter of the globe?

When we consider the materials upon which they have to operate, viz. the good sense and future welfare of every being, we cannot but conclude that their efforts in the great cause in which they have engaged, must be crowned with success. For though man, according to some modern theories be a mere machine, he is a reflecting one; he cannot be driven to measures, he must be persuaded that they are for his sole benefit before he can be said to engage fully in them.

We acknowledge, that we cannot conceive of any enterprise in which a man can engage, where in as much of self is blended, as in the improvement of himself, in the acquirement of more general knowledge: for, in the acquisition of property, though he may benefit his condition for awhile, ultimately it must descend to others; but what knowledge a man acquires is emphatically his own; it will stand by, when riches shall take wings and fly away, and disinterested friends forsake.

As we are upon the subject of schools, it may not be amiss to urge upon our readers the necessity of a more general attendance upon Sabbath Schools. Of all the blessings conferred upon us by the goodness of our Creator, we must consider Sabbath Schools as one of the greatest; for how many, to them owe the inestimable privilege of

being able to read the Word of Life; and from the foundation thus laid, have become a blessing to themselves, and to thousands of their fellow men: We have always thought, that they were never prized as much as they ought to be, and this assertion is borne out from the fact of a recent visit to one of our African Sunday Schools. We were sorry to behold the apparent carelessness and incapacity of the teachers, and the consequent inattention of the few present; and we cannot but hope, that some zealous friends of our race will step forward, and assist towards the building up of all our Sabbath Schools now in the hands of such blind teachers.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Witchcraft.—The Detroit Gazette relates the following singular instance of Indian credulity and justice, which recently occurred in that quarter. The Potawatomi prophet died suddenly last winter, and, as usual, his death was attributed to witchcraft. The surviving relatives, determined who was the witch and resolved to avenge his death. The unfortunate woman, with her husband, was at the house of a trader, when two brothers and a nephew of the prophet arrived and avowed their determination to kill her. They told the family of the trader not to be under any apprehensions, for that no injury would be done them. They then directed the woman to sit down, and one of them struck her on the head, another gave her a second blow, and the third cut her throat. They then dug a grave and buried her. The husband was a spectacle of their proceedings, and after their termination he was compelled to pass over her grave, that she might not return, and then to run round a tree and depart as though he had escaped. The last manœuvre was to prevent the return of the prophet to reproach her relatives with sparing the life of her husband.

Early marriage.—A medical correspondent of the Portland Patriot, thinks it would be advantageous for females to pass their twenty-fourth or twenty-fifth year before they subject themselves to the cares and fatigues of a married life; as the constitution of few women can be regarded as firmly established until after their twentieth year. Every female who does not have an offer to her late previous to that age will applaud his advice; but such may meet with husbands to their minds will judge of their own fitness, and laugh at the Doctor.—*Boston Patriot.*

Cheraw, S. C. Oct. 19.

We witnessed rather a novel as well as melancholy spectacle in the streets of this town on Wednesday last. Nothing more nor less than a man driving a wagon loaded with two wives and two children. His last wife had died within a day or two, and having determined on burying her in N. Carolina, about 40 miles distant, he had disinterred the body of his former wife, who has been dead about four years, together with those of his children, some time since deceased, and was transporting them to a new place of sepulture.

Warning.—Mr. Joel Hough, of Russell, was found a short distance from his residence, lying with his face downwards, in a small stream of water, dead. Mr. H. had for a long time been addicted to the intemperate use of ardent spirits. A man in Simsbury, Conn. on Thursday evening last, while attempting to cross the Farmington river with a boat, in a state of intoxication, was drowned, and neither the boat, or the body have since been discovered.—*Westfield Reg.*

Borrowing.—We have frequently frowned when the following questions has been put to us by the newspaper borrowing gentry: "Will you lend me your last paper? I only want to read it." Now what in creation do such folks think news papers are printed for except to read—and if they want them why don't they pay for them, and thus remunerate the printer? A man might with the same propriety go to a baker and say, "Sir, won't you lend me a loaf of bread—I only want to eat it."

Death of Mr. Emmet.—It is our painful office to announce to our readers the death of this valuable citizen, unvarying patriot, and unrivalled Orator. He was suddenly cut down by a stroke of Apoplexy in the midst of his usefulness, and in the fullness of his mental powers, at the age of 70. His death has produced universal mourning, and left in the intellect and character of the New-York bar, a chasm that will not be soon or easily filled.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

An Indiana paper states that a zealous clergyman in the midst of his sermon broke out thus—"my dear sisters, I have no doubt but that there are corset boards enough in

this congregation, if collected together, to stangle a hen-roost."

Manufacturing celerity.—In 1811, a gentleman made a bet of one thousand guineas, that he would have a coat made in the course of a single day, from the first process of shearing the sheep till its completion by the tailor. The wager was decided at Newbury, on the 25th of June in that year, by Mr. John Coxeter of Greenham mills, near that town. At 5 o'clock that morning, Sir John Throckmorton, Bart. presented two Southdown wether sheep to Mr. Coxeter, and the sheep were shorn, the wool spun, yarn milled, rowed, dried, sheared, and pressed and put into the hands of the tailors by 4 o'clock that afternoon, and at twenty minutes past six, the coat entirely finished, was presented by Mr. Coxeter, to Sir John Throckmorton, who appeared with it before upwards of 5000 spectators, who rent the air with acclamations at this remarkable instance of despatch.—*English paper.*

Causes of Insanity.—A French physician M. Voisin, in a recent work on the moral and physical causes of insanity, noticing the influence of professions in promoting this affliction, brings forward a curious table from M. Esquirol, showing the relative proportion of different professions in a mass of 164 lunatics, under the care of that professor. It runs thus: Merchants, 50; military men, 33; students, 25; administrators at employes, 21; advocates, notaries, and men of business, 10; artists, 8; chemists, 4; medical practitioners, 4; farmers, 3; sailors, 2; engineers, 1.

Summary.

Monument.—The Common Council of this city have directed a monument to be erected to the memory of John Paulding, one of the captors of Major Andre. — **Cherokees.**—The new government adopted by the Cherokees, appears to be in full operation: Among the first exhibitions of its power was the public execution of an Indian for murder. — **Medicines.**—Dr. Wadd, mentions the case of one Samuel Jessup, who died at the age of 65, in 1817. This man, in the course of 21 years, took 226,934 pills, and 40,000 b tles of mixture! — **Patronage.**—Of the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine in London, more than 22,000 copies are circulated; of the Methodist paper in this city, about 17,000.

Man-slaughter.—The trial of Mrs. McCarton and Edward Maher, indicted for the murder of the daughter of the former, aged 14 years, in Wilmington in July last, has terminated at New-Castle, & the jury have returned a verdict of "Man-slaughter," against both of them. — **Hills.**—The bills of the Smithfield Lime Rock Bank are not received by the banks in the city of Boston. — **Imprisonment for Debt.**—A resolution has been introduced in the Legislature of Vermont, instructing the judiciary committee, to report a bill to prevent the body of a debtor from being imprisoned, if he will deliver up his property. — **Patronage.**—The New-Jersey Patriot, printed at Princeton, has been discontinued for want of patronage. — **New Sect.**—Jacob Cochran, who figured rather conspicuously as a false teacher a few years since, and served a short probation in the Massachusetts State Prison, for some of his misdeeds, is now living in Hollis, Me. where he has collected around him a number of fanatics, who profess to have every thing in common. Their doctrine admit of a plurality of wives. — **Execution.**—Lester McCall was executed in Nassau county, U. C. on the 10th ult. in 44 hours after his trial, for the murder of his wife—the consequence of intoxication. — **African Church.**—A church has been erected at Hartford, Conn. for the accommodation of the African population. The building is 58 feet long and 37 wide, and has a basement story for a school room. — **Newspapers.**—There are twelve daily papers published in London, twelve in Paris, and before the discontinuance of the Times, there were twelve in this city. — **Forgery.**—A man has been recently arrested at Detroit, on a charge of Forgery, just as a large company was assembled to witness his marriage to an amiable girl. — **Colton.**—A little girl, daughter of Mr. L. B. Smith, of Saratoga, N. Y. about 3 years old, was recently burned to death, in consequence of her clothes, which were of cotton, taking fire. Woollen stuffs should be the dress of children in the winter season. — **Suicide.**—William Kelly, a teacher of English Grammar upon a new plan, in Culpepper county, Va. committed suicide on the 5th inst. from want of patronage in the line of his profession. — **John W. Craig** and Reuben Morse, have been found guilty in the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, of forging U. S. Bank Notes. — **Fire!**—Roger's Hotel, in Brunswick,

Me. was lately destroyed by fire. — **Counterfeit notes** of the Catekill Bank, well executed, are in circulation. — **Fire.**—The Wheelwright and Chair Shop of Mr. H. Waterhouse, Middlebury Vermont, have lately been destroyed by fire. — **Trial.**—William Anderson has been tried at Alexandria, for killing Mr. Arnold, and found guilty of manslaughter only. — **Misfortune.**—Mr. James Stanley, aged 35 years, while employed in watching a Coal Kiln in Hampden, Me. got asleep, and before he could escape was so badly burnt by the camp taking fire, that he lived only 24 hours. — **Murder.**—Uriah Sleight has been convicted of the murder of John Orr, and sentenced to be hanged about the 14th of December. — **Insanity.**—A young man named Martin, of Bethlehem, Pa. in a fit of insanity, jumped out of an upper story window at Mr. Zeh's tavern in Albany, and died the next day. — **Monument.**—The members of the N. Y. Bar, have resolved to erect a monument in some suitable part of the city, in memory of the talents and character of the late lamented Thomas Addis Emmet, Esq. — **Newly discovered Islands.**—Captain James I. Coffin, of Nantucket, on the 12th of September, 1824, discovered a group of islands not laid down in any of his charts. The group consists of six islands, which are situated about lat. 26d. 30m. N. long. 141d. E. — **A new Society.**—A Vermont paper says a Society has been formed in Maine; for the purpose of improving the manners of the gentlemen. — **Saturday Evening Statesman.**—Frederick S. Hall, Esq. has associated himself with Mr. Greene, as joint editor of the Boston Statesman. — **New Paper.**—We have received the first number of a weekly paper, entitled the Christian Neighbour, published at Gloucester, Mass. It is to be principally devoted to practical religion. — **New Printing Press.**—Benjamin Metcalf, of Woodstock, Vt. has constructed a printing press, the machinery of which may be moved by water or any other power. The only labour required of the workmen is to place the sheets upon the tympan, and remove them. — **Infant Coloured School.**—A meeting of gentlemen was held on the 14th inst. at the Consistory Room of the Reformed Dutch Church in this city, for the purpose of instituting an infant coloured school. — **The City Inspector** reports the death of 130 persons during the week ending November 17th, viz. 33 male, 22 women, 28 boys and 17 girls. — The deaths in Philadelphia during the same period, were 63.

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev. Dr. Matthews, Mr. Jesse Tiltonson to Mrs. Sarah Yankers.
By the Rev. Mr. S. E. Cornish Mr. William Brown to Miss Emily Cane.
At East Machias, Me. Mr. James Pigeon, to Miss Ann Beam.

A lonely Pigeon, young and fair,
The dupe of many an idle dream,
Foretook his wandering thro' the air,
And lit'ry chance, upon a tree,
Where safe from storms and quite at rest,
He found a partner to his nest.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FREDERICK has been received, and is under consideration: We hope some of our poetical friends, will furnish us with a New-Year's Address.

ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon's Phases.
23 Friday	7 14	4 46	Full.
24 Saturday	7 15	4 45	First.
25 Sunday	7 16	4 44	2d.
26 Monday	7 17	4 43	3d.
27 Tuesday	7 18	4 42	4th.
28 Wednesday	7 18	4 42	5th.
29 Thursday	7 19	4 41	6th.

TO LET.

And possession given immediately, a part of house number 325 Broome-street, between Thompson and Sullivan streets, containing two rooms on the first floor with folding doors, a front room on the second floor with bed room adjoining, a garret room and back kitchen, with privilege of yard, &c. For terms apply at the premises November 2.

TO RENT.

The lower part of the house at the N. East Corner of Chapel and Walker streets.—Enquire at the premises.
New-York, Nov. 6, 1827.

WANTED.

The whole or part of a Pew in the lower part of St. Philip's Church.—Enquire at this office.

POETRY.

MR. CANNING'S POETRY.

The following Stanzas, from a recent London paper, have been spoken of as a youthful effusion from the pen of the late Premier of England.

TO CAROLINE.

I gaze upon that lovely cheek,
By beauty's seal impress'd,
But dare not let my glance speak
The love that thrills my breast;
For ah! too well, too well I know,
Thou never canst be mine;
I gaze—and tears unbidden flow—
Yes, tears, my Caroline!

I love thee!—let me write the word—
And yet how weak! how vain!
By thee the tale shall never be heard,
But me be breathed again—
I would not cause thy bosom true
One moment to repine;
No, by the wealth of rich Peru,
I would not, Caroline!

I saw thee first in better days,
And then thy beauty's dye,
Thy worth, that shrank from every gaze,
And yet charmed every eye;
These in my breast the love awoke
(Which never can be mine)
No—till this throbbing heart is broke,
'Twill love thee, Caroline!

Called from my native home awhile
Across the stormy main,
Another suitor won thy smile,
And I returned—in vain!
Not thee—but Fate—my words reprove,
For ne'er a sigh of mine
Disclosed to listening ear the love
I bear for Caroline.

May he who has thy plighted vow
Ne'er slight his happy lot—
Because he loves I hate him now,
How deeply should he not!
But no; till those who dwell in heaven
For earthly joys repine,
Can he prove false to whom is given
The love of Caroline.

Oh! couldst thou but as happy prove
As thou deservest to be,
I know not but the saints above,
Themselves might envy thee;
Yon moon to which I turn my eyes,
On fairest forms may shine,
But, in her circuit through the skies,
None sweet as Caroline.

Farewell! within my bosom deep
The love I bear for thee
Shall sleep—but not! it cannot sleep
Till I have ceas'd to be:
And when at length beneath the sod
This aching frame recline,
My soul ascending to its God,
Shall pray for Caroline.

HERE WE THREE HAVE MET AGAIN.

Here we three have met again;
After years of hope and pain;
Since our parting, time has laid
Many a three in death's dark shade;
Many a widow's heart has sigh'd,
Many an orphan's tear has dried.

Since the dream that boyhood gave,
We have toiled on life's wide wave,
Wearily our oars we've plied,
In the search of Fortune's tide,
Warring with each blast that blew,
Braving storms that darker grew;
Cold and cheerless was the main,
But we three have met again!

Now that here we meet at last,
To recount the gales we've past;
Here, where life's first-breath we drew,
Long lost pleasures we'll renew;
Here each scene shall claim a smile,
Friendship's warmth our eyes beguile;
And, where joys unmingled reign,
There may we three meet again!

VARIETIES.

When General Lincoln went to make peace with the Creek Indians, one of the Chiefs asked him to sit down on a log. He was then desired to move, and, in a few minutes, to move farther. This request was repeated till the General got to the end of the log. The Indian then said, 'move further,' to which the General replied, 'I can move no farther.' 'Just sit it with us,' said the Chief, 'you have moved us back to the water, and then ask us to move farther!'

A TRAVELLING DISASTER.—A dapper little gentleman in the "travelling line," habited in a smart blue frock, and with a prodigious deal of industry in his countenance, on descending from a stage coach the other day, discovered that some fellow-passenger, who had been dropped in the outskirts of the town

had exchanged hats with him. Though the beaver which had thus accidentally fallen to the lot of the little man was a good beaver, he viewed it outside and inside with a very rueful aspect—in short, his heart was sad, and he all but wept. A benevolent observer, who pitied his perplexity, tried to console him by pointing out the evident good qualities of the strange hat. It was unquestionably a new hat—nothing worse of the wear—and what was of more importance, had obviously covered head of a gentleman. The little man, however, refused to be comforted. He still shook his head and sighed dolefully; and at length, with quivering lips murmured, "all very true; but, my dear Sir, my hat had a shirt in it!"—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Ancient Cannon.—A fisherman of Calais has drawn from the bottom of the sea with his nets, a cannon of very ancient make. M. de Rheims has since freed it from the rust, with which it was covered, and on drawing it was surprised to find it still loaded. Specimens of the powder drawn from it have been examined; and the saltpetre was of course decomposed after an immersion of about three centuries. The ball was of lead, and was not oxidized more than the hundredth part of an inch.—*Journal du Pas de Calais.*

Whitfield Chapel.—The copy held of the chapel of Tottenham Court, London, in which the Rev. George Whitfield (whose eloquence and celebrity in the United States prior to the revolution are yet well remembered by many citizens) held forth, after he discontinued field preaching, has recently been sold at auction for 19,000l.—The sale attracted a large company, who had formerly listened to the impassioned sermons of the gifted preacher, and, in the same place had attended to the discourses of Sancho, the African preacher, who became a zealous professor of Whitfield's doctrine. In America Mr. W. was succeeded by Occum, a native of considerable talent.

A volume of papers relating to the self-immolation of Hindoo widows has been lately published in England. It appears, that, during the year 1824, five hundred and seventy-two burned themselves at Calcutta and vicinity, places within the English jurisdiction. Twenty-four of these were under the age of twenty, and two hundred and eighteen under forty. It is said the "Suttees" have increased from the Brahmin caste.

In the Hunterian Museum are preserved the two hands of Thomas Beaufort, second son of John Gaunt. He was buried in 1424, aetat. 52. The coffin was discovered in Feb. 1772, at Bury St. Edmund's. It was filled with a resinous substance which perfectly excluded the air; and the body itself was most carefully embalmed and wrapped in cerecloth. The left hand was taken off on the discovery of the body, and sent to Mr. Hunter, who preserved it in spirits. The skin presents a very beautiful silvery white appearance. The right hand has been sent to the Museum more recently, and is discoloured from having been preserved in rum. The tendons of the wrist are apparently little altered, and the general appearance is such as no one could possibly expect after an interment of four hundred and three years.—*London Weekly Review.*

MR. CANNING'S ENIGMA.

The Philadelphia Gazette publishes an enigma, said to have been written by Mr. Canning, which for a long time puzzled the wits of England.

There is a word of plural number,
A foe to peace and human slumber;
Now any word you chance to take,
By adding s you plural make—
But if you add an s to this,
How strange the metamorphosis!
Plural is plural then no more,
And sweet what bitter was before.

A correspondent has furnished the following, which unravels the riddle.

Cares are a foe to peace and slumber,
A word, 'tis plain of plural number;
By adding s to cares, you see,
The plural will the singular be;
The bitter then is turned sweet!
Cares the riddle solves complete.

In an action, tried at the late Bristol Assizes, relative to some turtle to the value of four pounds four shillings, the law expenses of which will not fall much short of one thousand pounds! The plaintiff and defendant were rival innkeepers at Truro. To them might be well applied the old epigram:

"Blind plaintiff, lame defendant, share
The kindly law's protecting care;
A shell for him, a shell for thee—
The oyster is the lawyer's foe!"



Economy is the Road to Wealth,
And a Penny Saved is as good as two Pennies earned.

THEN CALL AT THE UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT;

JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in a correct and systematical style; having a perfect knowledge of the Business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of Cleaning and Dressing Coats, Pantaloon, &c. is by Steam Sponging, which is the only correct system of Cleaning, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of Stains, Grease-Spots, Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken.

N.B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of Clothes, by Steam Sponging, who are totally unacquainted with the Business, as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

* * All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day, if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes this method of instructing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan. By which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct and thorough knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study thereof, two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. PAUL, No. 6, York-street, or the Rev. P. WILLIAM'S 63, Crosby-street; with whom also the names of those, who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left.

Nov. 16, 1827.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to return thanks to his friends, or the liberal encouragement of patronizing his school; and would be permitted to say, he still continues to teach in the same place, and hopes by increased exertions, to merit a share of public encouragement. The branches attended to are Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, English Grammar, and Natural Philosophy. And to the females Needle Work.

JEREMIAH GLOUCESTER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23. 34

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, BALTIMORE, Manufacture ALL KINDS OF

Smoking, and Chewing TOBACCO,
Scotch, Rappe, & Maccabau SNUFF,
Spanish, Half Spanish, and American CIGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their TOBACCO, for sale, and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next, in the African School-Room in Mulberry-street; where will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per Quarter, payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock.

Sept. 18.

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have re-opened their SCHOOL, on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School-Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Rosevelt-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.

Nathan Wood, James Myers,
William P. Johnson, Arnold Elzie,
E. M. Africanus, Henry King,
Trustees.

A CARD.

F. WILLES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that his House, No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

EXPIRATION of the time for redeeming LANDS for TAXES in 1828.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1827.—Public notice is hereby given, that the time for redeeming the Lands sold for County Taxes and the United States' Direct Tax and Assessments for making Roads, will expire on the 27th day of April next; and that unless the lands sold by the Comptroller at his last sale in 1826, are redeemed—on or before the 27th day of April next, they will be conveyed to the purchasers.

W. L. MARCY, Comptroller.

N. B. Lists of such LANDS in each County as had been sold, and were not redeemed at the date of the above notice, have been transmitted to each County Treasurer, whose duty it is to publish the same in one or papers in the County of which he is Treasurer. Those interested are referred to such lists to ascertain if their LANDS have been sold and remain unredeemed.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent Land, at less than one-half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchaser will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

is published every Friday at No. 152 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS a YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

If No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" each repetition of do. 30
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" each repetition of do. 25
Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Rev. S. E. CORNISH, General Agent.
Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth.
Mr. Reuben Ruby, Portland, Me.
Massachusetts—Mr. David Walker, Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—Mr. John Remond, Salem.
Connecticut—Mr. John Shields, New-Haven.
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Rhode-Island—Mr. George C. Willis, Providence.
Pennsylvania—Mr. Francis Webb, Philadelphia.
Mr. Stephen Smith, Columbia.
Maryland—Messrs. R. Cowley & H. Grace, Baltimore.
Dist. of Columbia—Mr. J. W. Prout, Washington.
—Mr. Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.
New-York—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany.—Mr. R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady.—Austin Stewart, Rochester.—Rev. W. F. Williams, Flushing.
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Virginia—Mr. W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburg.
Rev. R. Vaughn—Richmond.
Hayti.—W. T. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION"

BY JVO. B. RUSSWURM. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1827. VOL. 1--NO. 30.

CUBA.

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

Laws Regulating Slavery.—From various sources we learn, and it has been heretofore observed, that the state of slavery in the Spanish colonies is not so extremely oppressive as in either the French, the Dutch or the British. The following view of it, in Cuba, is believed to be in the main correct, or as nearly so as may be requisite to form a general idea of it. The statement is based upon information obtained within a few years past, and though some changes may have occurred, in consequences of the great and steady increase of the coloured population, compared with that of the white, still it will not, perhaps, very materially affect the general aspect of affairs.

It has been the practice at all times, of the Courts of Justice in Cuba, to sanction such regulations as tend to meliorate the lot of slaves; and this has gradually given rise to a system, which, though principally founded on custom, has acquired the force of law, and many parts of which have been confirmed in Royal decrees. Among other beneficial regulations there is a public officer in every district, who is the official protector of slaves, and whose presence is necessary at every legal decision concerning them.

Slaves in the island of Cuba, may be divided into two classes; those in *Vente Real*, that is, who may be sold by the master for any sum he chooses to demand; and *Coutados*, that is, those whose slavery is limited, by a price being fixed on them, which cannot be increased at the will of the master.

Slaves may acquire their liberty by the mere grant of their master, or by testament; and the only formality necessary, is a certificate, called a *Carta de Libertad*. No security is required, as in the British islands, that they shall not become a charge to the parish. But masters are not allowed to emancipate old and infirm slaves, unless they provide for them.

If a slave can prove that a promise of emancipation has been made to him by his master, the latter will be compelled to perform it; and wills relating to this subject are always interpreted most favourably to the slaves.

Slaves may also obtain their liberty by purchase; but the master is not allowed to fix an arbitrary price; but if he and the slave cannot agree, two appraisers are named, one by the master, the other by the protector of slaves, and the judges name an umpire. The law exempts all sales of this description from the six per cent. duty attaching to all other sales. A master is compelled to sell his slave if the purchaser engages to emancipate him at the end of a reasonable time.—Masters who use their slaves ill, may be compelled to sell them; and in case of their not being *coartado* by appraisement. It is the universal custom to give liberty to slaves rendering services to the state, the government paying the master for them.

A slave once emancipated cannot be again reduced to slavery. Various instances to this effect are cited; among others, the following:

"A slave, applied to a judge to be valued, in order to purchase his liberty: the master objected, saying it was impossible he could legally have acquired so much money. The court acknowledged that the illegal acquirement of his money was a bar to the demand of the slave; but held, that such illegal acquirement must be proved by the master, as it would be hard to oblige the negro to account for all the money he had ever received."

Next to obtaining his liberty, the great object of the slave is to become *coartado*. This consists in his price being fixed; the master giving him a document called *estrada de coartacion*, by which he binds himself not to demand more than a certain sum for the slave, which sum is always less than his actual value, but has no relation to the price paid for him.

As slaves may acquire their liberty, so may they be *coartados* at the pleasure of their master. They may become so too by paying a part of their value. This arrangement is scarcely ever objected to: if it were, the slave has only to apply to a court of justice through the protector to be valued, and then, on paying fifty or a hundred dollars, his master would be obliged to give him an *estrada*, expressing that he was *coartado* in the difference between the sum paid and his estimated

value. Thus, if a slave be valued at 600 dollars, and pay his master 100, he will remain *coartado* in 500; and no greater price can be demanded, whether he be sold to another master, or he himself purchase his liberty.

The slave who is already *coartado* in a certain sum, may pay any part of it, not less than fifty dollars, and his master is bound to receive it. Again, if a master, be about to sell his slave, the slave may oblige the purchaser to receive any part of the purchase money, and to remain *coartado* in the remainder; and for the part paid, no tax is exacted, nor indeed for any money paid by slaves toward obtaining their liberty, for becoming *coartados*, or for diminishing the sum by which they may already be *coartados*.

It is a disputed point, whether a slave can oblige his master to sell him if he can find a purchaser who will *coartar* him. This practice being liable to abuse is generally discouraged, unless the purchaser be willing to *coartar* the slave in considerably less than his value; in two thirds of it, (for example) in which case no judge would refuse the demand for a change of masters; the melioration, the lot of the slave, and advancing him in the way of obtaining his liberty, being held paramount to all other considerations, to all cases, however, where a slave demands to be sold to a purchaser who offers to improve his condition, either by engaging to emancipate him at the end of a reasonable time, or by agreeing to *coartar* him, or by diminishing the sum in which he is *coartado*, the original master will have the preference, and need not sell him if he be willing to confer the same benefit on the slave which the purchaser proposes to confer.

The *coartado* slave has this great advantage, that, if hired out by his master, or as is more common, allowed to hire himself out, he is only bound to pay his master one real a day for every hundred dollars in which he is *coartado*. Thus, if *coartado* in 500 dollars, he pays 5 reals a day, if in 450, four and a half and so on. Sundays and certain holidays being excluded; while the master of a slave in *venta real* is entitled to all the latter can earn.

The law is, that a *coartado* slave is as much a slave as any other, except as regards his price, and the quota he is to pay his master if hired out. The master, therefore, is as much entitled in law to his personal service, as to that of a slave in *venta real*. But this is somewhat modified in practice. If a slave descend to his master *coartado*, or become so in his service, the master may require his personal service, and the slave cannot demand to be allowed to work out. But when a *coartado* slave is sold, it being the custom for a slave himself to seek a new master, he uniformly stipulates beforehand whether he is to serve personally or to work out, paying the usual daily quota; and judges will always compel the master to observe such stipulation, unless the slave should neglect to pay; when the only remedy is to exact his personal service. It is not uncommon, therefore, for a master wishing to employ his *coartado* slave who has stipulated to be allowed to work out, to pay the difference between the sum the slave ought daily to pay to him, and the wages usually earned by the slave. In this case alone is the slave paid for his labour by the master, except, indeed, he is employed on Sundays or holidays.

During illness, *coartado* slaves who work out are exempted from paying any thing to their master, who, on the contrary, is bound to maintain and assist them as other slaves.

The sum in which a slave is *coartado*, may be augmented by the amount of any damages the master may be made to pay on his account, in a court of justice. But if the slave neglects for some time to pay the daily sum due to his master, this cannot be added to his price, because it was the master's fault not to have had recourse in time to the proper remedy of compelling the slave's personal service.

The law which so eminently favours the slave, does not neglect his offspring. A pregnant negress may emancipate her unborn infant for twenty-five dollars; and between the birth and baptism, the infant may be emancipated for fifty dollars; and at any time during childhood, its value being then low, it may acquire its liberty, or be *coartado* like other slaves.

In administering this system in the country

parts, where there are few magistrates, there may be abuses; yet in the Havana, and other large towns, it is efficiently observed: indeed, to the honor of the island be it said, this is the branch of the laws which is best & most impartially administered.

Wages are high in Cuba; a common field negro earns four reals a day and is fed; a mechanic ten reals to three dollars a day; and a regular house servant twenty to thirty dollars a month, besides being fed and clothed. With such wages the *coartado* slave is well able to pay the daily quota to his master, and to lay by something for the attainment of his liberty. This could not be done were wages much lower.

The large white population, too, is a great advantage to the slaves, from the facility thereby afforded to change masters, and thus remedy many of the evils attending their state. The lot of household slaves who derive most benefit from this circumstance is particularly favorable. They are almost always taught some trade, and by well employing their leisure hours they may easily acquire their liberty in seven years. Field slaves, too, have their advantages. They are by law entitled to a quantity of ground, with the produce of which, and the breeding of pigs and poultry, they may well look forward to acquiring money to become *coartado*, and even to being emancipated. It is also highly advantageous to the slaves that public opinion is favorable to granting them their liberty; and all respectable men would feel ashamed to throw obstacles in the way of their becoming free; on the contrary, masters are generally very willing to assist their slaves in the attainment of this most desirable object. The effects of this system are seen in the state of the population. The last census, (which, though not very exact, is sufficiently so for the present purpose) makes the whites 290 000, the free people of colour 115,000, and the slaves 225,000.

CASE OF JONATHAN STRONG.

In 1765, chance directed the attention of Mr. Granville Sharpe, towards the sufferings of a race of men who had long been the sport and victims of European avarice. The professional arrangements of Mr. William Sharpe, whose house was open every morning for the gratuitous cure of the poor, were the first means of bringing Strong to the knowledge of either brother. Pain and disease, the consequence of severe blows and hardships, led the miserable sufferer to seek the aid of medical attendance; and it was in one of his morning visits to the surgery in Mincing Lane that he was met by Granville, as he approached the door of the house, ready to faint through extreme weakness. On inquiry, it was found that he had been a slave of Mr. David Lisle, a lawyer of Barbadoes, whose barbarous treatment had, by degrees reduced him to a state of uselessness, and whose brutal heart had then turned him adrift in the streets.

By the united care of the two brothers, into whose hands Strong had fallen, he was restored to health, and placed in the service of a respectable apothecary (Dr. Brown) in Fenchurch-street. In that comfortable situation he remained two years, when, as he was one day attending his mistress behind a hackney-coach, he was seen, and quickly recognized, by the lawyer to whom he had been a slave: and who, conceiving from his appearance and active employment, that he must have regained his strength sufficiently for useful labour, instantly formed a design to recover possession of him. He followed the coach, for the purpose of obtaining intelligence of his abode; and having discovered it, laid a plan to entrap him.

Some days afterwards, he (David Lisle) employed two of the lord mayor's officers to attend him to a public house, from whence he sent a messenger, to acquaint Jonathan Strong that a person wanted to speak with him: Jonathan, of course, came, and was shocked to find that it was his old master who had sent for him, and who now immediately delivered him into the custody of the two officers. Jonathan, however sent for Mr. Brown, who likewise came, but being violently threatened by the lawyer, on a charge of having detained his property (as he called Strong) he was intimidated, and left him in Lisle's hands.

After this, G. S. received a letter from the Poultry Compter, signed Jonathan Strong; a name which he did not at first recollect; he sent, however, a messenger to the Compter to inquire about him, but the keepers denied that they had any such person committed to their charge.

This refusal was sufficient to rouse the suspicion, and to call forth the active benevolence of Mr. Sharp.

G. S. then went himself to the Compter, inquired for the master of the prison, and insisted on seeing Jonathan Strong. He was then called, and was immediately recollected by G. S. who charged the master of the prison, at his own peril not to deliver him up to any person whatever, who might claim him, until he had been carried before the lord mayor (sir Robert Kite) to whom G. S. immediately went, and gave information that a Jonathan Strong had been confined in prison without any warrant; and he therefore requested of his lordship to summon those persons who detained him, and to give G. S. notice to attend at the same time.

When the appointed day was come (Sept. 18) G. S. attended at the mansion-house, and found Jonathan in the presence of the lord mayor, and also two persons who claimed him: the one, a notary public, who produced a bill of sale from the original master, to James Kerr, Esq. a Jamaica planter, who had refused to pay the purchase money (thirty pounds) until Strong should be delivered on board a ship belonging to Messrs. Muir and Atkinson, bound to Jamaica; the captain of which, Mr. David Lair, was the other person then attending to take him away.

The lord mayor having heard the claim, said that "the lad had not stolen any thing, and was not guilty of any offence, and was therefore at liberty to go away;" whereupon the captain seized him by the arm, and told the lord mayor; "he took him as the property of Mr. Kerr." Mr. Beech, the city coroner, now came behind G. S. and whispered in his ear the words "charge him;" at which G. S. turned upon the captain, and in an angry manner said, "Sir, I charge you for an assault." On this, Captain Lair quitted his hold of Jonathan's arm, and all bowed to the lord mayor and came away, Jonathan followed G. S. and no one dared to touch him.

A few days after this transaction, G. S. was charged, by a writ, with having robbed the original master, David Lisle, the lawyer, of a negro slave, and also of another slave, &c. &c.

But the action at law was not the only weapon employed to alarm him, and to deter him from the prosecution of his humane task. That no method might be left untried, which avarice or malice could prompt, to retrieve the step that had been lost, David Lisle sought out the Negro's Friend, at his brother William's house, (where he then resided, and having announced his name was admitted. The conversation, on one part at least, was warm; and Lisle, after ineffectual denunciations of revenge in various ways, attempted to intimidate by a challenge.

His first step, in order to defend himself from the legal process instituted against him, was, to apply to an eminent solicitor in the lord mayor's office, and to retain Sir James Eyre, then recorder of the city, (and afterwards lord chief justice of the court of common pleas) as his counsel. After some consideration of the case, the solicitor brought him a copy of the opinion given in the year 1729, by the attorney and solicitor-general, York and Talbot, (asserting, as before stated, that a slave coming from the West Indies to Great Britain or Ireland, does not become free,) and assured him that they should not be able to defend him against the action, as the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield was also decidedly of the same opinion.

In his difficult task of legal inquiry he had no instructor; no assistant, except his own diligence; no encourager, except his own conscience. For it is remarkable, that during his studies, he applied to the celebrated judge and commentator, Dr. Blackstone, but received little satisfaction from his opinion on the interesting subject in question. He consulted, likewise, several other professional men of eminence, but could find no one whose opinion was favourable to his undertaking. "Even my own lawyers," he repeats, "were against me;" so much force had precedent, and the authority of those

great names, York and Talbot, to bias even the soundest judgments.

By continual application, before the final term when he was to answer the charge against his brother and himself, Granville had added to a thorough investigation of the English laws much extraneous research into those of other nations; and he had compiled in manuscript, a tract "On the Injustice and dangerous tendency of tolerating Slavery, or even of admitting the least claim to private property in the persons of men, in England." This tract, when completed, he submitted to the perusal of Dr. Blackstone, and then employed his utmost efforts to circulate it, by means of numerous copies, among those to whom he wished it to produce a favourable effect. The arguments contained in it were irresistible, and by its success he had the satisfaction of amply fulfilling his promise to his antagonist. "The substance of the tract," he says, "was handed about among the gentlemen of the law, in twenty or more different MS. copies, for nearly two years, when the lawyers employed against Strong, were intimidated, and the plaintiff was compelled to pay treble costs for not bringing forward the action; after which," he adds, "the tract was printed in 1769."

CASE OF SOMERSET.

Somerset, a black slave, had been brought to England, in November, 1769, by his master, Mr. Charles Stewart, and in process of time left him. Stewart found an opportunity of seizing him unawares; and he was conveyed on board the Ann and Mary, Captain Knowles, in order to be carried to Jamaica, and there to be sold for a slave.

Mr. Serjeant Davy brought the case into court before Lord Mansfield on the 24th of January, but pressed the cause to be of so high importance, that he requested it might be deferred till another term in order to give him time to prepare fully for its support. This request Lord Mansfield declined granting, but fixed the hearing for that day forthnight, apprising Serjeant Davy at the same time, that "if it should come fairly to the general question, whatever the opinion of the court might be, even if they were all agreed on one side or the other, the subject was of so general and extensive concern, that, from the nature of the question, he should certainly take the opinion of all the judges upon it."

On the 7th of February the case was again brought before Lord Mansfield, assisted by the three justices, Ashton, Willes, and Ashurst. The cause of liberty was now no longer to be tried on the ground of a mere special indictment, but on the broad principle of the essential and constitutional right of every man in England to the liberty of his person, unless forfeited by the laws of England. It was opened by Mr. Serjeant Davy, with a vast mass of information on the subject of slavery, prefaced by a declaration of his intention to maintain before the court the following proposition: "That no man at this day, is or can be a slave in England."

Mr. Serjeant Glynn followed on the same side, and at the conclusion of his speech, Lord Mansfield, after some short questions, added: "This thing seems, by the arguments, probable to go to a great length, and it is the end of the term; so it will be hardly possible to go through it without stopping; therefore, let it stand over to the next term."

On the 4th of May, the question was again brought before the Court, on the broad and general ground "Whether a Slave, by coming into England, becomes free?"

On this second reading, the pleadings in favour of Somerset were resumed by Mr. Mansfield, who, in a speech of strong sense and expression, contended, that if the Negro Somerset was a man—and he should conclude him one till the court should adjudge otherwise—it was impossible he could be a slave in England, unless by the introduction of some species of property unknown to our constitution. At the end of Mr. Mansfield's speech, it appears that the cause was further adjourned to the 14th of May.

The expectation of all parties was now raised to the utmost pitch, when, finally, in Trinity term, on Monday the 22d of June, "The court proceeded to give judgment in the case of Somerset the Negro, then before the court, on the motion of the Habeas Corpus." And the ever memorable result of this trial established the following axiom, that, as soon as any slave sets his foot on English ground, he becomes free. A sentence to be engraved for ever on our hearts. *Hoare's Memoirs of Sharpe.*

A HARDENED CONVICT.

Mr. Williams, in seconding Mr. Favell's motion for a petition to the legislature to revise the criminal code, stated that "two men were once convicted of highway robbery before Judge Caulfield. When the jury brought in their verdict of guilty, the elder of the two

felons turned round to the younger, and with a countenance expressive of the most diabolical rage, malice, and revenge, addressed his companion in the following manner:—'Perdition seize you, you hen-hearted villain! if it had not been for you, I would have sent the rascal to hell who bore witness against us. I would have murdered the villain, and then he could have told no tales. But you, you cowardly scoundrel! persuaded me to let him go; you dog, if I am hanged, you will be hanged with me, and that is the only comfort and satisfaction I have. But, good people, if any of my profession be among you, take warning by my example. If you rob a man, kill him on the spot; you will then be safe, for dead men tell no tales. I have robbed many persons, and I may escape from prison and rob many more; and, by Heaven, the man I rob, I will surely murder. 'May God visit the blood of the man you murder upon my head,' said Judge Caulfield. 'Go, Mr. Sheriff, procure a carpenter, have a gallows erected, and a coffin made, on the very spot where the monster stands; for from this bench I will not remove, until I see him executed. As for the young man; whose heart, though corrupted by the influence of this infernal wretch, still retained the principles of humanity, he shall not perish with him. I must, indeed, pass upon him the sentence the law requires; but I will respite him, and use my influence with the crown to pardon him. This heary villain shall not have the satisfaction which his malignant heart has anticipated.' The Sheriff obeyed the order—a gallows was erected in the court house, and, in the presence of the judge, the jury, and the people, the monster ascended the scaffold, cursing and blaspheming to the moment when he was launched into eternity!"

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

CONCLUSION.

If in the pursuit of any particular object, of a political, moral, or religious nature, we find men, or communities, uniformly adopting the same, or similar measures, even under various or dissimilar circumstances; we can safely and properly come to the conclusion that in order to reach this object, such measures only can be effectually resorted to; we are then bound by the same parity of reason, and all known rules of argument to conclude, that whenever such means, or such measures are embraced and strictly adhered to, the same results must be brought about, as the like causes, operating on similar circumstances must produce the like effects.

It will be admitted, that "in countries where slavery is established, the masters are not only incapable of developing the intellectual powers of their slaves, but they generally have a strong propensity to prevent their development; the demand for security, more powerful than the passion of avarice, obliges them to hold the servile class in a state approaching as nearly as possible, to that of brutes. Robin reports,* that a French colonist in Louisiana, frequently asserted that he feared nothing so much as negroes with cultivated minds; he said that his utmost endeavours were used to restrain the enlargement of their understandings, and that these endeavours were mostly successful. The opinions of the colonists on this subject, are similar to those formerly entertained by the Romans. Cato, the censor, saw nothing more dangerous than intelligent slaves. He required his own to sleep, whenever they were unemployed; so fearful was he that they might learn to think. The Anglo-Americans of the Southern States, though the most humane slave-holders of the present day, still reject with dismay, the idea of learning their slaves to read. The colonists' subject to Great-Britain, behold with no less alarm, the efforts making in the mother country to enlighten the minds of the slaves, and teach them a knowledge of the Christian religion."

The suppression, then, of all intelligence and knowledge among slaves, being universally considered necessary by masters to strengthen their security, and the general system of slavery; it is all-important to enquire whether or not the doctrine and practice of the American Colonization Society, does not materially tend to retard the progress of African freedom, and the abolition of the system of slavery in the United States.

The original policy of this institution being the removal of the free Africans, at the moment of their having acquired a portion of that cultivation of mind, and expansion of intellect, before which slavery was fast giving way, with every prospect of its final dissolution, affords ample ground for the conclusion that its positive effect on the then state of the coloured population, would be no other than

to check that progressive advancement of emancipation, rendering more complete and entire the slavery of the slaves: for, by their removal, would the destruction of that connecting link take place, which binds the slave to the acknowledged moral power then and now existing; which must, of its own nature, under all supposable circumstances, completely relieve him from his servile condition. The fundamental doctrine of the Society, then, was precisely the same as that of all slave-holding communities, from which emanate measures to perpetuate and permanently fix unconditional servitude as a system.

In the adoption of measures to secure the safety of the slave-holding policy, as regards the danger apprehended by the masters from the diffusion, or existence of knowledge among the slaves, it is one and the same thing to prevent by timely interference its first appearance, as if permitted to take root and appear, to effectually arrest its further dissemination by the removal of those who possess it, no matter whether free blacks or slaves; as the danger arises exclusively from the existence or prevalence of intelligence among those who by unavoidable consequence mingle with that class intended to be kept in object bondage. It can be no palliation, but indeed an aggravation of the offensive conclusion, deduced from the argument, to say, that in planting the colony of Liberia, and sustaining it by extensive emigration from these states, the African race will have a rallying point for the advancement of their moral, civil, political and religious rights, and character; and from its locality, a whole continent may in time witness the blessings of Christianity; for by this extensive emigration of men possessing all the necessary means of character and qualifications, to save the mass from a state of misery and degradation, will a positive and irretrievable deterioration of the general miserable state of our slave population take place; and that too, on the supposition of an anticipated, distant, uncertain, balancing good.

Here I am led to appeal to every candid friend of this people, for the correctness of my reasoning and conclusions; for in reference to doctrine, the Colonization Society embraces in common with all slave-holders, the genuine opinion of the necessity of the removal of knowledge and virtue from the reach of the servile class, and as regards practice and measures consequent upon such doctrine, they and it pursue, and invariably adhere to the same. Thence the conclusion, clear and strong as the mind can readily conceive, that the results must be the same. If objections are here raised that I am partial in my views, and in confining myself to the evil resulting from the society's operations here at home, I avoid the advantages derived abroad; I would again refer to the fact, that the society in urging its claims upon the public, from its formation to the present time, strenuously press the consideration, that its original and paramount motive, is to meliorate the general condition of our coloured population in this country; and on this ground, does it receive nearly all the countenance and support extended by the free states.

That the American Colonization Society was, and still remains ignorant of the moral and efficient standard of character, possessed by our coloured population in states north of the Potomac, I have no hesitation in declaring my belief. Its members, in common with a large majority of our citizens, being accustomed from the time of their first introduction in the country, and subsequent degraded character as a people, to view them retrospectively, and by actual observation, as an inferior race, barred by nature as recipients for qualifications relating to mind and knowledge, therefore properly subject to, and under the coercive control of the slaves, by nature and reason a superior class; and under these superficial and false considerations has the formation of the society been brought about, and thus far sustained.

Upon the same ground of erroneous views, has it also acquired a portion of incidental support from men and associations, who, governed by the best feelings of our nature, see and deplore their existence here in a state approaching to that of brutes; are induced without much reflection, on enquiry, to fall in with any general measure which has the appearance of bettering their condition, and comes recommended with so much plausibility as is thrown around the *Colonizing policy*.

In this I am sufficiently sustained by the heretofore conduct of the society and its friends, who all set out, as its official documents, as well as expressed, and public correspondence will show, with the intention of extending their operation to all parts of the country: the eastern and middle states were to be drained of their coloured population as well as the southern, and by that way was to be paved for the eventual emancipation of the slaves; there was no consulting the will or wishes of the class to be removed; although a whole people, embracing a large

portion of intelligence, and efficient character, attached to our common country, its government and institutions, by ties even stronger than those known to the whites, (it those are founded on previous individual suffering); but the society were unable to appreciate this, by reason of its prejudice and bias in its views and calculations, proceeded to act in practice, its extensive intentions. No sooner is that commenced, than the true actual state, character, and standing of the people in the eastern and northern states, rise in opposition to the scheme; and the society, it would seem at last, is obliged to change its tone and operations, by abandoning the coloured people of the eastern and northern states to themselves. I think we seldom now hear of preparations to fit out vessels to transport emigrants from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia or Wilmington in Delaware. Baltimore is the most northerly port out of which they ship. Intelligence, virtue, knowledge, and every thing considered essential to the welfare of a community. CLARKSON,

(To be concluded in our next.)

* Travels in Louisiana.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

REFLECTIONS ON A SKELETON.

There is something truly awful in the contemplation of a skeleton. On entering a physician's private cabinet, the eye immediately is arrested by emblems of mortality. Nature receives a shock, and the mind being replete with solemn thoughts, employs itself in musing on subjects, to which hitherto it had never been incited. The soul, however grovelling may be its nature, is hurried on to things, which pertain to its future welfare, and for awhile, occupied with reflections of an elevated and sublime nature. Hardly can any one contemplate the grand and complicated structure of the human body, without permitting his thoughts to ascend up to the Great Architect of man, to the King of Heaven, and first great cause of all good. Let him who can approach a pale and silent corpse unmoved, and without heaving a single sigh, in sympathy to the transience of human nature, view in a ghastly skeleton the remains of pride, and the wreck of vanity. Let him observe undismayed in this wreck of pride, all that once were capable of giving pleasure; that was intelligent and comprehensive, and while he feasts his insatiate eyes, let him restrain the intruding sigh, and rebuke his conscience, for accusing him, with the want of moral reflection, and his ignorance of the fact, that he himself is a man. This skeleton frame, this earthly tabernacle, and vacant cranium were wont to possess all these attributes common to vain and transient mortals. Like this skeleton frame, time must behold us, who thus devotedly view it, deprived of all which now pleases the eye, or divert the soul and satisfy the understanding.

Behold this frightful skull! How sad a spectacle! It is a silent, but an eloquent admonisher to vanity, and just emblem of mortality! Once, was it not wont to be tastefully adorned with beauty's embellishment? Was it not vanity's delight? And was not folly its slave? But whose now is that downy covering?—Will the artist restore it?—Man cannot replenish it. To attempt, is vanity.

This vacant skull, was once the seat of knowledge. It guided the reins of judgment. Once it was wont to direct the soul; to give laws to the inclinations or the senses. It would not only rule, individually the empire of the whole man, but fain would conduct the affairs of nations.

*"Low on this broken arch, its ruin'd wall,
Its chambers desolate, and portals fust;
Yes, this was once ambition's airy hall,
The dome of thought, the palace of the soul:
Behold through each black lustre eyeless look,
The gay recess of wisdom and of wit,
And passion's boast, that never brook'd con-
trol;*

*Can all, saint, sage, or sophist ever writ,
People this lonely tower, this tenement reft?"*

It has ever been my impression, that Physicians and Surgeons, if not devotedly pious, should be, at least, men of the strictest morality. In this, I may be erroneous; all men being fallible, whatever may be their profession, or however they may be circumstanced. Scarcely can there elapse a day which does not bring with it some duty, which is inconsistent with the physician's sublime profession, which has not a tendency to chasten his thoughts and elevate his soul; and which literally, does not disengage his mind from the trivial occurrences of the world, and conduct him into the awful presence of his God. Imagine him now present in the Dissection Room, engaged in the examination of the grand and wonderful structure of man, and you likewise see him studying the mysterious constitution of his own nature; and perhaps fancy you hear him exclaim, "O God! How wonderful are all thy works! How in-

snite thy wisdom! Grand and mysterious, all thy works are replete with designs, which exhibit thy wonderful wisdom and mercy." While in the chamber of sickness, we behold the Physician stand beside the patient's bed, in solemn silence and in anxious doubts, contemplate sinking nature pressed upon, by the heavy hand of disease, and struggling to resist death; do we not imagine he fearfully anticipates in this wreck of human nature, what ere long must be his own fate? And do we not judge, that these exhibitions of the transience of human nature, to which he is so frequently a literary witness are received by him as so many admonitory invocations, which incline him seriously to prepare to meet his God?—While life is fluttering on the verge of time and eternity, and when at last it sleeps in death, and icy inactivity succeeds vigour and vivacity, we behold the professional man present; should we not conceive that while he yet remained a witness to such scenes of frequent melancholy, he would sincerely deign to heave a sigh towards heaven?—That while gazing upon the wan remains of wonted animation, he would not in the sincerity of his soul exclaim, "Thus passes the glory of the world; and vanity sleeps in putrefaction!—Oh God! what is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him?"

A STUDENT.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 30, 1827.

OUR OWN CONCERNS.

As our year is drawing to a close, the interests of the Journal require us to remind all our delinquent subscribers of the necessity of prompt payment.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

We invite the attention of our readers to the perusal of this article. It becomes not slave-owners, who style themselves Republicans, to allow the subjects of so despotic a sovereign as Ferdinand, to treat their slaves with greater clemency in every respect. Of all countries in which slavery is tolerated, we think that the American slave should enjoy more comforts and privileges than any other. But it must be evident from the perusal of the foregoing, that in no respect do our brethren of the South, in bondage, possess one quarter of the privileges enjoyed in Cuba. For where is the slave who is not at the complete disposal of his master—to separate him from wife and children, and transport him to Georgia or Louisiana?

Apologists for modern Slavery, pride themselves in asserting that it is not so severe as the slavery of the ancients. But mark the contrast. Christian masters are not more brutal than heathens! Enlightened Republicans, who have fought and bled in many a hard struggle for the privileges and birth-right of man, are quite as humane as the tyrannical Romans! Republican laws, of the nineteenth century, are not more unjust, tyrannical and Draconic than those of barbarous antiquity! The professed disciples of Christ are as generous and benevolent as the avowed worshippers of Mars and Bellona!

Using the eloquent language of a writer on this subject, we enquire, are not our enslaved brethren at the South held "pro nullis, pro mortuis, pro quadrupedibus," or, at least, for brute bipedibus? Have they any head in the state; any name, or tribe, or register? Are they capable of being injured, that is, of obtaining legal redress for an injury? Can they inherit by purchase or descent, or even legally claim the little pecunia, which the Roman laws, severe as they were, allowed the slave beyond the grasp of the master? May they not be sold, transported, or pawned, and though not legally tortured for evidence, or put to death by authority of their lord, yet reduced to such a state of helplessness and degradation, that this addition to their calamities would, in point of fact and practice, be scarcely a perceptible addition to their misfortunes?

Slavery is the crying sin of our land: its very existence, as long as it is permitted, must be a heavy reproach to this country, and a discredit to republicans. We agree with Mr. Burke, that "Slavery is a state so improper, so degrading, and so ruinous to the feelings and capacities of human nature, that it ought not to be suffered to

exist. We agree with Dr. Paley, that "the West Indian [or American] slave is placed for life in subjection to a dominion and system of laws the most merciless and tyrannical that ever were tolerated upon the face of the earth." We agree with Mr. Fox, that "personal freedom is the just right of every human being. It is a right of which he who deprived a fellow creature was absolutely criminal in so depriving him, and which he who withheld was no less criminal in withholding." We agree with Bishop Horsley, that "allowing slaves to be pampered with delicacies, and put to rest on a bed of roses, they could not be happy; for a slave must still be a slave." We agree with the present Bishop of St. David's, that "the natural and scriptural illegality of slavery may be judged of on grounds infinitely superior to all commercial considerations, (as superior as the soul is to the body, as the interests of eternity are to the concerns of a day,) by every one that can feel for his fellow-creatures, and can be determined by every one that can read the scriptures."

We have but little faith in men who spend their life in professions and wishes. The situation of our enslaved brethren is such, that all who are now our friends ought to come forward and use their best endeavours to break their shackles, and let the oppressed go free. Our own condition in the different free and slaveholding states is such also as ought to engage the attention of every philanthropist. The recent excesses committed by the lower orders of the population against our brethren on the late Evacuation Day, call imperiously for some more protecting laws in our favour. Among the many cases which have reached us, we shall cite the following: a decent coloured female walking on the Battery, was barbarously knocked down by a gang of desperadoes: a waiter, while handing refreshments to the officers; was served in the same manner under their immediate eyes; another was almost beaten to death, &c. &c. &c. Ought such excesses to be allowed in our city? Though as individuals we are opposed to wasting our time so unprofitably as viewing parades, still we contend, that our brethren in common with other citizens, ought to have the privilege of spending their time as they think proper, unmolested by any body of men, while they infringe upon none of the laws.

FROM THE GENIUS OF U. EMANCIPATION.

SLAVERY.

Mr. Editor.—In my last, I made the assertion that, presuming on the ignorance and stupidity of their coloured population in the Southern States, no danger could hereafter be apprehended. They seem willing to close their eyes to passing events—for them the page of history is not suffered to unfold itself; wherein they might see, that states and empires, have, like themselves, been blind to their true situation; and nothing will arouse them from this lethargic slumber, but the bursting asunder of those chains, with which they have fettered, that unfortunate part of the human family. Who, let me ask, were the Generals that commanded the armies of the Republic, in the days of Cromwell? From what grade of society, did France during the Revolution procure her Marshals, was it not from the common people? Who was Toussaint, Dessalines, and a number of other generals who acted so prominent a part in the Revolution of Hayti,—were they not domestic slaves? Who, the master spirits that achieved the Revolution in Colombia and Mexico? What is Bolivar, SUCRE, PAEZ SOUBLITIE, &c.? Is it not sad fact that a great majority of the officers of the army and navy of Colombia and Mexico, are of that class so much despised and ill treated by you? What is the complexion of the common soldiery of these states? Has not the independence of their country from the vassalage and bondage of Old Spain, been accomplished by troops composed of negroes, mulattoes and Indians? From what source did Bolivar derive that aid, when fortune seemed to desert his standard, did not Hayti, furnish him with MEN and MONEY, and enable him when the contest was seemingly hopeless, by a daring effort, with a handful of ardent followers, to achieve the final emancipation of his native country? Have we not an evidence here of what may be accomplished, through the instrumentality of these people. Already do the slave holders of Cuba tremble, whenever a fleet is despatched from their shores—from what source, is this uneasiness forced itself upon them, have not the nations to whom I have alluded

threatened to visit them with an army, which they know, whenever it once obtains a footing on their shores, from its complexion will be the harbinger of freedom, and give a death blow to the pursuit of the slave.—In this respect, their fears are not groundless, the awful reality to them is near, their crimes have nearly reached their climax, their cup is nearly full, the day of retribution is at hand—the hands which now hold the reins so tight, and embraces the lash, whose incessant application, produces those luxuries, and affords a profusion of products from that prolific soil, will find their nerves unstrung, and a final overthrow of that tyrannical power at present used, will be realized. When that day arrives, (and it is not far distant,) in which the whole of the West Indies will present to us, as in the case of Hayti is evinced, governments wielded by that population, thought by our southerners to be deficient of physical powers, and a capacity of self organization; then may our southern planters anticipate the time of their trial as drawing near.

As it is acknowledged that the gradual emancipation of their slaves is the only resource left by which this evil is to be averted, and that this can only be accomplished by their own consent, nothing it is to be feared will ever prompt to this act of self preservation, to the achievement of this act of justice, their consciences scared by a long course of oppression, its dictates and operations will be disregarded, and when the day arrives, which is to test whether freedom or slavery is to be perpetuated, the chain apparently interminable will be found to have an end.

This great evil—this national sin—even now affects our standing as a nation, already unfriendly feelings are beginning to show themselves toward us from this cause, by our more consistent republican neighbors; in my next I shall endeavor to explain their source.

Summary.

Sickness.—An alarming fever prevails in Washington, Ga. by which many of the most respectable inhabitants have been swept away.
Fire at Mobile.—The late fire at Mobile destroyed property to the amount of a million and a quarter of dollars. About 300 buildings were consumed.
Pork.—Pork, has been selling at Petersburg, Va. as low as 4 dollars a barrel.
Suicide.—On the third inst. an inquest was held on the body of Martin Wildman, of Lower Makefield, Ga. who was found suspended by the neck on the wagon house by a pair of plough lines.
Mad Dogs.—Two young men and several cattle, it is stated in a Vermont paper, have been bitten by a mad dog in Madison county; the cattle had died.
Matrimony.—J. Allen, editor of the Switzerland (N. Y.) Guest, respectfully informs his patrons, that on the evening of the 2d inst. he left the barren island of Chibkey, and by joining himself to Miss Jane Brunel, landed on the salubrious island of Matrimony.
Twenty-fifth State.—It is considered that the territory of Arkansas has the population necessary to authorise its admission as a state into the Union.
Debtors.—From January, 1825, to November, 1827, being twenty-three months, nineteen hundred and seventeen persons have been received into the debtor's jail in this city!
New Animal.—A hideous looking animal, supposed by some to be a sea-dog, and by other a sea-lion, was caught about two miles below Montreal.
Disaster.—An unfinished building in Greenwich, N. Y. was blown over, by which accident three men were killed.
Economy.—The Trustees of the Lyceum, at Gardiner, Me. have made such arrangements that all the scholars of the institution, who are so disposed, may pay the whole of their expenses by their own exertions in vacation.
Aliens.—According to the late census there are more than thirty thousand alien-inhabitants in this city.
Grog Shops.—In this city there are three thousand grog shops licensed by law. The expense of the city poor about 80,000 dollars annually; three-fourths of which may be ascribed to intemperance.
Fertility.—From an acre and a half of ground a person in Norwich, Conn. has raised one hundred and fifty bushels of shelled corn, and five wagon loads of winter squashes.
Slavery.—The Franklin Lodge at Danville, Ky. have adopted a resolution that the Domestic Slave Trade is inconsistent with the principles of the craft, and have opened a correspondence on the subject with other Lodges in that state.
Cotton Manufacture.—A meeting was lately held at Fredericksburg, Va. to consider the expediency of establishing a cotton manufactory on the Falls of the Rappahannock, near that city.
Shipwreck.—The schooner Ann, Allen, from Buffalo, with fourteen persons on board, including passengers, is said to have been lost, and only one boy saved from the wreck.
Tree.—A tree in a good state of preservation has been found in digging a well in York, U.

C. at the depth of 32 feet from the surface.
Substitute.—A Bostonian recommends early rising and exercise in the open air in the morning, as a substitute for ardent spirits.
Abandoned.—A young man residing in St. Albans, of the name of Anson Field, has abandoned with 3000 dollars entrusted to him to carry to the bank of Burlington, on the 21st ult.

Singular Fact.—The Worcester Mutual Insurance Company, was organized and commenced issuing policies in May 1824, three and a half years since. It has insured to the amount of seven hundred thousand dollars on buildings and property, in all parts of the country, and yet it has never sustained the loss of a single dollar by fire.
Amusing.—There is a correspondence in the Baltimore Patriot, between two rival brick makers, which is amusing beyond all example. In one of the letters there are no less than five different practical quotations, and the prose is, if possible, still more poetical than the verse.

Travelling.—450 passengers came down from Albany to this city on Friday last, in the Constellation, and on the following day 520 came in the North America.

Caution.—A lady travelling from Montreal to St. Andrews, with an infant child, wrapped it up so close to keep it from the cold, that on alighting from the stage, she found him lifeless.
Rev. Dr. M'Auley.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. M'Auley has declined accepting the invitation of the Trustees of the Transylvania University, to assume the Presidency of that institution.

A good Soldier.—Mr. Ichabod Dean of Taunton, has performed military duty thirty one years, under ten different captains, and never missed a training.
Suicide.—Mr. James Merson, of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, drowned himself lately, in a small pond of water about ten feet deep. Disappointment led him to intemperance, and intemperance drove him to suicide.

Notice.—The Lodi Pioneer, printed in this state, but we really cannot find out in what county, advertises thus for a hopeful boy:—**AN ACTIVE LAD, AGED** xiv. or xv. wishing to make a trial at riding post, sawing wood, feeding pigs and learning "to print," is wanted at this office.
Elopement.—A little boy of 15, eloped last week from Berkshire, Mass. with a young lady of 19. The twain were made one.
The City Inspector reports the death of 107 persons during the week ending on Saturday the 24th, inst. viz. 42 men, 26 women, 23 boys, and 17 girls. The deaths in Philadelphia during the same period, were 68.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Benjamin Paul, Mr. Aaron Lent to Miss Betsy Ceffer.—Mr. Cyrus Harden to Miss Mary Moore.—Mr. Charles Sylvester to Miss Phebe Jameson.

DIED.

In this city on the 27th inst. Mr. Benjamin Gale, aged 39, a native of Baltimore.

NOTICE.—A communication having appeared in the "Freedom's Journal," of October 12th, in which a certain woman who signs herself, "Jane Stephens," takes the liberty of appearing before the public as my wife, and denouncing me on account of subsequent abandonment, as "a base, mean, false and unprincipled man," regard to my own character, and respect to my many friends through the country, call upon me to lay a true statement before the public.

For a correct understanding of the subject, it is necessary to premise certain events, which the said Jane Stephens, alias Jane Mushiit has seen proper to introduce in her incoherent notice. In the year 1813, I was married by the Rev. Mr. Conner of Maryland, to Miss Anne Johnson, with whom I lived in peace and harmony until particular business called me to a distant part of the country. Not succeeding in my expectations, and unable from want of funds to return at the time appointed, I was much astonished in 1817, at the receipt of a letter from my wife, which informed me that she had married a man by the name of Stephen Broadwater, belonging to Accomack county, Virginia.

In the year 1820, my wife who had now become Mrs. Broadwater died: since which time I have remained a single man, notwithstanding Jane Stephens, alias Mushiit, has the audacity to style herself my wife.

I have deceived no woman, nor defrauded any man, as the many friends who know me in this and other cities can testify. Jane Stephens alias Mushiit, always knew from the first of our acquaintance, that I was a married man, and it appears somewhat foolish and silly to come before the public at this late period, pleading ignorance of certain facts which she must certainly have known. Jane Mushiit has never been my wife, and of course can have no right to assume the name of Jane Stephens. As for the friends who have advised Miss Jane Mushiit to pursue the course which she has, I think it would become them to look at home, paying no attention to my affairs: and by so doing, I am sure they would gain more credit to themselves.

JAMES STEPHENS,
Proprietor of Baltimore.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1827.

POETRY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
STANZAS.

Adieu to the land of my childhood, adieu!
The last sigh of feeling swells fondly to you:
Though thy bright sunny hills no longer are near,
Though distant, I love thee, thou'lt ever be dear.

But I ne'er shall revisit that dear spot again,
Where love, joy, and friendship long held their reign,
Where the smiles that for ever affection bestow;
Are the smiles that no absence nor time can forego.

Though far other scenes may my weary eye greet,
Yet the sight of my home would be far, far more sweet;
Nor the grandeur, nor pageant that courts could accord,
Be half what one glimpse of thy shores would afford.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
LINES ON A DECEASED FRIEND.

How solemn was the closing scene,
When she yielded her last breath;
How sweetly beamed the smile serene
Upon the cheek of death.

Her lovely hope no fears could blight,
No pain her peace destroy;
She viewed above, the beams of light,
A pure and lasting joy.

Her body is numbered with the dead,
Her soul has taken its flight,
Far from this sinful world has fled
For ever from our sight.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
IMPROPTU.

ON THE DEPARTURE OF

Propitious be the gales that waft thee,
To southern clime, to peaceful home,
Thy smile, perhaps, may never greet me,
Or friendship tempt thee, here again to roam.

Could I but once more meet thine eye,
That over beam'd with fond delight,
That kindly look when I was nigh,
Seems now to meet me gay and bright.

I muse till fancy brings thee near,
Though boundless oceans do us sever,
I turn to gaze on one so dear,
And find thou'rt gone from us for ever.

HARRIET.

VARIETIES.

Hint to Parents.—The want of punctuality in your children's attendance at school, is perhaps, one of the greatest impediments that lie in the path of their improvement. Detaining a child an hour in a day, or in a week, or a few days in a month, may appear at the first view, to be but a small evil, and pregnant with no very serious consequences. But it is, in fact, like "the little foxes among your choicest vines," and far beyond your calculation, impedes their growth. A judicious teacher has every member of his school systematically classed, & every period of time appropriated to particular recitations and instructions. With these regulations which are indispensable to a well governed school, the tardiness of one scholar, though it be but one half hour, disturbs the whole system, and costs him whatever respectable standing he may have gained in his class. We will say, this teacher has succeeded in getting his mind warmly engaged with his class, in geography, grammar, arithmetic, or whatever his may be: he is then detained a day from school, his class has in the mean time recited three or four lessons beyond him, so that when he returns he has lost sight of them, and must stand back in a class by himself. Thus his hopes of preference are all frustrated, and his ardour and ambition all wasted. Now this is a sore evil in the eye of an ambitious teacher, and must be still sorer to the feelings of parents who desire the improvement of their children.

Oh, my eye and Betty Martin!—Many of our most popular vulgarisms have their origin in some whimsical perversion of language or of fact. St. Martin is one of the worthies in the Romish calendar; and a form of prayer to him begins with these words, "Oh, misfortunate Martin," which by some desperate fellow, who was more prone to punning than praying, has furnished the plebeian phrase so well known in the modern circles of horse laughter.

New Classification.—A married lady alluding in conversation to the 148th Psalm, observed, that while "young men and maidens, old men and children," were expressly mentioned, not a word was said about married women. An old clergyman, whom she was addressing, assured her that they had not been omitted, and that she would find them included in one of the preceding verses under the description of vapours and storm.

Richard I.—Foulques de Neuilly, a celebrated preacher of his day, addressing himself in a prophetic style to Richard I. King of England, told him he had three daughters to marry, and that, if he did not dispose of them soon, God would punish him severely. "You are a false prophet," said the king; "I have no daughter." "Pardon me, sir," replied the priest, "your majesty has three, Ambition, Avarice, and Luxury; get rid of them as fast as possible, else assuredly some great misfortune will be the consequence." "If it must be so then," said the king, with a sneer, "I give my Ambition to the Templars, my Avarice to the Monks, and my Luxury to the Prelates."

Halley and Sir Isaac Newton.—Halley the great mathematician dabbled not a little in infidelity; he was rather too fond of introducing the subject, and once when he had despatched somewhat freely on it, in the presence of his friend Sir Isaac Newton, the latter cut him short with this observation. "I always attend to you, Dr. Halley, with the greatest deference when you do us the honour to converse on astronomy or the mathematics, because these are subjects you have industriously investigated, and which you well understand, but religion is a subject on which I always hear you with pain, because it is one which you have not seriously examined, and therefore do not comprehend; you despise it because you have not studied it, and you will not study it because you despise it."

The Dream.—A dissolute Irish gentleman having dreamed that he saw a fat cat, a blind cat, and a lean cat, in company, was reporting this vision of the night before to his son, and wondering what it could mean. "Father, if you will not be angry," answered the son, "I will explain it.—The fat cat is your steward, the blind cat is yourself, and the lean cat, your dutiful son and heir apparent; for if you suffer the steward to go on as he has done, he must get fat, you must be blind, and I be lean from want."

Anecdote of President Davies.—This great divine originally a poor boy of Hanover, Va. but for his extraordinary talents and piety, early advanced to the professorship of Princeton college, crossed the Atlantic to solicit means of completing that noble institution. His fame as a mighty inan of God had arrived before him. He was, of course, speedily invited up to the pulpit. From a soul at once blazing with gospel light and burning with divine love, his style of speaking was so strikingly superior to that of the cold sermon readers of the British metropolis, that the town was presently running after him. There was no getting into the churches where he was to preach. The coaches of nobility stood in glittering ranks around the long neglected walls of Zion; and even George the Third with his royal consort, borne away by the holy epidemic, became humble hearers of the American orator. "Blest with a clear, glassy voice, sweet as the notes of the Harmonica, and loud as the battle kindling trumpet, he poured forth the pious ardour of his soul with such force; that the honest monarch could not repress his emotions; but starting from his seat with rolling eyes and agitated manner, at every burning period he would exclaim, loud enough to be heard half way over the church, "Fine! fine! fine preacher! faith, a fine preacher! Why—why—why—Charlotte!—Why Charlotte! This beats our archbishop!" The people all stared at the King. The man of God made a full stop, and fixing his eyes upon him, as would a tender parent upon a giddy child, cried aloud, "When the lion roars the beasts in the forest tremble; and when the Almighty speaks, let the kings of the earth keep silence." The monarch shrank back into his seat, and behaved during the rest of the discourse, with the most respectful attention. The next day he sent for Davies, and after complimenting him highly as an "honest preacher" ordered him a check of a hundred guineas for his college.

A short time ago the manager of Sadler's Wells, wishing to make an alteration in his bills, sent an old one, with the corrections marked on the margin, to the printer. In a few days, a proof was forwarded to Mr. Dibbin, when he read thus—"Under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Lord High Patron of England, and Admiral of this theatre."



Economy is the Road to Wealth,
And a Penny Saved is as good as two Pennies earned.

THEN CALL AT THE
UNITED STATES
CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,
JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in a correct and systematic style; having a perfect knowledge of the Business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of Cleaning and Dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. is by Steam Sparging, which is the only correct system of Cleaning, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of Stains, Grease-Spots, Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of Clothes, by Steam Sparging, who are totally unacquainted with the Business, as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

* All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day, if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct and thorough knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study thereof, two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience) and the terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar, will please to call upon the Rev. B. PAUL, No. 6, York-street, or the Rev. P. WILLIAMS, 68, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those, who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left.

Nov. 16, 1827.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to return thanks to his friends, or the liberal encouragement of patronizing his school; and would be permitted to say, he still continues to teach in the same place, and hopes by increased exertions, to merit a share of public encouragement. The branches attended to are Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, English Grammar, and Natural Philosophy. And to the females Needle Work.

JEREMIAH GLOUCESTER,

Philadelphia, Oct. 28. 34

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, BALTIMORE, Manufacture ALL KINDS OF Smoking, and Chewing TOBACCO, Scotch, Rappe, & Maccabau SNUFF, Spanish, Half Spanish, and American CIGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their TOBACCO, for sale, and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next, in the African School-Room in Mulberry-street; where will be taught:

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c. Terms, Three Dollars per Quarter, payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock. Sept. 14. 28

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have re-opened their SCHOOL, on MONDAY EVENING, October 1st, at their former School-Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every Monday; Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828; for the small sum of one dollar to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time. Aaron Wood, James Myers, William P. Johnson, Arnold Elzie, E. M. Africanus, Henry King, Trustees.

A CARD.

F. WILLIAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that his House, No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of gentler persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26-3m

EXPIRATION OF the time for redeeming LANDS FOR TAXES in 1828.—Public notice is hereby given, that the time for redeeming the Lands sold for County Taxes and the United States Direct Tax and Assessments for making Roads, will expire on the 27th day of April next; and that unless the lands sold by the Comptroller at his last sale in 1826, are redeemed on or before the 27th day of April next, they will be conveyed to the purchasers.

W. L. MARCY,

Comptroller.

N. B. Lists of such LANDS in each County as had been sold, and were not redeemed at the date of the above notice, have been transmitted to each County Treasurer, whose duty it is to publish the same in one or papers in the County of which he is Treasurer. Those interested are referred to such lists to ascertain if their LANDS have been sold and remain unredeemed.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city: its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good: With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1827.

[VOL. 1--NO. 39.]

GENERAL VIEWS

Of the ABOLITION SOCIETY of Stark County, Ohio, adopted at a regular Meeting, held November 3, 1827.

Preparatory to the Abolition of Slavery in the United States, we apprehend it necessary for the real friends of freedom, the patriotic and humane, to make a candid exhibition of their views: in order to promote, as far as possible, unanimity in sentiment, and mutual co-operation. It seems likewise important, to ascertain by free investigation, through what prejudice or apathy the atrocious evil is principally supported at the present time, that they may give to their combined efforts the most salutary direction. We offer no other apology for presenting to the public, the following concise remarks:

All arguments in support of tyranny and injustice, must necessarily be sophistical in the eye of reason, naked and deformed. Accordingly, one single pretext for holding the African race in bondage, has long sustained the execrable crime. But its advocates, by the genius of liberty, like the shades of the night, by the beams of the morning, have been pursued from the mountain to the plain, from the plain to the valley, and hence to the caves of the ground.

It was maintained, at the commencement of the slave trade, that the victims were not of the human species, but a distinct, inferior race of animals, prepared by nature for the sphere of servitude. Their talents, however, and greatness of mind, which seemed to rise even above their opportunities, deprived the oppressor, in a short time, of this miserable excuse. In order to silence the demands of justice and philanthropy, recourse was had, in the next place, to precedent and the order of nature. It was contended, that there must be holders of wood and drawers of water, and the ranks of master and slave, in the very nature of things. The usage of every age and nation was produced, in illustration of the maxim. While particular stress was thrown upon the statutes of Moses, and the practice of the patriarchs. By the increasing light of liberty, and a better development of the natural rights of man, has this delusion also been dispelled. But, unfortunately for the suffering sons of Africa,—for the infatuated master, who offers himself a voluntary prey to midnight insurrection, and for the nation at large, connected by its rotten members—unfortunately, this fallacious subterfuge was not the last! For the nefarious custom is now defended on the ground of necessity. And this, we apprehend, to be the principal ground.

This, then, is the quarter towards which abolition societies, and all the force of philanthropy should be turned. This is the tower to which the public mind should be led up, in order to examine its strength. Controlled by such a view of the subject, we shall enumerate a few considerations, to which the society would respectfully invite attention.

1. The proposition of necessity in the abstract.

2. The assumption that slaves are legal property.

3. The power of state legislatures, and the precedent which some have already afforded.

4. The artifice of the Southern states, in exciting prejudice and fears with regard to the blacks, and strengthening themselves with fund from the free states.

5. The pecuniary advantages of a system of free labour, and the facility and safety of its introduction.

6. The injustice, impossibility, and impolicy of separating the two complexions in the south, but.

7. The establishment of freedom in the south, a means, and the only means, of removing the coloured population from the north and west.

From an investigation of these points alone, we trust it will be apparent to all concerned, or interested in the momentous question, that nothing but undiscerning prejudice, mistaken self-interest, or fatal delusion, can advocate the impracticability of radical emancipation. We commence, then—

First, With necessity in the abstract. The advocates of this doctrine argue thus: "The present generation in the slave states, did not introduce the system of involuntary servitude: they are fully convinced of its impol-

cy and wickedness—but it is impossible for them to recede. Should the master have the blind humanity to manumit his slaves, they would recompense his kindness by the murder of himself and family, or carry rebellion and terror into the other states." What admirable logic is this! How naked is despotism in its best apparel! Was the author of such a sentiment altogether unacquainted with the universal principle, that like begets its like? or was he prepared in his own heart to treat those persons with contempt and abuse from whom he anticipated enmity and outrage?

Yet preposterous as this doctrine must appear, it has met with too general reception, and has lulled the philanthropist, the patriot, and the christian to sleep. Though originally the voice of shame and conscious guilt, in the south, it has been re-echoed by the interested or the superficial, till it drowns at this moment, the groans of the slave and the requisitions of humanity, from Maine the Mississippi. But is there enough of ignorance and corruption in community, to hear it longer with sufferance? We presume there is not: As it is completely calculated to expel virtue from her sacred dominion; while it arms vice with the sword of fatality, and the shield of predestination. It teaches without disguise, that preservation will result from injustice and outrage—but danger from equity and mercy—"That it is expedient to do evil, in order that good may come!"

Secondly—It is argued, and admitted by too many, that slaves are property.

For there are men, who, leaning on the laws, What they have purchased claim a right to hold.

Curs'd be the tenure! curs'd its cruel cause! Freedom's a dearer property than gold.

This is an argument which has been relied on to withstand legislative intervention, in behalf of the oppressed. It occupies the popular ground of necessity, and is designed to have the same quieting efficacy, as the plea derived from danger. We regret that the Colonization Society, seems to feel and acknowledge this pretext in its broadest design. "We have neither the power nor the will," says Mr. Clay in his speech before the society, "to affect any one's property contrary to his wish." How did "any one" possess himself of such "property" as the sinews and bone of his equal fellow mortal? Did he wrest it from the just owner by the strength of his own rapacious arm? or did he purchase it knowingly from the more adventurous robber, who commenced the unnatural crime? It is a matter of total indifference, by what step the unlawful acquisition was effected. Liberty is the unalienable right of every man; and whether by violence or by villainy it has fallen into the hands of another, the original owner who is necessarily present, has an everlasting title to demand it. But while one man cannot, in righteousness, become the property of another, his freedom is, nevertheless, the property, and greatest possible wealth, of the individual himself, so that whoever is accessory in wresting or withholding this invaluable possession from any one, has both the will and the power to affect his property, contrary to his wish. And unhappily, Mr. Clay and the principal movers of the Colonization Scheme are exerting that "will and power," to a deplorable extent. It is not surprising, therefore, that they recognize this principle of defence; an armour which has been but too victorious against the march of moral feeling, light and justice. But gentlemen who propagate or imbibe this sentiment, are undoubtedly interested or hasty in the conclusion: For,

Thirdly, If all men are born equal, and freedom is the natural right of all, then the security of that right for all, is plainly within the sphere of legislation. Did all the slave holders in the state of New-York, voluntarily manumit their slaves? If so, the law was superfluous. But the truth is, their "pretended" property was affected contrary to their wish; which must be the case with thousands in all the slave states, before those states can assume the proud standing of their sisters. It was for the most part, the correct feeling and policy of the non-slaveholding population, which accomplished, in that state, the memorable object; and could the same class of citizens be brought to act with concert and energy throughout the

union, they are just as capable to deliver the nation from its guilt, and shame and danger. At the same time, there is no doubt but numbers of the more enlightened of the slaveholders themselves, would heartily co-operate in the measure. In fact they must necessarily abandon their anti-republican policy in the south, when the north and the west shall cease to justify and protect them.

Fourthly, The artifice of the Southern states in exciting prejudice and fears with regard to the blacks, and strengthening themselves with funds from the free states, is a proof that they are aware of their critical situation, and might be driven, ere long, to the glorious alternative of justice. All the movements support us in this conclusion; and their agents, sent abroad in every direction, confirm it. They hatch and brood upon visionary dangers and evils, which emancipation might carry into the free states, and attempt, by a species of legerdemain, to represent our republican interest, as engrafted upon their rotten trunk of despotism. Then, painting the fearful increase of the oppressed, who are ready to burst from their entralling chains, into the sphere of men and citizens, they readmonish us that such an event, would bring ruin and infamy upon the nation:

For nature formed the negro for disgrace;

And stamped upon him the indelible stigma of a dark skin! And having brought us in this manner, to dread and despise this much injured portion of our fellow beings, they conjure us to send money to the slave that he may banish to LIBERIA the most enlightened of his slaves, and prevent their increase: that he may not be compelled to disgrace himself and us, and jeopardize his country, by the acknowledgment and restoration of their natural rights.

These exertions are not prompted by imagination but real danger. For, leaving even their just rights as dangerous, and not the restoration of them—it is dangerous to drive a strong man to enmity and desperation by abuse, but wise, through kindness, to secure him for a friend—such are the sentiments however, and the habits of a majority among those who are bred in the lap of slavery, that they will not emancipate their slaves till there shall be no evasion.—Till they foresee, with indubitable clearness, that the days of retribution is at hand.—Unless they could be brought to discover—

Fifthly—The pecuniary advantage of free labour. Such a discovery would bring over the strong voice of self interest to the side of justice and duty. And perhaps there is no position which could be more readily established than the unprofitableness of involuntary labor. Estimates from unquestionable data have determined it. But no higher confirmation of its truth could be desired, than the comparative decline of the slave states, and prosperity of the rest. Could the master be led impartially to examine this subject, his consequent conviction of his present impolitic system would put to flight, at once, the pretended dangers and difficulties which now oppose the introduction of voluntary labour in the south. For such wages as the planter could better afford than the miserable allowance to slaves and the hire of drivers the negroes would commence their faithful operations to-morrow; and with the same order and industry which they exhibit among us.—Would there be any difficulty in this? Would there be any hazard? Are men less active and faithful under the stimulus of respectability and reward, than under the control of indignity and the lash? Will they be less orderly under the restraint of just and equal laws, than under the dictation of cruelty and arbitrary caprice? It is too preposterous! The experiment of our government, on the subject of equal rights, ought to have put every idea of this nature to shame. We cannot believe, without the greatest effort of charity, that our opponents are sincere.

Sixthly—The scheme of abolishing slavery by a complete separation of the African from the European blood, in the southern states is equally unjust, impolitic and impossible. From the moment that the aboriginal owners were barbarously expelled from the soil, it has been under the culture of the negroes.—They have subdued the tangled forest and the deep marsh. While the whites, instead of advancing property and improvement, have retarded them by their voluptuousness and

tyranny. And Providence has in equity designed that region for his sable children:—It must ultimately be theirs. In the first place, the constitution of the whites is not adapted to labour in that climate, and they are not inured to it. Hence, to remove the working class, would reduce the country once more to a wild, and the deer and heaver would resume their old dominion. Amalgamation likewise, has been carried so far, as securely to defy a separation. There is no complexion less predominant than the fair.

Again, By what agency are 2,000,000 of people, who have taken so strong and just root, and are bound by so many ties of consanguinity, to be plucked up and removed? Can the Colonization Society expect this?—While it has been conveying 3 or 400 to Liberia, and many of them to an untimely grave, there has been an increase of more than 30,000. The project is manifestly a dream.

We would ask the disinterested supporters of Colonization further to reflect, that the colored population do not, in the south, present that incongruity which they do amongst us.—It was the choice of the whites to introduce them, it was their choice to amalgamate; and the climate is conspiring to complicate our swarthy people from the two extremes.

The negro puts on, it is true, a more heterogeneous aspect, in the higher latitude of the non-slaveholding states. He is not willing however, to be colonized in Africa; and the expense would be insupportable, and the result probably calamitous, if he were. It would be no less than dragging him from health and safety in the most auspicious region in the world, to the deserts of the burning zone; where the year is divided between drought and inundation; where putrid fevers ride on every sun-beam; and the yells of insurgent banditti, on every damp gale of the night. So that this design is more than visionary—it is wicked. But,

Seventhly, When the dark population, who will be the standard colour in the extreme south shall come to the possession of their just rights, the negroes, who from the scourge, have fled lonely to the north and west; and who live, for the most part, without wives and without society, will naturally, and beyond a reasonable doubt, return to their brethren.

The question before us, fellow-citizens, is one of higher importance than any which had claimed the attention of this country since the revolution: And this, we presume, is disposing of it as Heaven appears to design; as justice and mercy dictate, and as philanthropy could desire.—And in recommending their views; with a suitable deference, to the friends of Abolition, and the candid consideration of all, we would ask their most efficient co-operation; to dispel the delusions to which we advert; to diffuse light, awaken humanity, and develop the path to success.—And we are happy to signify our full assurance, that, under a correct view of the subject, arise, with suitable tone and direction communicated to feeling, our country would stand without an effort, and shake herself from thralldom and disgrace.

Also, the further proceedings were had at said meeting, as follows:

Resolved, as the opinion of this society, that the people of the district of Columbia, designed as the seat of your national government, ought of right to be free, and that no Slavery ought to be permitted therein.

Resolved, That a committee of 3 be appointed, to draft a memorial to the Congress of the U. States, to abolish Slavery within the District of Columbia, and to circulate the same for the signature of our fellow citizens.

Resolved, That a committee of 5 members be appointed, to enquire into the probable consequences of the Abolition of Slavery in the U. States, by emancipation; and the probable effects of the continuance of Slavery in its present general state, in the U. States, at the end of 1850 and of 1860.

Which resolutions were adopted, and committees appointed.

Also, Dr. Thomas S. Bonfield was appointed to deliver an address to this society, at its next meeting on the 1st Saturday of March next; and Wm. Fogle, Jr. to deliver an address at its second meeting on the 4th day of July next. When the meeting adjourned.

GEO. DUNBAR, Pres.

J. W. Lathrop, Recording Secy.

[Ohio Repository.]

AFRICAN PROVERBS.

The Woloff, or Yollofs, are a nation of blacks who reside on the western coast of Africa, in the vicinity of the river Senegal. They live under the government of an Emperor who is despotic, and dwell in miserable log huts, filled with straw. They can neither read nor write, and their minds are entirely uncultivated. Yet they have among them many proverbs, which show great acuteness of mind, and a sound moral feeling. The following are extracted from a grammar of the Woloff language, lately published at Paris, by M. Dard, who resided a long time and still resides among these people.

1. When you saw the palm-tree, the palm tree had seen you before.
2. The child looks all around and sees nothing; the old man sits on the ground and sees every thing.
3. What the child says, he heard at home.
4. The large fruit baobab had a little seed for his mother.
5. If the small measure only goes to the store, the millet will last long.
6. The house-roof fights with the rain; he who is under shelter does not know it.
7. Not to know is bad; not to ask is worse.
8. If you will understand the beginning, you need not trouble yourself about the end.
9. To love the king is well: to be loved by the king is better.
10. If you know the person who is to die on the same day with you, you will be his fast friend in this world.
11. What the convalescent refuses, would please him who is dead.
12. He who sells bones has no business in the other world.
13. Were it not for the fingers the hand would be a spoon.
14. The frogs love to be in water, but not in hot water.
15. I have forgotten your name, is better than I don't know you.
16. Deny, if you please; but if you see, believe.
17. Truth, if it rises, will overreach lies, however numerous.
18. The partridge loves peas, but not those which go with her into the pot.
19. The sky is the king of rooves; the night is the queen of shade; the earth is the queen of beds; the sun is the king of candles.
20. A razor cannot shave itself.
21. The child hates him who gives him all he asks for.
22. He who was born the first, has the greatest number of old clothes.
23. I don't care for the kettle that is not boiling, nor for the fagot that has no nail.
24. If you tread on the serpent, nobody will say let him alone.
25. When the mouse laughs at the cat, there is a hole.
26. If you don't stay at home, you will have no work.
27. The tree that is not bigger than yourself, nevertheless puts you in the shade.

The above are thought sufficient to show the spirit of observation which exists among those uncultivated people. It would be curious to know whether our American Indians have proverbs; a collection of them, if any they have would be interesting. We beg leave to recommend this subject to our Indian agents, and others who reside among the Indians, or in our frontier settlements.—*Phil. Monthly Mag.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

CONCLUSION.

The more I reflect on the general question, the more difficult I find it to perceive any thing in the nature of justice, humanity, or even rationality, in the actuating spirit of the Society; founded upon false and ideal notions, its calculations too wild and chimerical to reflect on, apparently by its operations, sensible of inability to sustain itself much longer, with the whole body of the coloured people, who think for themselves, arrayed in open hostility, should, it is reasonably thought, induce it to come before the public in some definite shape, and frankly state the amount and extent of its present expectations, we of this section of the country are anxious to know. If it is now intended to effect the removal of any portion of the coloured people from the eastern or northern states. If so, to what extent, and how are the funds to be provided, if such a system of emigration is to be promoted as will sensibly lessen the numbers: and if not to this extent, if only a limited removal is in contemplation, how are the declarations held out to be sus-

tained, that the good of the African race here requires the Society's aid.

In the midst of this general indetermination and ambiguity, we are called upon to witness at least a shew of concentrated and actual intention, as officially expressed by Henry Clay in a speech at the last annual meeting of the Society. He stated that the Society wished expressly to avoid touching the delicate question of slavery, and that its only object now was, and in future would be, to keep down the alarming increase of free coloured people, excepting there was nothing advocated to by him, or others at the meeting worthy of serious notice, we are therefore at liberty to consider, that as nothing further engaged the attention of the society, altho' convened expressly to consider of and promote, its real and legitimate objects, these are the grand points to which the readers of this journal are earnestly invited to direct their attention: in them there is nothing equivocal, the delicate question of slavery to be specially avoided, this I should consider superfluous, every person knows that the slave holding interest in the institution would not permit that to be touched. It is too delicate in the opinion of the master, and this society, by any deliberative body to be adverted to. Slaves are slaves. Let them remain so. So much, then, for the frequent assertions of those who, in advocating the society, never lose sight of its humanity, and its intention at some time or other to emancipate all the slaves in the country.

I now come to the positive declaration of Henry Clay as the organ of the society, whatever other views it may have, this is its present object, to keep down the alarming increase of free persons of colour, or in other words to prevent the existence or effect thereon of knowledge, virtue, intelligence, and religion, from among the coloured population of the Southern states, and in so doing, effectually arrest the advancement of emancipation; that is, self-evident; this is known and believed by the members of this society, and how completely analogous this intention to keep down the increase of free coloured people is to all the legislative enactments of the Southern states upon the subject, how entirely in feeling with the practice and wishes of slaveholders. This increase must be kept down, either by laws or voluntary associations. By the laws of the Southern states, a free man of colour is thrown into prison, and sold into slavery, unless he proves his freedom. In the port of Charleston, the moment a free coloured man arrives, even before he puts his foot on shore he is imprisoned, and there must remain until he is prepared to leave the state, and the American Colonization Society, on the same ground and principles, are endeavouring to remove them; and whatever credit the charitable are disposed to give the society for purity of intention, the effect and results cannot be dissimilar or varied, and these are positive evils to the African race, and unavoidably tend to render the situation of the slaves more wretched and abject.

CLARKSON.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

THOUGHTS ON THE DEATH OF A FEMALE FRIEND.

Melancholy and alone I sat, my thoughts deeply occupied on retired greatness, were interrupted only at intervals, with a rattling noise of the windows, which evinced, that the winds, though invisible, are not void of power.

To think at all, is either to converse with the transactions of folly, or with the days of idle childhood; either to array in our imagination, the many favours of a good and gracious God, or to remind our memories of the happy friendship, which were wont to exist between us and friends, who, long since, have retired to the calm valley of the dead.

To contemplate, is to converse with our passed lives, and to scan our passed transactions; to behold our crimes with sorrow—to shrink from them, and learn that man is fallible, and we unworthy of our being as rational creatures, or, to smile and say to our conscience, Thou reasonest well! innocence deprives your being my accuser, and all within is peace.

My mind being literally involved in contemplation, hurried from the passed, viewed the present, and in vain would direct its thoughts onward to the future.

It mused on departed worth, and on the everlasting retirement of good and virtuous friends. In its summoning to its memory all with whom it once was familiar, that now sleep in death, one, more nearly related, whose amiable soul having bequeathed the dross and baubles of a transient world, the enjoyment of unquickered spirits, stood foremost in the eye of its imagination, and all her amiable qualities gradually recurred to

its memory, only, that her loss might be felt the more severely, and her eternal sleep be known to be more happy. She was not one whose disposition pleased, but by intervals—when she spoke, her language was went to please; to instruct, and engage all who moved in her domestic, and justly coveted society. She spoke, not as she was to have lived for ages, but as one whose probationary was short and uncertain. She was as a crown of jewels set upon her husband's head. Her feet were ever within the precincts of her own dwelling: unlike most of her sex, she never uttered but what were the ornaments of a virtuous mind, that edified and was opposed to slander. Once my friend, she has gone the way of mortals. The debt is paid. Mortality has put on immortality, and Eliza, forgetful of mortals, enjoys happiness in heaven.

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

As the session of Congress approaches, a natural anxiety is felt respecting the course which the friends of universal emancipation intend to pursue relative to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It is quite time that the advocates of this measure were preparing memorials and petitions to be presented to that body at an early day, that the members who have determined to bring the question before the House of Representatives may have all the support which these will give them.

The people of the District, it is believed are awake to the importance of the subject, and will make themselves heard upon the occasion. They will not suffer the imputation, of neglecting to ask the "powers that be" to enforce the maxims of justice and the laws of right on that "consecrated spot," where the "assembled wisdom of the nation" directs (or should direct) the movements of those who administer, in detail, the sovereign authority of the people. It is hoped that no unblushing slave will again rise in the hall of Congress and object to the consideration of that subject, on the ground that the people of the District have not recommended it. If we are not much mistaken, they will soon recommend it, in a language that will not be difficult to understand: and it will be exceedingly important that the united voice of the humane, the patriotic, and the philanthropic, in every other section of the Union, shall resound within those walls, in unison with theirs, and in a tone of recommendation that shall shake the guilty throne of oppression, and cause the knees of our modern Belshazzars to "smite together."

It should be the particular duty of all the anti-slavery societies, in every State, to circulate memorials and petitions, as aforesaid, for signature, among their fellow citizens, and have the same duly forwarded, to be presented to the House of Representatives before the middle of the session. No motive of mistaken or false policy—no squeamish doubts as to the proper time, should be suffered to prevent or retard the proceeding. The best policy that ever was recommended, is to do justly; and the most suitable time to put it in practice, is now, NOW.—Neither should there be any doubts entertained, or fears indulged, respecting the excitement that may be produced by the "agitation of the question." That there will be some blustering among the advocates of slavery, is to be expected. But it will do no harm, further than to discompose the nerves of the "dough-faced gentry," and add a shade or two to the already discoloured visage of national reputation.—And the longer the work is postponed, the greater will be the efforts, and the harder the struggle of the demon of usurpation, to perpetuate his tyrannic sway, and consequently the more deep will be the disgrace attached to us in the eyes of the world. Let petitions, memorials, addresses, and remonstrances be poured into the capital at Washington, denouncing the ghastly portrait, and protesting against the toleration of that anti-republican relic of despotism, the system of Slavery. Let this be repeated from year to year, until our national Legislatures shall feel the blushes of shame to enclose their checks!—Let the mirror be constantly held up to their view, until they shall fairly discover the veil of inconsistency with which they are enshrouded.

SLAVERY.—A late London Journal gives an estimate of the slave population of the West India Islands, by which it appears that the aggregate number of slaves in 1824, was 713,317. It is stated that, in 1818, the total amount was 747,657, so that it appears that the decrease of slave population in six years has been 34,357. Of this number it is supposed that between six and seven thousand were manumitted, leaving the natural decrease about 28,000.

The following is the estimate of slaves belonging to the different islands in 1824:
In Antigua, 39,314; Bahamas, 9,186; Barbados, 78,316; Barbice, 21,614; Bermuda, 5,176; Demerara, 74,927; Dominica, 15,714; Grenada, 24,972; Honduras, 2,450; Jamaica, 336,253; Montserrat, 6,278; Nevis, 9,140; St. Kitts, 18,630; St. Lucia, 13,717; St. Vincent, 31,830; Tobago, 13,683; Tortola, 5,442; Trinidad, 23,110.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 7, 1827.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communication from N. B. we cannot insert. Mulinburg's sense of propriety, ought to have told him, that no communications of so personal a nature could be admitted into our columns.

At a Meeting of Coloured Persons, held in the City of New-York, Nov. 23, 1827:

It was resolved that they form themselves into a Society—which was accordingly done, and the following title adopted:

"THE JORDAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, for the Extension of the Gospel among the Coloured Inhabitants of the City of New-York."

Mr. HENRY WEST, was chosen President. Mr. JOSEPH JONES, Vice-President. Messrs William Flow, Francis Franklin, Andrew Oatfield, Garrit Crooks, William Johnson, Andrew Sinides and George W. Jennings, Directors.

HENRY LEE, Secretary. Resolved, That Mr. E. Nexsen, Sen. be respectfully requested to act as the Treasurer, and receive in behalf of this Society, any gift or donation which benevolent persons may be disposed to afford us, to help us in our work, and that he be authorized to receive any gift, however small.

Mr. Nexsen's Answer.

GENTLEMEN.—You have requested me "to act as the Treasurer of your Society, and receive in behalf of your Society, any gift or donation which benevolent persons may be disposed to afford you, however small, to help you in your work."

It affords me sincere satisfaction to find you engaged in so noble an enterprise as that of establishing a Society for the extension of christianity amongst your kindred and fellow men. It seems a natural consequence, that persons enlightened to know the value of true religion, and who have tasted its sacred consolations, notwithstanding the lowliness of their estate, should feel a generous sympathy and pity for the lost condition of their fellows, and be desirous of spreading around them, as far as their means permit, a knowledge of their Divine Benefactor, and exert themselves to bring in others to a participation of such rich mercy. I will not do any thing, either directly or indirectly, to crush such commendable efforts, or to chill such warm friendship flowing directly from the human heart, for they confirm the sound principle, that every rational creature formed after the image of God, have souls to be saved, and are accountable for their conduct; and to make a profession of it. Your aiming at the acquisition of the blessings of christianity, is without doubt a just and reasonable ambition, and "God, who is no respecter of persons," will crown your efforts with success—for "in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him;" and your desire to be useful to others is commendable, for those who are destitute of the gospel have a right to expect relief from us founded on reason on the common ties of humanity, and the mutual dependence of mankind upon one another; as well as from the divine authority itself.

The state has endowed all her citizens with the great privilege of civil liberty. She has opened common schools for the literary benefit of her inhabitants, and the value of education is duly appreciated by her patriot senators, and liberal minded legislators. And I sincerely hope that the Christian Church will not be unkind or indifferent to the weighty concerns of immortal souls, but shed forth liberally and benignly the blessings of salvation with which she is intrusted by that Divine Lord, whose life was spent in a series of beneficent communications to the poor and unworthy; and who in his divine exaltation is now fulfilling his merciful purposes to the children of men, from generation to generation, as Lord of heaven and earth, and as supreme Governor of Nations.

Having, therefore, the blessings of civil liberty on the one hand, and religious blessings on the other, I hope you may prove

yourselves worthy citizens, upright men, and useful members of this increasing city.

I will consent to act as your Treasurer, as far as you or your friends and patrons may enable me to help you in your work, and, am, gentlemen, with respect,

E. NEXSEN, Jr.

To Messrs. HENRY WEST
and J. JONES, Presidents
of the Jordan Miss. Soc. }

DOMESTIC NEWS.

His Hon. the Mayor, has appointed Jacob Hayes, High Constable of the city and county of New-York, for the ensuing year.

We are much gratified to learn, that a convention between Great Britain and Brazil has been ratified, by the provisions of which the Slave Trade now carried on by the latter, after three years, is entirely prohibited. Brazil has been more largely engaged in this inquiry for a number of years past, than almost any other portion of the globe. At the expiration of the period above mentioned, the subjects of the emperor of Brazil, who engage in that trade, are to be considered and treated as pirates.

Great Britain deserves the greatest credit for her exertions to put a final end to this detestable traffic. A few more treaties of a similar character with that just referred to will complete a most important chapter in the law of nations. When Spain and Portugal have been brought into conventions of this description, the way will be open for the cruisers of naval powers to carry that law into strict and faithful execution. The armed ships of Great Britain and this country might scour the African coasts, as far as would be necessary for this purpose, and bring away for judicial disposition every thing in the shape of piratical slave-ships. When the traffic that is carried on from Cuba shall be broken up also, we shall entertain strong hopes that this foul blot upon the character of civilized, and Christianized nations will be brought to a final end. Great Britain and this country have partaken largely in the guilt of the slave trade. It is incumbent on both countries to make still greater exertion to rescue Africa from its ravages, and its horrors.—*N. Y. Daily Ad.*

Florida.—The Pensacola Gazette has completed the publication of the Acts of the Legislative Council of Florida, passed in the last session.

That paper informs us, that Martin Hutto, who was in confinement in that city, under a charge of having assaulted the carrier of the United States' Mail, with intent to kill him, for the purpose of robbing the Mail; and who escaped in August last, has been retaken and committed to custody at Cantonment Clinch, to await his trial at the next term of the U. S. Superior Court of West Florida, to be held on the first Monday of May next. It is said that it was his intentions voluntarily to come to that city and deliver himself up for trial, under the impression that the Court was in session and relying on his expectations of acquittal.

State of morals in Florida.—The Pensacola Gazette of the 2d inst. contains the presentations of the Grand Jury for Leon County; among which, after noticing other grievances, the Jury say:—We are sorry to find that in Tallahassee, a horrible state of things has existed for some time. The most flagrant breaches of the laws have taken place. The civil authority have in many instances been set at defiance; and the most riotous, immoral and disorderly proceedings have constantly taken place. It is truly lamentable to see such occurrences in any civilized country; but that it has occurred at the capital of our territory, where it is so particularly desirable to establish a character for morality and good order, is the more to be regretted, and shows a culpable neglect of duty of some of the civil officers, and particularly Justices of the Peace; some of whom appear to have been appointed without due, if any, regard to their qualifications.

N. Y. Statesman.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio), Nov. 16. A number of Wild Turkeys were discovered yesterday morning on the roofs of some of the houses in this city. Several of them were soon captured. We was told that Wild Turkeys have been quite numerous on the hills in the neighborhood for a week or two past, but we believe this is the first irruption they have made into the city for 20 or 30 years.

Dedham (Mass.) November 22. Rattle Snakes.—A Mr. Abijah Gubern of this town, on splitting open a niple log last week which had been felled about a year, discovered in it twenty-one young Rattle Snakes. They were in a torpid state, and from nine to ten inches in length.

Singular Fuel.—Mr. Lucky, in giving an account of a revival in Hawley Me. mentions the conversion of six young persons from one family. He says their house had been a house of vice and folly; but Jesus had converted "the house of mirth" into a "house of prayer." He adds, that his colleague and himself had the uncommon pleasure of warming their cold hands and shivering bodies, by a fire made of fiddles.

Recorder & Telegraph.

LEGISLATURE OF CANADA.

By the following printed note, which we received yesterday, it would seem that the House of Assembly in Lower Canada, have come to an open rupture with the Governor. What the parties to this controversy can promise themselves from it, we do not know. If it is a decided prerogative of the Executive branch of the provincial government, to approve or reject the act of the House appointing their Speaker, the course pursued by that body in the present instance is unwarrantable, and as the Governor must be supported in the exercise of his legitimate power by the parent government. If it is not such a prerogative, the Governor has taken a very imprudent stand, and must, we take it for granted, be answerable for the consequences.

If the members of the Assembly, and they appear to be almost unanimous in this measure are resolved to stir up, not merely opposition, but insurrection, with the hope of producing in the end a revolution, they have taken a bold, but a hazardous step, and must look forward to the discussion and determination of something more serious than the simple question of who shall be Speaker. We presume it will prove to be a struggle of the parties merely to adjust the point of prerogative. We can hardly believe there is any party in Lower Canada that are prepared to enter into a contest for independence.—*N. Y. D. Ad.*

Herald Office, (Montreal) Saturday November 25th, 12 o'clock.

A Gentleman just arrived from Quebec informs us, that on Wednesday afternoon the House of Assembly again elected Mr. Papien to the office of Speaker, by the same majority. After which, they passed resolutions to the effect that they would have no other Speaker;—and that in case his Excellency would refuse to receive him, they would leave Quebec.

Extract of a letter dated Smyrna, Sept. 24th. "Pirates have become so numerous in the Archipelago, that a vessel has no chance of escaping without convoy. They should stop at Malta, where convoy can always be had. The brig Cherub, of Constantinople, was taken by them and carried into Corabusa, [Grabousi], and stripped of every thing. The crew however were well received. The sloop of war Lexington is now cruising between Cerigo and Candia."

Summary.

Onions.—The Warren Star computes that there have been shipped from Bristol, R. I. 535,904 bundles of onions, raised in that town the present season, and that there are 200,000 bunches on hand.—*Worcester Coal Mine.*—The Worcester Spy states, that a wealthy and enterprising gentleman of Boston, has become interested in the Worcester Coal Mine, and that he will commence working it soon.—*Prize Poem.*—The committee of the Salem Theatre Proprietors, offer a premium of fifty dollars, for the best original poem which shall be offered before the twenty-fifth of December, inst.—*Widows and Widowers.*—The number of widows in Wilmington, N. C. is said to be 132, and that of the widowers but 19. A sad disproportion.—*Pardon.*—Solomon Greely, convicted of having set fire to the Jail in Kent county, Del., and sentenced to be hung on the 20th ult. received pardon from the governor of that state on the morning of the day appointed for his execution.—*Juvenile Libraries.*—The Alleghany county Sabbath School Union Society say a library for 30 or 40 children can be obtained for less than two dollars.—*Legal Witnesses.*—Judge Story of the U. S. Circuit Court, lately rejected two witnesses in Providence, R. I. one who avowed himself an atheist; another who denied all future punishment.—*Id.*—An Irish gentleman lately fought a duel with his intimate friend, because he jocosely asserted, that he was born without a shirt to his back.—*Clergymen.*—The provisions of the old road act, exempting clergymen from working on the highway, which had been stricken out of the revised bill, has been restored by a majority of two.—*Skeleton.*—The Directors of the Virginia Bank, have despatched a messenger to England in pursuit of Snelson.—*Canal Toll.*—The amount re-

ceived this year by the Collector of Albany, is one hundred and fifty thousand two hundred and forty four dollars—thirty thousand dollars more than he received last year.—*Stage Coach Accidents.*—The Stage Coach from Albany to Boston, was lately overturned on the Mill Dam leading into the latter city, and two of the passengers were seriously injured. The others, a lady and child, and two gentlemen escaped unhurt. The driver is said to have been much to blame.—*Col. Hayne, member of Congress, from S. Carolina, and his family, were very much exposed to injury, by a similar accident about two weeks since. The Stage Coach in which they were travelling towards Washington, was overtaken on the road.—Duel.*—The Hon. H. W. Conway, delegate in Congress, from the Arkansas, has fallen in a duel with a gentleman of the territory, the result of a quarrel concerning the recent election for delegate.—*Yellow Fever.*—The Board of Health of Savannah announce that no death by yellow fever had occurred, since the 6th ult. and no case of fever bearing features of malignity was known to exist.—*Steamboat accidents.*—The steamboat Long Branch, Capt. Hudson, was lately run a foul of, when nearly off Huntington, by the sloop Splendid, from Providence. The starboard side of the boat was shattered in a most alarming manner. The Long Branch was adrift, in a helpless situation for above thirty-two hours.—The steamboat Linnaeus, in going from this city to Hartford, went ashore, on the 29th ult. in a fog, on the rocks at Sachem's Head. Her passengers proceeded on by land.—*Duel.*—A duel took place on the 28th ult. on the Jersey shore, opposite the northern part of this city, in which Mr. Graham assistant editor of the New-York Enquirer was killed at the second shot. His antagonist was Mr. Barton of Philadelphia.—*Convicts.*—A number of convicts have been put to work on the levee at New Orleans. They are dressed and are ironed together like galley slaves.—*Caution.*—A son of Mr. Vaughn, of Alvins, aged 4 years, while playing with his brothers and sisters, fell backward into a kettle of hot water, upon the hearth, and was scalded to death.—*Education in Louisiana.*—About twenty inhabitants of the parish of St. James, have subscribed nearly \$7,000 to build a college.—*Drowned.*—O. W. Chapin, recently from Worcester, Mass., was lately drowned in the lock near Caughnawaga.—*Robbery.*—On the evening of the 13th ult. Mr. George Prince was knocked down in a street in the outskirts of Salem, Mass. and robbed of every article of clothing, except his shirt. He was left insensible for some time.

Liberty of the Press.—The suit instituted against the Editor and Publisher of the "Connecticut Mirror," by Royal A. Avery for an alleged libel has been withdrawn. Truth will have its weight.—*Indian Newspaper.*—Proposals have been issued for publishing at New-Echota, in the Cherokee nation, a weekly newspaper, to be entitled the "Cherokee Phoenix," for the exclusive benefit of the Cherokee Indians. The Editor, Elias Boudinot, is a full blooded Cherokee, and was educated at Cornwall, Connecticut.—The City Inspector reports the death of 70 persons during the week ending on Saturday the 1st inst. viz. 27 men, 15 women, 17 boys and 17 girls. The deaths in Philadelphia during the same period, were 90.

MARRIED,

In Charleston, S. C. on the 25th October, Mr. Robert C. Deas to Miss Eliza Lyles.

DIED,

At New-Orleans, after five days of sickness, of fever, Rev. ASA C. GOLDSBURY, formerly of Providence.

In this city, Miss Eliza Montoney.

REV. CHARLES CORR.

DEPARTED this life, on Sunday evening, the 25th ult. of a consumption at the lungs, at his residence in Philadelphia, Rev. CHARLES CORR, in the fifty first year of his age, a Minister of the Gospel in the African Methodist Episcopal Church.—He was born at Port Antonio, Jamaica, March, 1777; embraced religion in early life, and attached himself to the Methodist Connection in Kingston, Jamaica, and began his ministerial career in 1793, at sixteen years of age. He emigrated to the United States in 1795, and settled in Charleston, S. C. in the same year, where he remained till the year 1821, when he was, through the providence of God, removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his days. He laboured as a successful minister of the New Testament, in different parts of the United States, the West-Indies and Nova Scotia, but more especially in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, where he laboured frequently,

from his emigration to America until a few months before his death. Many precious souls, who are the fruit of his labours, will never forget his usefulness; some of whom became successful preachers of the gospel, and went before him, to wait his arrival on the happy shores of endless day.

During a long and severe affliction, he manifested that disposition, which characterizes the life of a christian, but far more dignified their death. He has left a bright testimony to his surrounding friends, and afflicted family that he has gone to rest from his labours on the banks of eternal deliverance. His language in affliction, was like that from the pulpit, calculated to awake the stoutest sinner, and comfort and edify the believing soul. To those who visited him in affliction, his frequent exhortation to them, was to prepare for death, and meet him in Heaven. He was sensible to the last, and frequently, on the day of his departure, spoke about getting to his eternal and happy home. He expired without a groan in the arms of Jesus, where his affliction is now subsided and his sorrows have ceased. He was a kind father, an affectionate husband, and a sincere friend; he has left an afflicted family, and a numerous circle of friends to bemoan his loss, whose only comfort is, that he is situated far beyond the reach of trouble, on the delightful plains of endless day. Pen would fail to describe his character; exertion would prove abortive to describe his usefulness, suffice it to say, that in him the African Methodist Episcopal Connection has lost an able and acceptable preacher, and society a useful man.

'Tis finished, 'tis done, the spirit has fled,
The prisoner is gone, the christian is dead;
The christian is living thro' Jesus' love,
And gladly receiving a kingdom above.
Communicated.

NOTICE.—A communication having appeared in the "Freedom's Journal," of October 12th. in which a certain woman who signs herself, "Jane Stephens," takes the liberty of appearing before the public as my wife, and denouncing me on account of subsequent abandonment, as "a base, mean, false and unprincipled man," regard to my own character, and respect to my many friends through the country, call upon me to lay a true statement before the public.

For a correct understanding of the subject, it is necessary to premise certain events, which the said Jane Stephens alias Jane Musht has seen proper to introduce in her insolent notice. In the year 1813, I was married by the Rev. Mr. Conner of Maryland, to Miss Anne Johnson, with whom I lived in peace and harmony until particular business called me to a distant part of the country. Not succeeding in my expectations, and unable from want of funds to return at the time appointed, I was much astonished in 1817, at the receipt of a letter from my wife, which informed me that she had married a man by the name of Stephen Broadwater, belonging to Accomack county, Virginia.

In the year 1820, my wife who had now become Mrs. Broadwater died; since which time I have remained a single man, notwithstanding Jane Stephens, alias Musht, has the audacity to style herself my wife.

I have deceived no woman, nor defrauded any man, as the many friends who know me in this and other cities can testify. Jane Stephens alias Musht, always knew from the first of our acquaintance, that I was a married man, and it appears somewhat foolish and silly to come before the public at this late period, pleading ignorance of certain facts which she must certainly have known. Jane Musht has never been my wife, and of course can have no right to assume the name of Jane Stephens. As for the friends, who have advised Miss Jane Musht to pursue the course which she has, I think it would become them to look at home, paying no attention to my affairs; and by so doing, I am sure they would gain more credit to themselves.

JAMES STEPHENS.

Formerly of Baltimore.

New-York, Nov. 27, 1827

ERRATA.

In the Editorial Article of last week, for *moribus read mortuus.*

In Reflections on a Skeleton.

1st, Instead of, who thus devotedly view, it should be dauntedly, &c.
2d, Instead of, black lustre, &c it should be, lack lustre eyeless hole
3d, Instead of, devotedly pious, it should be devoutly pious.

WANTED.

The whole or part of a Pew in the lower part of St. Philip's Church.—Enquire at this office.

ALMANAC.

DECEMBER.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
7 Friday	7 24	4 36	1st QUARTER
8 Saturday	7 24	4 35	2nd QUARTER
9 Sunday	7 25	4 35	3rd QUARTER
10 Monday	7 25	4 34	4th QUARTER
11 Tuesday	7 26	4 34	1st QUARTER
12 Wednesday	7 26	4 34	2nd QUARTER
13 Thursday	7 27	4 33	3rd QUARTER

POETRY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

ADIEU TO THEE.

Adieu to thee, Anna, for ever adieu,
Adieu to each sweet recollection;
I grieve most sincerely that ever I knew,
A girl of such faithless affection.

'Tis in vain to repine, then no longer I'll weep,
But indulge in a hope for the morrow,
Each care will I drown in oblivious sleep,
And every heart-touching sorrow.

Yet think not thou Syren, in climes where I
roam,
A new face can succeed to enchant me,
Oh never, dear false one; abroad or at home,
Thy image in memory will haunt me.

'Tis enshrined on my soul—'tis impress'd on my
heart,
Undisturb'd by grief passion's commotion,
In each hour of grief it will ever impart,
A nameless delightful emotion.

With love's purest glow—but away with the
thought,
Away with the fitting illusion,
Bright vision of bliss! it has ended in nought,
But a fanciful dream—a delusion.

Adieu to thee, sweet one, and may'st thou be
blest,
May the tides of love still roll before thee;
If enchain'd by soft Hymen, Oh may'st thou be
press'd,
To a heart that like mine can adore thee.

J. T. E.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

On viewing the lifeless Remains of a very dear
Friend.

Oh! time was love so pure and sweet,
So tender, firm, and so sincere,
How often have we met to greet
Each now, each happy year.

Then hours flew unheeded by,
With giddy mirth and song;
But death, alas! has clos'd the eye,
Which shone in pleasure's throng.

But now how changed those happy days;
How altered now is every scene!
There all I lov'd, in silence lays,
Calmy as if she ne'er had been.

Yes, thou art gone! and with thee fled
All sense of pain, or fears;
Silent, reposing with the dead,
Unconscious of our tears.

LOUISA.

The following lines addressed to Lady Byron,
are considered by Sir Walter Scott, as the finest
production of Byron:

There is a mystic thread of life,
So dearly wreath'd with none alone,
That destiny's relentless knife
At once must sever both or none.

There is a form on which these eyes
Have often gaz'd with fond delight;
By day that form their joy supplies,
And dreams restore it through the night.

There is a voice whose tones inspire
Such thrills of rapture through my breast;
I would not hear a soughing cheer,
Unless that voice could join the rest.

There is a face whose blushes tell
Affection's tale upon the cheek;
But pallid, at one fond farewell,
Proclaims more love than words can speak.

There is a lip, which mine hath press'd,
And none had ever press'd before—
It vowed to make me sweetly bless'd,
And mine—mine only press'd it more.

There is a bosom—all my own—
Hath pillow'd off this aching head:
A mouth, which smiles on me alone,
And eye whose tears with mine are shed.

There are two hearts, whose movements thrill
In union so closely sweet!
That pulse to pulse, responsive still—
That both must heave—or cease to beat.

There are two souls, whose equal flow
In gentle streams so calmly run,
That when they part—they part!—ah no!
They cannot part—these souls are one.

VARIETIES.

The effect of the voice of the lion, to be properly felt, must be heard. During sexual excitement, its noise is perfectly appalling, and produces on the mind of the bystander, however secure he may feel himself, that awful admiration commonly experienced by us on witnessing any of the grand and tremendous operations of nature. When

in the act of seizing his prey in a natural state, the deep tone of the roar is heightened into a horrid scream, which accompanies the fatal leap on the unhappy victim. This power of voice is said to be useful to the animal in hunting, as the weaker sort, appalled by it, flee from their hiding places, in which alone they might find security, as the lion does not hunt by scent, and seek for it in ineffectual flight, which generally exposes them to the sight of their enemy, and consequently, to certain death. The lion is capable of crying off, with ease, a horse, a heifer, or a buffalo. The mode of its attack is generally by surprise, approaching slowly and silently, till within a leap of the predestined animal, on which it then springs or throws itself with force, which is thought, in general, to deprive its victim of life, before the teeth are employed. It is said this blow will divide the spine of a horse, and that the power of its teeth and jaws will break the largest bones.—*London Magazine.*

When Lord Buckley married a rich and beautiful lady who had been solicited at the same time by Lord Powis, in the rage of felicity he wrote thus to the duke of Dorset:

Dear Dorset—I am the happiest dog alive!
Yours, BUCKLEY.

Answer.
Dear Buckley—Every dog has his day.
Yours, DORSET.

Some twenty or twenty-five years since, in a neighbouring town, dwelt a man of some consequence in its neighbourhood, but not noted for his knowledge or erudition. Being a subscriber to a newspaper, as all good citizens should be, he imbibed no small degree of the party zeal which characterized most of the papers of those times. About the time we are speaking of, his favourite paper adopted a motto, reading in this manner:

"Be just and fear not."

SHAKESPEARE.

When it came to hand he was quietly seated in his arm-chair, and taking it up, the first thing that struck his eye, was the new motto, which he read thus: "Be just, and fear not Shakespeare." This admonition, as he took it to be, ushered forth in staring capitals, could not fail to arouse all his political zeal. "Shakespeare!" he exclaimed, at the same time jumping out of his chair & clenching both fists. "I'll have'em to know that I don't fear Shakespeare nor any other democrat!"—*Forrester Spy.*

A good name better than riches.—A singular trial took place, at the late term of the Supreme Court of Burke co. N. C. A man who was estimated to be worth two hundred thousand dollars, was indicted for the crime of perjury, and so conclusive "was the evidence, that the jury convicted him. What is still more remarkable, says the Register, the amount which this individual, who has thus made shipwreck of his reputation, expected to gain was only thirty dollars. He has appealed to the Supreme Court.

A Hint to House Wives.—A lady who was fond of having her house well arranged, discovered, to the amusement of her acquaintance, the art of making all her servants keep every thing in its place. Even in the kitchen, from the most minute article to the most unwieldy, every thing was invariably to be found in its allotted station; but in fact they obeyed because it was the easiest thing they could possibly do. Order was more convenient to them than disorder; and with their utmost ingenuity, to save themselves from trouble, they could not invent places for every thing more appropriate than those which had been assigned by their mistress's legislative economy.—*Edgworth's Practical Education.*

Not so bad.—A traveller, being at a coffee-house with some gentlemen, was largely drawing on the credulity of the company. "Where did you say all these wonders happened, sir?" asked a gentleman present. "I can't exactly say," replied the traveller, "but somewhere in Europe—Russia, I think." "I should rather think it-a-ty," returned his opponent.

Cavern.—Mr. Thompson, in his travels in Southern Africa, mentions that in one of the inland settlements at the Cape of Good Hope, there is an immense subterranean cavern. One of the apartments is 600 feet in length, 400 feet in breadth and from 60 to 70 feet in height. The roof was adorned with the most splendid stalactites, many of which were quite transparent.

A Mistake.—A gentleman and an Hibernian were riding together on the top of the Newark and Grantham coach, when the former, missing his handkerchief, very rashly charged his fellow traveller with having stolen it; but soon finding it again, he had the good manners to beg pardon for the affront, saying, it was a mistake; to which honest Pat replied with the greatest readiness: Arrah, my jewel, then it was a mutual mistake—you took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman.

A sensible Clerk.—At a church in this neighbourhood (says the Sheffield Courant) the clerk after the usual service of the Sabbath had been gone through, gave out the following notice:—"The churchwardens are desired to meet in the vestry, to consult upon the best way of eating (heating) the church, and digesting other matters!"



Economy is the Road to Wealth,
And a Penny Saved is as good as two Pence earned.

THEN CALL AT THE
**UNITED STATES
CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,**

JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in a correct and systematic style; having a perfect knowledge of the Business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of Cleaning and Dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by Steam Sponging, which is the only correct system of Cleaning, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of Stains, Grease-Spots, Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of Clothes, by Steam Sponging, who are totally unacquainted with the Business, as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

* * All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day, if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English GRAMMAR, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct and thorough knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study thereof, two hours a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar, will please to call upon the Rev. B. PAUL, No. 6, York-street, or the Rev. P. WILLIAM'S, 65, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those, who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be laid.

Nov. 16, 1827.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to return thanks to his friends, or the liberal encouragement of patronizing his school; and would be permitted to say, he still continues to teach in the same place, and hopes by increased exertions, to merit a share of public encouragement. The branches attended to are Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, English Grammar, and Natural Philosophy. And to the females Needle Work.

JEREMIAH GLOUCESTER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23. 34

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, BALTIMORE, Manufacture ALL KINDS OF

Smoking, and Chewing TOBACCO,
Scotch, Rappe, & Maccabau SNUFF,
Spanish, Half Spanish, and American
CIGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their TOBACCO, for sale, and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next, in the African School-Room in Mulberry-street; where will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per Quarter, payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock.
Sept. 17. 28

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have re-opened their SCHOOL, on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School-Room, under the St. Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, and the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.
Aaron Wood, James Myers,
William P. Johnson, Arnold Elzie,
E. M. Africamus, Henry King,
Trustees.

A CARD.

F. WILLES.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that his House, No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.
New-York, Sept. 1827. 26-2m

EXPIRATION of the time for redeeming LANDS for TAXES in 1826.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1827.—Public notice is hereby given, that the time for redeeming the Lands sold for County Taxes and the United States' Direct Tax and Assessments for making Roads, will expire on the 27th day of April next; and that unless the lands sold by the Comptroller at his last sale in 1826, are redeemed on or before the 27th day of April next, they will be conveyed to the purchasers. W. L. MARCY, Comptroller.

N. B. Lists of such LANDS in each County as had been sold, and were not redeemed at the date of the above notice, have been transmitted to each County Treasurer, whose duty it is to publish the same in one or more papers in the County of which he is Treasurer. Those interested are referred to such lists to ascertain if their LANDS have been sold and remain unredeemed.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city, the passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
Is published every Friday, at No. 152 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents,) must be post paid.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1827. [VOL. 1--No. 40.]

AN ACCOUNT OF CIRO ANNICHIAICO.

Ciro Annichiarico, born of parents in easy circumstances, in the little town of Grottaglie was destined to the ecclesiastical profession, and entered it very young. His brothers are respectable farmers; his uncle the Canonico Patituro, is a man of learning and information, and never took any part in the crimes of his nephew. The latter began his infamous career by killing a young man of the Motelesi family, in a fit of jealousy. His insatiable hatred pursued every member of the family, and exterminated them one after the other, with the exception of a single individual, who succeeded in evading his search, and who lived shut up in his house for several years, without ever daring to go out.—This unfortunate being thought that a snare was laid for him, when people came to tell him of the imprisonment, and shortly after of the death of his enemy; and it was with difficulty that he was induced to quit his retreat.

Ciro, condemned for the murder of the Motelesi, to fifteen years of chains, or exile, by the tribunal of Lecce, remained there in prison four years, at the end of which time he succeeded in escaping. It was then that he began, and afterwards continued for several years, to lead a vagabond life, which was stained with the most atrocious crimes. At Martano, he penetrated with his satellites into one of the first houses of the place, and after having offered violence to its mistress, he massacred her with all her people, and carried off ninety-six thousand ducats.

He was in correspondence with all the hired brigands; and whoever wished to get rid of an enemy had only to address himself to him. On being asked by captain Mostari, reporter of the military commission which condemned him, how many persons he had killed with his own hand, he carelessly answered, "E chi lu sa? saranno tra sessanta e sedici." "Who can remember? They will be between sixty and seventy." One of his companions, Occhiolupo, confessed to seventeen; the two brothers, Francesco and Vito Serio, to twenty three, so that these four ruffians alone had assassinated upwards of a hundred!

The activity of him was astonishing as his artifice and intrepidity. He handled the musket and managed the horse to perfection; and as he was always extremely well mounted, found concealment and support, either through fear or inclination, every where. He succeeded in escaping from the hands of the soldiers, by forced marches of thirty and forty miles, even when confidential spies had discovered his place of concealment but a few hours before. The singular good fortune of being able to extricate himself from the most imminent dangers acquired for him the reputation of a necromancer, upon whom ordinary means of attack had no power, among the people, and he neglected nothing which could confirm this idea, and increased the sort of spell it produced upon the peasants. They dared not exorcise, or even blame him in his absence, so firmly were they persuaded that his demons would immediately inform him of it. On the other hand, again, he affected a libertine character: some very free French songs were found in his portfolio when he was arrested. Although a priest himself, and exercising the functions of one when he thought it expedient, he often declared his colleagues to be impostors without any faith. He published a paper against the missionaries, who according to him, disseminated illiberal opinions among the people, and forbade them on pain of death to preach in the villages. "because, instead of the true principles of the Gospel, they taught nothing but fables and impostures." This paper is headed, "In nome della Grande Assemblea Nazionale dell' Ex-Reyno di Napoli, o piuttosto dell' Europa intera, pace e salute." In the name of the Great National Assembly of the Ex-Kingdom of Naples, or rather of all Europe, peace and health.

He amused himself sometimes with whims, to which he tried to give an air of generosity. General d'Ostasio, a Corsican in the service of Murat, pursued him for a long time with a thousand men. One day, he appeared at all points, surprised him walking in a garden. He discovered himself, remarking that the life of the general was in his

hands; "but," said he, "I will pardon you this time, although I shall no longer be so indulgent, if you continue to haunt me about with such fury." So saying, he leaped over the garden wall and disappeared.

Having hidden himself, with several of his people, behind a ruined wall at the entrance gate of Grottaglie, the day when general Church and the duke of San Cesario, accompanied by some horsemen, reconnoitred the place, he did not fire upon them. He wished to make a merit of this before the military commission; but it was probable the fear of not being able to escape from the troops who followed the general, that made him circumspect on this occasion.

Ciro's physiognomy had nothing repulsive about it: it was rather agreeable. He had a verbose, but persuasive eloquence, and was fond of inflated phrases. Extremely addicted to women, he had mistresses, at the period of his power, in all the towns of the province over which he was constantly ranging; He was of middle stature, well made and very strong.

Ciro put himself at the head of the *Patroli Europei* and *Decisi*, two associations of the most desperate character. The institution of the *Decisi*, or decided, is so horrible, that it makes one shudder to contemplate it. The following translation of their patent will give some idea of the society.

No. 5.—*Grand Masso-s.*—The decision of Jupiter the Thunderer, hopes to make war against the tyrants of the universe, &c. &c.

The mortal Gaetano Caffieri is Brother Decided, No. 5, belonging to the Decision of Jupiter the Thunderer, spread over the face of the earth, by his Decision, has had the pleasure to belong to this Salentine Republican Decision. We invite, therefore, all philanthropic societies to lend their strong arm to the same, and to assist him in his wants, he having come to the decision that he will obtain liberty or death. Dated this day, the 29th of October, 1817.

Signed, PIETRO GARGARO
(The Decided Grand Master, No. 1.)

Vito de Serio, Second Decided.
Gaetano, Caffieri.

Registrar of the Dead.

As the number of these decided ruffians was small, they easily recognised each other. We find that the grand master bears the No. 1; Vito de Serio, No. 2; the proprietor of the patent, Gaetano Caffieri, No. 3. He figures himself among the signatures with the title of Registrar of the Dead, which does not allude to the deceased members of the society, but to the victims they immolated, and of whom they kept a register apart, on the margin of which were found blasphemies and infernal projects. They had also a director of funeral ceremonies, for they sang, with method and solemnity. As soon as the detachments employed on this service found it convenient to effect their purpose, at the signal of the first blast of a trumpet they unsheathed their poniards; they aimed them at their victim at the second blast; at the third, they gradually approached their weapons to his breast, "con vero entusiasmo" (with real enthusiasm,) in their cannibal language, and plunged them into his body at the fourth signal.

The four points which are observable after the signature of Pietro Gargaro, indicate his power of passing sentence of death. When the Decisi wrote to any one to extort contributions, or to command him to do any thing—if they added these four points, it was known that the person they addressed was condemned to death in case of disobedience. If the points were not added, he was threatened with milder punishment, such as laying waste his fields, or burning his house.

The Salentine Republic, the ancient name of this district, was also that destined for their imaginary republic; which they called "in quello della Repubblica Europa," a link of the European Republic.

The emblem of the thunderbolt darting from a cloud, striking the crowns and towers; the fasces, and the cap of liberty planted upon a death's head; between two axes; the skulls and bones with the words, "Tristezza, Morte, Terrore, and Lutto." Sadness, Death, Terror, and Mourning, sufficiently characterise this association. Their colours

were yellow, red, and blue, which surrounded the patent.

Worn out with fatigue, and three companions, Vito de Cesaro, Giovanni Palmieri, and Michele Cupoli, had taken refuge in Scasurba, to repose themselves for a few hours. He had previously provided this and all the farm-houses of the district with ammunition, and some provisions. When he saw the militia of S. Marzano marching against him, he appeared very little alarmed, and thought he could easily cut his way through their ranks. He shot the first man dead who came within range of his musket. This delay cost him dear; the militia sent information to lieutenant Fonsmore, stationed at the "Castelli," a strong position between Grottaglie and Francavilla. This officer hastened to the spot with forty men. On seeing him approach, he perceived that a vigorous attack was to be made. He shut up the people of the Masseria in the straw magazine, and put the key in his pocket. He took away the ladder from the tower, and loaded, with the aid of his companions, all the guns, of which he had a good number.

Major Bianchi, informed of what was going on, sent on the same evening a detachment of gendarmes, under captain Corsi, and the next morning proceeded in person to Scasurba. The siege was formed by one hundred and twenty-two soldiers; the militia, on which little dependence was placed, were stationed at some distance, and in the second line.

Ciro vigorously defended the approaches to his tower till sunset. He attempted to escape in the night, but the neighing of a horse made him suspect that some cavalry had arrived, whose pursuit it would be impossible to elude. He retired, after having killed, with a pistol shot, a volunteer, stationed under the wall he attempted to scale. He again shut himself up in his tower, and employed himself all morning in making cartridges. At day-break, the besiegers tried to burst open the wooden gate of the outer wall. He and his men repulsed the assailants by a well-directed fire: they killed five and wounded fourteen men. A barrel of oil was brought, in order to burn the door. The first man who set fire to it was shot through the heart. A four pounder, which had been conveyed to the place, was pointed against the roof of the tower. Several of this calibre had been contrived to be easily dismounted from their carriages, and transported on mules. This little piece produced great effect. The tiles and bricks which fell forced him to descend from the second story to the first. He was tormented with a burning thirst, for he had forgotten to provide himself with water, and he never drank wine. This thirst soon became insupportable.

After some deliberations with his companions, he demanded to speak with general Church, who, he believed, was in the neighbourhood, then to the duke of Jasi, who was also absent; at last, he resolved to capitulate with major Bianchi. He addressed the besiegers, and threw them some bread. Major Bianchi promised him that he should not be maltreated by the soldiers. He descended the ladder, opened the door of the tower, and presented himself with the words, "Eccomi, Don Ciro!"—Here I am, Don Ciro!

He begged them to give him some water to quench his thirst, and desired them to liberate the farmer and his family, who had been shut up all this while in the straw magazine. He declared that they were innocent, and distributed money among them.

He suffered himself to be searched and bound patiently. Some poison was found upon him; he asserted that his companions had prevented him from taking it. He conversed quietly enough with major Bianchi on the road to Francavilla, and related to him the principal circumstances of his life.

In prison, he appeared to be interested for the fate of some of his partisans, begging that they might not be persecuted, and declaring that they had been forced to do what they had done.

He had entertained some hope, till the moment when he was placed before the council of war, under the direction of lieutenant-colonel Guarini. He addressed a speech to him, taking him for general Church. He insisted on speaking to that officer: this was

refused, and he resigned himself to his fate, drily saying, "Ho capito," I understand.

When condemned to death, a missionary offered him the consolations of religion. He answered him with a smile, *Lasciate queste chiacchiere; siamo dell' istessa professione; non ci burliamo fra noi.*—"Let us leave alone this prating; we are of the same profession; don't let us laugh at one another."

As he was led to execution, the 8th of February, 1818, he recognised lieutenant Fonsmore, and addressed these words to him: *Se io fossi re, vi farei capitano.*—"If I were king, I would make you a captain." This officer was the first to arrive at Scasurba with his soldiers.

The streets of Francavilla were filled with people: there were spectators seen upon the roofs. They all preserved a gloomy silence.

On his arrival at the place of execution, he wished to remain standing; he was told to kneel; he did so, presenting his breast. He was then informed, that male factors, like himself, were shot with their backs towards the soldiers; he submitted, at the same time advising a priest, who persisted in remaining near him, to withdraw, so as not to expose himself.

Twenty-one balls took effect, four in the head, yet he still breathed and muttered in his throat; the twenty-second put an end to him. This fact is confirmed by all the officers and soldiers present at his death. "As soon as we perceived," said a soldier, very gravely, "that he was enchanted, we loaded his own musket with a silver ball, and this destroyed the spell." It will be easily supposed, that the people, who always attributed supernatural powers to him, were confirmed in their belief by this tenaciousness of life, which they considered miraculous.

Monthly Magazine.

—99—

MEMOIR OF THE PRINCESS WOLFFENBUTTEL OF RUSSIA.

During her exile at the Isle of Bourbon.

The virtuous and beautiful Charlotte Christiana Sophia de Wolfenbuttel was born in the year 1694; and at an early age became the wife of czarowitz Alexis, son of Peter the First, czar of Muscovy; a man of the most brutal and ferocious character, who had conceived such an unaccountable aversion to her, that his personal ill-treatment of her, during state of pregnancy, was such as was thought likely to endanger her life; and the monster having reason to believe she would not recover, left her, and recreated to his country house.

The unfortunate princess was shortly after delivered of a still-born child, when the countess of Konismark who attended her naturally concluding that she would one day perish from the brutal disposition of the czarowitz, formed a scheme to induce the woman about the princess to give out that she was dead; and a bundle of sticks was interred in her stead with funeral solemnity.

The orders which the tyrant had given to bury the princess without delay or ceremony favoured the deception; and she was removed to a retired spot, in order to recover her health, and spirits; which object was no sooner accomplished than she set off for Paris, accompanied by an old German domestic, in the character of her father; the countess of Konismark having secured for her all her jewels and a considerable sum of money, and clothed her in the habiliments of common life.

Here she made but a short stay; and having hired a female servant, proceeded to a sea-port, and embarked on board a vessel bound for Louisiana. Here her figure and manners attracted the notice of the inhabitants of the colony, and an officer, named D'Auband, who has formerly been in Russia, immediately recollected the royal fugitive; and though he could at first hardly persuade himself of the reality of what he saw, in order to ascertain the truth, he contrived to ingratiate himself into the good graces of the pretended father, and soon formed so intimate a friendship with him, that they agreed to live under one roof.

This charming society had not long subsisted before news reached the colony announcing the death of the czarowitz Alexis. D'Auband then took the opportunity to declare to the princess his knowledge of her;

at the same time offering to sacrifice every thing to her service, in order to conduct her back to Russia; but she had experienced the insufficiency of royalty to confer happiness, and chose rather to enjoy the peace and tranquillity of retirement than to return again into the scenes of splendid ambition.

*"O knew they but their happiness! men
The happiest they, who, far from public rage,
Deep in the vale, with a choice few retired,
Drink the pure pleasures of the rural life."*

All she required of D'Auband was a promise of inviolable secrecy, and he solemnly pledged himself to obey her commands; but though she had refused his kind services, she was not herself insensible to the tender passion with which her virtues and her beauties had inspired his bosom.

Their reciprocal attachment daily increased; and the death of her old and faithful domestic, together with motives of the purest delicacy, induced her to give D'Auband her hand in marriage. This circumstance added a new veil to her real condition; and thus she, who had been destined to wear the diadem of Russia, became the humble but happy wife of a lieutenant of infantry!

In the succeeding year she had a daughter, whom she nursed herself, and educated with strictly parental solicitude in the French and German languages, and in various other branches of polite literature.

Ten happy years had elapsed when D'Auband was seized with a disorder which required an operation to be performed; and it became necessary for them to embark in the first vessel for France for that purpose.

The most skillful surgeons in Paris were engaged on this occasion, and his wife waited upon him with the most tender and patient attention and affection till the time of his recovery. In a short time after, the lieutenant had the good fortune to obtain from the French East India Company a major's commission for the Isle of Bourbon.

While the above business was in agitation, the princess walking one morning in the garden of the Thuilleries with her daughter, with whom she was conversing in the German language, their conversation attracted the notice of marshal de Faxe, who was passing, and who immediately recollected her. He was preparing to address her, when, with great confusion and embarrassment, she begged him to accompany her to a more retired spot, in order to avoid observation; and there, after enjoining the strictest secrecy, she acknowledged herself to him.

By appointment, the marshal paid her a visit at her own habitation on the following morning, where she recited to him her adventures, together with the share which his mother, the countess of K. nismark, had in them.

At the expiration of three months, the major D'Auband, with his wife and daughter, proceeded to the Isle of Bourbon; when the marshal, according to his agreement, was at liberty to inform the king, who was at Versailles, of the circumstances of the princess, who immediately ordered the minister of marine to write to the governor of Bourbon to treat the major and his family with every mark of distinction. To the kind offices of the king she was likewise indebted for the representation of her situation to her niece, the queen of Hungary, who gave her an invitation to come and reside with her, on condition she would quit her husband and daughter; but, without hesitation, she rejected her splendid offer and preferred her domestic and conjugal pleasures, in this remote and peaceful retirement, to all the blandishments of wealth and royalty.

Persian Anecdote.—Riza Kooli Khan, the governor of Kazeroon, came to pay the elcher a visit. This old nobleman had a silk band over his eye-sockets, having had his eyes put out during the late contest between the Zead and Kajir families for the throne of Persia. He began, soon after he was seated, to relate his misfortunes, and the tears actually came to my eyes at the thoughts of the old man's sufferings, when, judge of my surprise to find it was to entertain, not to distress us, he was giving the narration, and that, in spite of the revolting subject, I was compelled to smile at a tale, which in any country except Persia would have been deemed a subject for a tragedy; but as poisons may by use become aliment, so misfortunes, however dreadful, when they are of daily occurrence, appear like common events of life. But it was the manner and feelings of the narrator that, in this instance, gave the comic effect to the tragedy of which he was the hero. "I had been too active a partisan," said Riza Kooli Khan, "of the Kajir family, to expect much mercy when I fell into the hands of the rascally tribe of Zead. I looked for death, and was rather surprised at the lenity which

only condemned me to lose my eyes. A stout fellow of a Zead came as executioner of the sentence; he had in his hand a large blunt knife, which he meant to make his instrument. I offered him 20 tomans, if he would use a penknife I showed him. He refused in the most brutal manner, called me a merciless villain, asserting that I had slain his brother, and that he had solicited the present office to gratify his revenge, adding his only regret was not being allowed to put me to death. Seeing," continued Riza Kooli, "that I had no tenderness to look for from this fellow, I pretended submission, and laid myself on my back; he seemed quite pleased, tucked up his sleeves, brandished his knife, and very composed put one knee on my chest, and was proceeding to his butchering work, as if I had been a stupid innocent lamb, that was quite content to let him do what he chose. Observing him, from this impression, off his guard, I raised one of my feet, and planting it on the pit of his stomach, sent him heels over head, in a way that would have made you laugh, (imitating with his foot the action he described, and laughing heartily himself at the recollection of it.) I sprang up; so did my enemy; we had a short tussle—but he was the stronger; and having knocked me down, succeeded in taking out my eyes. The pain at the moment," said the old Khan, "was lessened by the warmth occasioned by the struggle. The wounds soon healed; and when the Kajirs obtained the undisputed sovereignty of Persia, I was regarded for my suffering in their cause."—*Sketches of Persia.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"Eum, qui bene utatur divitiis, solum divitem; qui cupiditibus import, solum beatum esse."

He alone is rich, that makes a proper use of his riches; and he alone is happy, that can command his passions.

Providence, in the distribution of his beneficence among the children of men, appears wisely to have, in a great degree, bestowed on a few of them much excellence; to many of them he has granted mediocrity; but to all, he equally has distributed a little. But if to a few, Providence plentifully has lavished much of the riches of the earth; he, with equal munificence, has bestowed on another a sufficient equivalent, in the riches of the mind; and if on a Third, he has lavished personal graces, he, with benevolent equanimity, has not withheld from any of his creatures a single one of those gifts, which are most truly calculated to render them happy in this life, and essentially necessary to prepare for them, a seat with him in his Paradise of equality. To every one ample gifts have been given, but in distributing these gifts, Providence expects, of all, certain returns, and an accurate account of the use to which each has employed his talent. If the favours received from above, consist in temporal greatness; in an easy life and affluent circumstances; then is the possessor of these rich; but he alone is rich, that makes a proper use of his riches. And if, in a specific temper of mind; if in a generous and philanthropic soul; then he alone is happy, who can command his passions.

To act generously towards our fellows, in all cases, is the means by which to receive the most delightful pleasure, of which a virtuous course of conduct is calculated to render to the human soul, and prevent an accusing conscience charging it with its want of moral virtue. None but the truly benevolent at heart can partake of this feast of the mind; none but the disinterested philanthropist, who though the child of affluence, deigns to interest himself in the welfare of his less fortunate brethren; none but he can triumphantly smile within, at the satisfaction which the soul enjoys from the consciousness of its virtue. And none but he, can listen with delight to the responses of the internal monitor, which whispers, "thou alone art rich!" Thy hand has been stretched forth to the helpless; thou hast succoured the unfortunate; the fatherless in thee, have found a father—Genius a patron, and Peace is within; thy happiness unalloyed, and thy passions are conquered."

Horace's opinion is, that every thing goes well with those, who are under the protection of the deities; and the accepted opinion of every good man is, that in giving birth to the suggestions of the mind, its immortality is developed, and the pleasing satisfaction, which it experiences, surpasses all other glory and ever speaks the language of heaven only Being, who never speaks but through agents. Holding forth the hand of friendship, and protecting the virtuous in his attempts to

laudable objects is, openly to oppose scepticism and involve its unprincipled assertions; that man's munificence is all actuated by a selfish motive; and that disinterestedness is a goddess whose virtue is known to mortals only by her name. He acts nobly whose life has been a life devoted to benevolence, and like a God, who unblessed by prejudice is the friend of virtue. When his virtuous sojourn here shall have expired, he shall not die the death of the illiberal, but shall sleep the happy sleep of the righteous; and the stranger, who shall view in his remains, all that is left of virtue, shall not restrain uttering the language of the grateful—

"Thou soul of God's best earthly mould,
Thou happy soul! and can it be,
That these
Are all that remains of thee!"

No, these are earthy; the nobler part of thee is in heaven: for thou alone wast rich, in that thou madest a proper use of thy riches; and thou alone wast happy, in that thou commanded thy passions.

REV. W. M. HARTE, OF BARBADOES.

[From the Anti-Slavery Monthly Rep. for Sept.]

In *The Reporter*, No. 25, p. 20, are inserted the proceedings of the vestry of St. Lucy, severely condemning the conduct of their Rector, Mr. Harte, for attempting to destroy the necessary distinctions of Society, both "by his offensive sermon on Easter Sunday, and his disgraceful conduct in administering the Lord's supper." Mr. Harte has since published his defence in a letter to the Bishop, and the Bishop's judgment upon it is no less creditable to himself and to Mr. Harte, than it is discreditable to the vestry of St. Lucy's parish. "I have no hesitation," observes his Lordship, "in saying, that I can perceive nothing in your conduct, which either deserves my censure, or justifies the very strong language used against you by certain of the inhabitants of your parish. The sermon preached by you on Easter day, I have read. It is a plain and powerful denunciation against sin, but contains nothing in my opinion, in matter or in language, that can be called offensive, save to an offending conscience. And with respect to the mode of administering the holy communion, detailed by yourself, and confirmed by the testimony of your Curate, I feel myself called upon to state that the same mode has been pursued under my own eye in the Cathedral, as most suitable to the nature and dignity of the sacrament, and to the spirit of that Gospel which knows no distinctions in matters of grace.

The testimony of the Curate is, that he was present at the administration of the Lord's Supper, on Easter Sunday, and administered the cup; and that he never saw more decorum and solemnity than was observed by Mr. Harte, on that and every similar occasion. "In no instance whatever were the consecrated elements ever administered to a black or coloured person before a white." (We might conjecture that some such allegations as this must have constituted the unpardonable crime of Mr. Harte, against which Sir R. A. Alleyne inveighed with such bitterness.) "I recollect that on the day alluded to, the table was once filled with white communicants; but as there was not a sufficient number to fill it a second time, the negroes and coloured people knelt at the south end of the table, some of whom might have received, and I believe did receive the bread, from Mr. Harte, at the same time that I was administering the wine to the remainder of the white communicants."

The defence of Mr. Harte, which is an able and lucid statement of facts, drawn up in a mild and truly christian-like spirit, may hereafter furnish some curious illustrations of the semi-savage manners, and the hostility to religion, prevailing in this island.

HAMILTON, Ohio, November 23.

PEOPLE OF COLOUR.—Not long since, large numbers of these unfortunate and oppressed people, made their appearance in Highland county.—Against their emigrating thither, the whites in the neighbourhood in which they stopped, complained much. They consider them, so near, a great and a growing evil, and ask if they have no remedy against it.

A few weeks since, at a large meeting of the people of colour, held in Chillicothe, resolutions were adopted upon the subject of their rights, and an exposition of their grievances made out, which will be laid before the legislature at its next session, signed by the people of colour, petitioning that body to grant them the full privileges of citizens. The grievances set forth in the address, have but too much truth in them, but they appear irremediable in the present state of society in Ohio.

EFFECTS OF INSANITY.

A horrid transaction occurred in Barnstable, Mass. about the 12th ult. the particulars of which we have not seen stated. A man by the name of Lot Scudder, who had uniformly sustained a most respectable character for piety, intelligence and probity, became deranged four or five years since, and committed several extravagant acts, but was never deemed a dangerous person. His insanity was probably a species of fanatical madness, and displayed itself in the violence and extravagance of his harangues upon religious topics. Two or three years since he was placed by his friends in the Lunatic Asylum near Boston, and after some stay returned to them apparently restored to himself. This state of tranquillity continued until a recent period, when he began to show signs of a return of the malady, in all its original force. Still not the least apprehension was entertained of his proceeding to any act of violence. In one of his paroxysms he got possession of a gun, knapsack, cartridge box, &c. and after parading the streets for some time, without, it would seem, exciting sufficient alarm to induce the neighbours to secure him, he went into a house, some distance from his own, and took possession, with the intention of fortifying it. A man of the name of Sampson, who occupied the house, appears either to have been excessively weak, or to have caught the insanity of Scudder. At any rate, Scudder, who naturally possessed great energy of mind and character, so completely got the ascendancy which this quality, added to insanity, enabled him to assume over Sampson, that the latter believed him inspired, and executed his commands with the most submissive subervieney. Sampson was employed to get ammunition, run bulls, and make other preparations of defence, all of which he did, under the threats of the maniac, without giving his neighbours any intimation of what was going on. Towards evening, however, the neighbours began to be alarmed, and gathered round the house with the intention of securing Scudder. The exaggerated stories, however of his threats and means of defence, were such as to terrify the people, so that no one liked to run the risk of first encountering the maniac. It is said that previous to the gathering of the neighbours, Scudder had despatched the wife of Sampson to inform Mr. Timothy Crocker, who lived about half a mile off, that he wished to see him. The maniac had bound the woman by oath, to return, and not to give information to any one but Mr. Crocker, retaining her husband and children as hostages for her good faith. The woman we believe, complied with the terms and returned again to her house, though she gave out some hints that occasioned the gathering of the neighbours. Mr. Crocker arrived at the house in the evening, and having always possessed great control over Scudder in his paroxysms of madness, walked directly up to a window in the house, and commenced a conversation with him, to persuade him to go home. Scudder merely proposed one or two questions, by which he ascertained the name of the intended victim, and without giving the slightest intimation of his intention, discharged his gun through a hole he had broken for the purpose, in the window. Two balls passed through the body of the unfortunate Mr. Crocker, and he fell dead on the spot.

This catastrophe produced so great a consternation among the people that no one would venture near the house except one young gentleman of the name of Bacon, who rushed up and seized the muzzle of Scudder's gun, thinking to disarm him before he could reload it. He succeeded however, only in wresting the ramrod from the maniac, and it being supposed there were other guns in the house, no further attempt was made to secure the inmates. The dead body of Mr. Crocker was suffered to remain where it fell, until eleven o'clock the next morning. In the mean time Scudder had sallied from his fortress and pursued a boy with the intent to shoot him, the lad only escaped by falling into a ditch in his terror; and the madman running over the place without seeing him. From this excursion he soon returned to the house, and a number of resolute persons having collected they forced the door and seized him before he had time to do any further mischief. He was surrounded with axes, shovels, and other weapons, and his assistant Sampson, busily engaged in nailing up the door to keep out the assailants. Scudder was committed to the county jail, where he still remains. Mr. Crocker was an industrious worthy man, and has left a family to mourn his untimely end. The neighbourhood in which this transaction happened is very thinly populated, at a distance from the more settled parts of the town, and most of the men were absent at sea. These circumstances will account for the long period that elapsed before Scudder was secured.

ed. The murder of a man in such a place, before their eyes, was calculated to fill the minds of the people with consternation, and paralyze all their energies.—*Prov. American.*

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 14, 1827.

CONGRESS.

On Monday the 3d instant, the first session of the twentieth Congress commenced at Washington. From the state of things it was predicted by many that nearly all the members of both branches would be present; accordingly we find that on calling the roll of the Senate, every member was present, except Mr. Webster of Massachusetts, and Mr. Thomas of Illinois. Of the two hundred and thirteen, composing the House of Representatives, six only were absent. On balloting for Speaker, Andrew Stevenson of Virginia, had 104 votes—John W. Taylor, of New-York, 95—P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, 3—and 3 scattering.

A committee from the Senate and House of Representatives, having notified the President of their organization, on Tuesday the 4th inst, his annual Message was transmitted to both Houses. Our limits will not permit us to lay it before our readers; we can only recommend it as a document worthy an attentive perusal, by all who feel a desire to know more fully concerning our Foreign and Domestic concerns.

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.
IMPORTANT DECISION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Illinois to his friend in Philadelphia, dated August 23, 1827.

"A late judicial decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri has afforded me infinite pleasure, the more so as I have long had the object very much at heart, and been exceedingly anxious to see it effected.

"I had always been of the opinion that the ordinance of Congress of 1787 had emancipated the slaves in the territory North West of the Ohio. But as the people of this state have acquiesced in a contrary decision of an inferior court near 40 years, I had repeatedly urged on the Legislature to make provision for the gradual but speedy emancipation of this remnant of servitude, and had laboured to convince the masters that it was their interest to have such a law adopted, as it would have the effect of hushing the negroes for a time, and preventing their taking the question to the highest Courts of Justice, which must decide in favor of the negroes, and give them instant freedom. One of these unfortunate negroes having been removed from this state to Missouri, and there having been treated with cruelty, and finally transported and sold in Louisiana, found his way back to St. Louis, and there instituted a suit for his freedom under the ordinance of 1787. The Circuit Court having decided against him, he took his case to the Supreme Court, where although two out of the three Judges were advocates of slavery the decision was reversed and he was *unanimously* decided that he was a freeman. This decision has produced considerable excitement in this state, and it is said there have been several suits instituted by the negroes to recover their liberty—and I cannot for a moment doubt but what our Supreme Court will concur in the decision made in Missouri. If so this foul blot will be immediately washed out, and the friends of man will have a new cause to felicitate themselves on the progress of corrupt principles, and on the restoration of his long lost rights."

* Of this description of negroes there are many hundreds in Missouri, and still a greater number in Illinois, and I am sorry to add they are now running them off and selling them in the lower country.

A letter from London says that the Rothschild family intend to establish two new houses on the continent, one at Amsterdam and the other at St. Petersburg, where at present they have only agencies. The sons of Messrs Nathan and Solomon Rothschild will be charged with the direction of the new houses.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Geographical Society, M. Pacho read a Memoir on a project of M. Drovetti, French Consul general in Egypt, concerning the civilization of the interior of Africa. This project is to send from Egypt a number of young Africans to

be admitted into schools in France, and thus be initiated into the advantages of civilization. M. Drovetti offers to bear the first expenses of this undertaking, which would unquestionably serve at once the interests of the sciences and those of humanity.

Snelson, the robber of the Petersburg Bank, has been arrested in the back French settlements near Quebec, and is confined in the jail of that city. It will be recollected that Snelson was believed to be on his way to Liverpool, in a Canadian vessel, and that on this presumption a gentleman took passage in a New-York packet some weeks since, to arrest him there.

BUTTON FACTORY.—The establishment for the borough is in very successful progress. The expenses of it are stated to amount to nearly \$80,000 a year, and the amount of buttons manufactured to be over \$100,000. Thirty hands are employed in this factory, and 75 persons derive a subsistence from it. It was visited on Wednesday last about sixty gentlemen, when Mr. JOHN WILSON, of Boston, was called to the chair, and a resolution passed expressive of their approbation of the ingenuity, skill, and perseverance of the proprietors, Messrs. R. Robinson & Co. and of their belief that the articles were not excelled, if equalled, by any foreign manufacture.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

"Married, on Sunday last, by Jacob Kuhn Esq. Mr. William Patterson, to Miss Margaret Dean, both of Westmoreland—all for Jackson.—*Penn. pan.*

[This reminds us (says the Pittsfield Argus) of Corporal O'Boo, our *acc.* Irish neighbor, who came puffing to our office the other morning, declaring "that Jackson's gain was ten last night." How so, Patrick? "Faith, I've ten puppies! and all my family are for the General?"]

We respectfully solicit a translation of the following words. The language, although often used in our country, is very much neglected. We will give a receipt for all arrangements to any of our subscribers, who will explain them in a manner satisfactory to us;

R T I P H Y P
S E N R E T A

FOREIGN NEWS.

On Saturday the packet ship Manchester arrived at this port from Liverpool, and the packet ship Brighton, Capt. Secor, from London. By these vessels we have received London and Liverpool papers of the 3d of November, London Shipping Lists of the 2d, and Price Currents of the 3d.

The London Morning Chronicle of Nov. 2d, contains a paragraph from Constantinople, in which it is said to be reported that the Sultan wished to come to an understanding with the mediating powers.

The French government are about to send an army to land at Algiers.

It is said, in a letter from Corfu, that a Russian Consul General has been appointed for Greece.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

From the Gazette de France, of Nov. 1. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.

The day before yesterday, the Divan met and the deliberations lasted above two hours. The Reis Effendi, who is still indisposed was present at it. At the end of the sitting, the Reis Effendi is said to have had a conference with the Dagonians of the Internelo, and it has been reported that the Porto desires to come to an understanding with the mediating powers. The ambassadors of France and England have sent couriers to their courts.

The Sultan now shows himself to the people much less frequently than he used to do, and appears to have confided to commissioners the superintendence of the works at the arsenal and the fortifications of the Bosphorus, which he no longer directs in person. Neither does he review the new troops so frequently, and his ardour for the new institutions appears to be diminished.

[Lugsburgh Gazette,

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Letters from Toulouse of the 24th say, that several insurgents, among whom was Savalls, chief of one of the bands which blockaded Girona, have presented themselves to the Spanish Governor of Figueras, soliciting their pardon, and have been kept ever since the 18th Oct. in their prison of that town. The Count D'Espagne is at Llado, two leagues from Figueras, and causes the rebels to be pursued in all directions. On the 18th he required from the governor of Figueras four thousand rations of bread, and as many the following day.

PARIS, Oct. 27.

Letters from Toulon, dated 23d October, say, that since the entrance of the Count D'Espagne in the Girona, which took place on the 4th of this month, the communications with Barcelona and the Sen d'Urgel are perfectly free.

The rebel chief, Castan, who has made his submission, has received orders from the Governor of Figueras to attack the insurgents himself. On the 17th he commenced hostilities against them, and made some prisoners.

The Phare says "Our merchants will learn with pleasure, that the government seems resolved to put a stop to the depredations of the pirates, and to finish with Algiers. We hear that the squadrons are to be reinforced, in order more effectually to protect the merchantmen that navigate those seas. It is also stated that the Marshal Duke of R— is appointed commander-in-chief of the troops that will be landed at Algiers, the number of which is said to be 10,000. Our merchants will recognise in these measures the paternal solicitude of the Sovereign."

TURKEY AND GREECE.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 5.

According to merchants' letters from Constantinople, of 30th Sept. every piece of intelligence from Archipelago is looked for with anxiety. The last note of the ambassadors, dated 31st August, seemed to make the Porte very uneasy, and the declaration contained in it, that the Porte not accepting the proposed armistice and the intervention, the three powers would employ all means to separate the contending parties, and to effect an armistice, *de facto*, gives it the more reason to anticipate an unfavourable result of its military operations, as Ibrahim Pacha, who is alone able to act with effect in the field, has shewn, since the taking of Missoloughi, a degree of lukewarmness, which under the circumstances, would have drawn on him the displeasure of the Sultan, and now gives cause to apprehend that he will disappoint the great hopes that are founded on his operations, and really bring about an armistice by his want of energy; the latter has, therefore, ordered that the army of Redschid Pacha shall be reinforced as speedily as possible, and that he shall resume offensive operations without delay. But perhaps, before the reinforcements arrive, and the Seraskier can commence his operations, the fate of Greece may already be decided.

Constantinople, Oct. 4.

The Porte has received information that the Egyptian fleet is rigorously blockaded in Navarin by the English squadron, and that it is impossible for it to make any movement towards the sea. The Sultan is said to have been both astonished and irritated by this news, the more so, as Ibrahim Pacha, in consequence of the express desire of his father Mehmet Ali, has been authorised to take every measure, to prepare every operation, that he may think advisable, without being answerable to any one besides his father. The Porte, therefore, fears that Ibrahim may consent to a treaty contrary to its interests.

Summary.

Corporalcy.—A Kentucky paper announces the death of William Kellar, aged 45 years. The cause of death is said to have been excessive corporality, which increased 150 pounds the last year of his life. His weight a few weeks before his death was 553 pounds.—*Newspaper.*—A political and literary newspaper, entitled the "African Investigator," has recently been attempted at Tripoli in Africa.—*Morgan.*—R. R. Hill, who was confined in jail in Lockport, on his own confession, that he was the murderer of Morgan, has been released from prison, the grand jury of Niagara county having refused to credit his story or find a bill against him.—*Steam-boat Accident.*—The Union Line steamer boat Thetis, Capt. Vankerbilt, on her passage from New-Brunswick to N York, with about fifty passengers on board, ran ashore on Saturday between the hours of nine and ten, on Oyster Island Reef, and sunk in about fifteen minutes. The passengers were taken off by the barge from Bedlow's Island.—*Accident.*—At the close of the second act of Faustus, on Saturday evening, at the Park Theatre, the cords that held the trap gave way, in consequence of which Messrs. Simpson and Barry, with Mrs. Barry, were precipitated a depth of about fourteen feet. Both gentlemen were considerably injured. Mrs. Barry had her leg broken, ankle dislocated, and it is feared that amputation will be necessary.—*Daring Robbery.*—On Saturday evening the boarding-house No. 61 William-street, was entered while the family were at tea, by some villains, who took therefrom two gold watches, and a variety of clothing, to the amount of several hundred dollars.—*Trachetery.*—A child of Mr. J. Shepard, of Concord, N. H. lately had a large green bean lodged in the wind-pipe 27 hours. Dr. Reynolds, of that town, then cut the windpipe and relieved him.—*Dark Day at Detroit.*—The Detroit Gazette says, that the

atmosphere was so filled with vapour and smoke, from ten o'clock till noon, on the 12th ult. that it became necessary to light candles in stores and dwelling houses.—*Attempt at Piracy.*—The brig Bolivar, from New-York to Mobile, was attacked by a piratical vessel on the 13th October. Several guns were fired, loaded with shot and other indignities offered.—*Fire.*—On the morning of Nov. 24, an extensive and valuable Woolen Factory was consumed at Northfield, Vt. together with a new grain mill.—*Caution.* A child was left tied to a chair, in a house near Easton, Md. while its mother went for a bucket of water: during her absence, a hog entered the room, upset the chair and threw the child into the fire, where it was so shockingly burnt that it survived only a few hours.—*Kidnapping.* At N. C. Joseph Wear was tried on an indictment for kidnapping, and was found guilty by the jury. He was sentenced by Judge Norwood, to be hanged on Friday the 30th of this month.—*Murder.* At Sampson superior court, N. C. Curtis Orrell, who had been removed to that county from New-Hanover, was convicted of the murder of his cousin, Foushee Orrell, and sentenced by Judge Rutledge, to be hung on Friday, 7th inst.—*Education.* At the Mayne Wesleyan Seminary, at Readfield, Me. there are 145 students. The expenses of board are only from \$1.00 to \$1.25 a week, and this can be paid by labour on the farm, or in some mechanical employment, by those who choose to avail themselves of the privilege.

Slender. At the recent circuit court of Washington county, before Judge Walworth, a verdict of \$400 was given in the case of Lynde vs. Hall, for slender. \$500 in Huesies vs. Deuty, for slender also.—*Premium.* The premium of \$100, for the best plan of the intended Masonic Hall, in Augusta, Ga. has been awarded to Mr. Isaiah Rodgers, of Boston, over several other competitors.—*Large Crops.* The St. Augustine Herald says, this is an abundant season; and the exports will be large. It is estimated that the groves in and around the city, will amount to about 2,000,000. The export of the week is about 400,000.—*Extraordinary Hog.*—A hog belonging to E. Leslie & Sons, Dundas, U. C. and its carcass with the skin was found to weigh 650 lbs. The skin alone weighed 105 lbs. and measured 7 feet in width, and 5 in length. He was about 3 1/2 years old.—*Beckly Sabbath.* 1. The Hebrews keep Saturday. 2. The Christians, Sunday. 3. The Africans, Tuesday. The Turks, Friday.—*Fertility of the soil in Ohio.* The Morgan Sentinel (Ohio) contains the following notice of a plantation of broom-corn, which was so tall that a man had to get on horseback to cut it off. "A short time since, on the waters of Duck Creek, in this county, (Morgan) we had our curiosity considerably excited by seeing men engaged on horseback topping corn. The corn notwithstanding the dryness of the season had grown quite beyond the reach of the tallest men among us when standing on the ground. The stalks were generally from seven to nine feet high, and unusually large.—*Intemperance.* Thirty millions of dollars are annually expended for ardent spirits in the Union. Ten millions of dollars are expended yearly for the support of paupers, caused by intemperance. It is supposed that there are one hundred thousand drunkards in this country, and that ten thousand die annually.—*Great Southern Road.* The Engineers who have surveyed the route of the proposed road from Ohio to New-Orleans, estimate its cost on the Mr. Adams plan, at \$4000 per mile, making the whole cost, 3,500,000 dollars.

A Turkish spy, writing to his employers, says, "I am now in an apartment so little that the least suspicion cannot enter it."

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. M. Calla, Mr. Jacob A. Stans, of Baltimore, to Miss Esther Black, of Philadelphia.

In this city, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cornish, Mr. John Lee to Miss Isabella Marquis, both of this city.

By the Rev B. Paul Mr. Tobias Green to Miss Phyllis Havens—Mr. Samuel P. Robin, son to Miss Laura Freeman.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

B. MEARMER respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a **REFRESHMENT-HOUSE**, at No. 422 Broadway; where, such as favor him with their custom, may always expect to be served with the choicest Liquors and Refreshments, at the shortest notice. 40
New-York, Dec. 11, 1827.

WANTED.

The whole or part of a Paw in the lower part of St. Philip's Church—Enquire at this office.

ALMANAC.

DECEMBER.	Sun	Rises	Sets	Moon's PHASES.
14 Friday . . .	7:27	4:33		1st QUARTER
15 Saturday . .	7:27	4:35		
16 Sunday . . .	7:27	4:33		1st QUARTER
17 Monday . . .	7:27	4:33		
18 Tuesday . . .	7:27	4:33		1st QUARTER
19 Wednesday . .	7:27	4:33		
20 Thursday . . .	7:26	4:32		1st QUARTER

POETRY.

SONG OF EMIGRATION.

There was heard a song on the chiming sea,
A mingled breathing of grief and gloom;
Man's voice, unbroken by sighs, was there,
Filling with triumph the sunny air;
Of fresh green lands, and of pastures new,
It sang, while the bark through the surges flew.

But ever and anon
A murmur of farewell
Told, by its plaintive tone,
That from woman's lips it fell.

"Away, away, o'er the foaming main!"
—This was the free and the joyful strain—
"There are clearer skies than ours afar,
We will shape our course by a brighter star;
There are plains whose verdure no foot hath
press'd,
And whose wealth is all for the first brave guest."

"But alas! that we should go,"
Sang the farewell voices then,
"From the homesteads warm and low,
By the brook and in the glen."

"We will rear new homes, under trees that glow
As if gems were the fruitage of every bough;
O'er our white walls we will train the vine;
And sit in its shadow at day's decline,
And watch our herds, as they range at will
Through the green savannas, all bright and
still."

"But woe for that sweet shade
Of the flowering orchard trees,
Where first our children play'd
Midst the birds and honey-bees!"

"All, all our own shall the forest be,
As to the bound of the rock-belt free!
None shall say, 'Hither, no farther pass!'
We will track each step through the wavy grass!
We will chase the elk in his speed and might,
And bring proud spoils to the hearth at night."

"But oh! the grey church tower,
And the sound of the Sabbath bell,
And the shelter'd garden bow'r—
We have bid them all farewell!"

"We will give the names of our fearless race
To each bright river whose course we trace;
We will leave our memory with mounds and
floods,
And the path of our daring in boundless woods,
And our works unto many a lake's green shore,
Where the Indian graves lay alone before!"

"But who will teach the flowers,
Which our children loved, to dwell
In a soil that is not ours?"

—Home, home, and friends, farewell!"

VIA CRUCIS, VIA LUCIS.

Night turns to day:
When sudden darkness lowers,
And heaven and earth are hid from sight,
Cheer up, cheer up;
Ere long the opening flowers,
With dewy eyes shall shine in light.

Storms die in calm:
When over land and ocean
Roll the loud chariots of the wind,
Cheer up, cheer up;
The voice of wild commotion
Proclaims tranquility behind.

Winter wakes spring:
When icy blasts are blowing
O'er frozen lakes, through naked trees,
Cheer up, cheer up;
All beautiful and glowing
May float in fragrance on the breeze.

War ends in peace:
Though dread artillery rattle,
And ghastly corpses load the ground,
Cheer up, cheer up;
Where groan'd the field of battle,
The song, the dance, the feast, go round.

Tell us repose:
When moon-dial fervours beating,
Wh a drop thy temples o'er thy breast,
Cheer up, cheer up;
Gray twilight, cool and fleeting,
Waits on its wing the hour of rest.

Death springs to life:
Though brief and sad thy story,
Thy years all spent in care and gloom,
Look up, look up;
Eternity and glory
Dawn through the portals of the tomb.

VARIETIES.

[From Dr. King's Anecdotes of his own times]
A Presence of Mind is a very rare; but a very happy and useful talent, and it is a certain guard against many mischiefs and inconveniences, to which human life is continually exposed. It is something very different from impudence, or a vain assurance. A presence of mind is always well bred, and is generally accompanied with wit and courage. Amongst all my acquaintance I cannot recollect more than three persons, who were eminently possessed of this quality. Dr. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, Earl of Stair, who was our Ambassador in France the beginning of the last reign, and Dr. James Monro, who was many years physician at Bethlehem hospital.

In 1715 I dined with the duke of Ormond at Richmond. We were fourteen at table. There was my Lord Marr, my Lord Jersey, my Lord Arran, my Lord Lansdown, Sir W. Wyndham, Sir Redmond Everard, and Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester. The rest of the company I do not exactly remember. During the dinner there was a jocular dispute; I forgot how it was introduced) concerning short prayers. Sir William Wyndham told us, that the shortest prayer he had ever heard was the prayer of a common soldier just before the battle of Blenheim, 'O God, if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul!' This was followed by a general laugh. I immediately reflected that such a treatment of the subject was too ludicrous, at least very improper, where a learned and religious prelate was one of the company. But I had soon an opportunity of making a different reflection. Atterbury, seeming to join in the conversation, and applying himself to Sir William Wyndham, said, 'Your prayer, Sir William, is indeed very short; but I remember another as short, but a much better, offered up likewise by a poor soldier in the same circumstances, 'O God, if in the day of battle I forget thee, do thou not forget me!' This, as Atterbury pronounced it, with his usual grace and dignity, was a very gentle and polite reproof, and was immediately felt by the whole company. And the Duke of Ormonde, who was the best bred man of his age, suddenly turned the discourse to another subject.

SOCIAL HINTS.

When I see a young man, the nature of whose business imperiously demands all his attention, loitering about public houses, spending his time and money, and what is of as much if not more consequence, his respectable standing in society, then I say to myself, if he does not 'tack ship he will be on a lee shore, and consequently among the breakers.'

When I see young married persons launching out into great extravagances, beyond what their pecuniary affairs will admit, then I say to myself, you had better 'haul aft, and run closer to the wind, or you will soon have to make a loosing stretch to get to windward again.'

When I see parents indulging their children in every thing their little fancies prompt them to desire after, then I say to myself, your children will soon be your masters, and it is very probable, should they come to years of maturity, they will be cause of trouble to you in your old age, and by their improper conduct, 'bring down your grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.'—[Sat. Eve. Post]

When a corpse is buried in Russia, it is attired in its best clothing, or in an expensive substitute for it, or, if the individual held any situation under government, in his appropriate uniform. This custom led to a singular occurrence. On the decease of the late General Alabief. After his interment, a bill of 20,000 roubles was missing; suspicion fell upon his secretary, who was threatened with a prosecution, unless it was produced. Unable to account for the deficiency, the idea at length occurred, to him that the paper might have been buried with his master; the coffin was opened and the bill found safe in the general's pocket.

Discovery of Tombs.—Three tombs, in good preservation, have lately been discovered at Corneto, 15 leagues from Rome. On the walls of the first there are paintings, representing games and funeral repasts: and we may judge by the beauty of the workmanship to what a degree of perfection the art of painting had arrived among the ancient Etruscians.—Literary Chronicle.

Gleanings.—If you see half a dozen faults in a woman, you may rest assured she has a hundred virtues to counterbalance them. I love your fault, and fear your faultless woman. When you see what is termed a faultless woman, dread her as you would a beautiful snake. The power of completely concealing the defects that she must have, is of itself a serious vice.

If you find no more books in a man's room save some four or five, including the red book and the general almanack, you may set down the individual as a man of genius, or an ass—there is no medium.

The eye is never to be mistaken. A person may discipline the muscles of the face and voice, but there is something in the eye beyond the will, and we thus frequently find it giving the tongue the lie direct.

I never knew a truly estimable man offer a finger, it is ever a sign of a cold heart; and he who is heartless is positively worthless, though he may be negatively harmless. Cut your acquaintance of any lady who signs a letter with 'your's obediently.'

Economy is the Road to Wealth;
And a Penny Saved is as good as two Pence earned.

THEN CALL AT THE
UNITED STATES
CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in a correct and systematic style; having a perfect knowledge of the Business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of Cleaning and Dressing Coats, Pantaloon, &c. is by Steam Sparging, which is the only correct system of Cleaning, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of Stains, Grease-Spots, Tur, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of Clothes, by Steam Sparging, who are totally unacquainted with the Business, as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

** All kinds of Tailoring-Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day, if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct and thorough knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study thereof, two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar, will please to call upon the Rev. B. PAUL, No. 6, York-street, or the Rev. P. WILLIAM'S, 63, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those, who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left.

Nov. 16, 1827.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to return thanks to his friends, of the liberal encouragement and patronizing his school; and would be permitted to say, he still continues to teach in the same place, and hopes by increased exertions, to merit a share of public encouragement. The branches attended to are Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, English Grammar, and Natural Philosophy. And to the females Needle Work.

JEREMIAH GLOUCESTER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, BALTIMORE, Manufacture ALL KINDS OF Spoking, and Chewing TOBACCO, Scotch, Rappe, & Maccabau SNUFF, Spanish, Half Spanish, and American CIGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their TOBACCO, for sale, and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the African School-Room in Mul-jerry-street; where will be taught.

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per Quarter, payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock.

Sept. 14.

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have re-opened their SCHOOL, on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School-Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Rector-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.

Aaron Wood, James Myers, William P. Johnson, Arnold Elzie, E. M. Africans, Henry King, Trustees.

A CARD.
F. WILKES,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that his House, No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York Sept. 1827.

9f-2m

EXPIRATION of the time for redeeming LANDS for TAXES in 1826.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY Oct. 17, 1827.—Public notice is hereby given, that the time for redeeming the Lands sold for County Taxes and the United States Direct Tax and Assessments for making Roads, will expire on the 27th day of April next; and that unless the lands sold by the Comptroller at his last sale in 1826, are redeemed on or before the 27th day of April next, they will be conveyed to the purchasers.

W. L. MARCY,

Comptroller.

N. B. Lists of such LANDS in each County as had been sold, and were not redeemed at the date of the above notice, have been transmitted to each County Treasurer, whose duty it is to publish the same in one or papers in the County of which he is Treasurer. Those interested are referred to such lists to ascertain if their LANDS have been sold and remain unredeemed.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city: its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest \$500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every Friday, at No. 152 Church-street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS a YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" each repetition of do. 38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" each repetition of do. 25
Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Rev. S. E. CORNISH, General Agent.
Haine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth.
Mr. Reuben Ruby, Portland, Me.
Massachusetts—Mr. David Walker, Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—Mr. John Remond, Salem, Connecticut—Mr. John Shields, New-Haven—Mr. Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich.
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Virginia—Mr. W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh.
Rev. R. Vaughan, Richmond.
England—Mr. Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.

"**RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION.**"

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1827. [VOL. 1--NO. 41.]

A STAGE COACH ROMANCE.

I was in hopes of finding some of these worthies to talk with, but was disappointed. There were, indeed, two or three in the room; but I could make nothing of them.—One was just finishing his breakfast, quarrelling with his bread and butter, and huffing the waiter; another buttoned on a pair of garters, with many execrations at Boots for not having cleaned his shoe web; a third sat drumming on the table with his fingers, and looking at the rain as it streamed down the window glass: they all appeared infected by the weather, and disappeared, one after the other, without exchanging a word. I sauntered to the window, and stood gazing at the people, picking their way to the church, with petticoats hoisted half-leg high, and dripping umbrellas. The bells ceased to toll, and the streets became quiet. A then

There was another violent ringing. The stout gentleman was impatient for his breakfast. He was evidently a man of importance, "well to do in the world," accustomed to be promptly waited upon, of a keen appetite, and a little cross when hungry. "Perhaps," he thought, "he may be some landowner."

[illegible][illegible]

He had kept my fancy in chase during a long day, and it was not now to be diverted from the scent.

The evening gradually wore away. The travellers read the papers two or three times over. Some drew round the fire, and told long stories about their horses, about their adventures, their overturns, and breakings-down. They discussed the credits of different merchants and different inns; and the two ways told several choice anecdotes of pretty chambermaids, and kind landladies. All this passed as they were quietly taking what they called their night-caps; that is to say, strong glasses of brandy and water and sugar, or some other mixture of the kind; after which they one after another rang for "Boots" and the chambermaid, and walked off to bed in old shoes cut down into marvellously uncomfortable slippers.

There was only one man left; a short-legged, long-bodied, plethoric fellow, with a very large, sandy head. He sat by himself, with a glass of Port wine negus and a spoon; sipping and stirring, and meditating and sipping, until nothing was left but the spoon. He gradually fell asleep bolt upright in his chair, with the empty glass standing before him; and the candle seemed to fall asleep too, for the wick grew long, and black, and cabbage at the end, and dimmed the little light that remained in the chamber. The gloom that now prevailed was contagious. Around hung the shapeless, and almost spectral, box-coats of departed travellers, long since buried in deep sleep. I only heard the ticking of the clock, with the deep-drawn breathings of the sleeping toper, and the drippings of the rain, drop—drop—from the eaves of the house. The church bells chimed midnight. A light once the stout gentleman began to walk over head, pacing slowly backwards and forwards. There was something extremely awful in all this, especially to one in my state of nerves.—These ghastly great coats, these gattural breathings, and the creaking footsteps of this mysterious being. His steps grew fainter and fainter, and at length died away. I could bear it no longer. I was wound up to the desperation of a hero or romance. "Be he who or what he may," said I to myself, "I'll have sight of him!" I seized a chamber candle, and hurried to number thirteen. The door stood ajar. I hesitated—I entered: the room was deserted. There stood a large, broad-bottomed elbow chair at a table, on which was an empty tumbler, and a "Times" newspaper, and the room smelt powerfully of Sultan cheese.

The mysterious stranger had evidently but just retired. I turned off, sorely disappointed, to my room, which had been changed to the front of the house. As I went along the corridor, I saw a large pair of boots, with dirty, waxed tops, standing at the door of a bed-chamber. They doubtless belonged to the unknown; but it would not do to disturb so redoubtable a personage in his den; he might discharge a pistol, or something worse, at my head. I went to bed, therefore, and lay awake half the night in a terrible nervous state; and even when I fell asleep, I was still haunted in my dreams by the idea of the stout gentleman and his wax-topped boots.

I slept rather late the next morning, and was awakened by some stir and bustle in the house, which I could not at first comprehend; until getting more awake, I found there was a mail coach starting from the door. Suddenly there was a cry from below. "The gentleman has forgot his umbrella!" The gentleman has forgot his umbrella! look for the gentleman's umbrella in number thirteen!" I heard an immediate scamp of a chambermaid along the passage, and shrill reply as she ran, "Here it is! here's the gentleman's umbrella!"

The mysterious stranger then was on the point of setting off. This was the only chance I should ever have of knowing him. I sprang out of bed, scrambled to the window, snatched aside the curtain, and just caught a glimpse of the rear of a person getting in at the coach-door. The skirts of a brown coat parted behind, and gave me a full view of the broad disk of a pair of breeches. The door closed—"all right" was the word—the coach whirled off;—and that was all I ever saw of the stout gentleman!—*Washington Irving.*

A lady of quality a few days since, asked a physician of eminence here (Brighton) if she might not pursue the Calisthenic exercises with every prospect of eventual advantage? And to which the doctor with a smile replied, "If your ladyship would now and then condescend to assist your servants in making the beds, all the advantages you did seek would be much more easily and dily acquired."—*Sussex Adv.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

CHRISTMAS.

Friends, Brothers, and Fellow-Travellers in life's chequered path, I greet ye all!—The Old Year is on the verge of its end; a few days shall elapse, and the event of their exit, will give birth to a virgin Year, the offspring of revolving Time. That to many of us, its dawning will be attended with pleasure, happiness and peace, is not less certain, than, to all, it will, in some degree, be the herald of disappointment and sorrow. But let us hope for things the most auspicious—look forward to happiness, while with thanks, we celebrate the Day with "hymnings high,"—singing the "dirge of the departing year."

With the present year, may every vice vanish—may folly find a grave—the slanderer learn the evil of his ways, and prejudice recede with Time. May enemies forget their enmity—generosity prevail, and virtue be predominant. In the approaching year, may ignorance receive sepulchral rites—may peace and concord emerge with it, and universal knowledge be the theme of men: and, while assembled with hearts elated with joy, and countenances overspread with pleasure, to greet each other on the birth of another year, may all be mindful, that life is short and happiness inconstant.

While we celebrate the Christmas holy-days, and joyfully hail the maiden year, let us not be destitute of a serious thought, but learn that we are mortals—transient and inclining to the grave; that those unerring causes, by which power the New Year has been ushered in, are natural, and loudly proclaim, that we now are nearer our final dissolution, than we were on the dawning of that which will in a few days elapse.

With pious hearts, let us sincerely wish success to the progress of the disseminating gospel, which alone is amply sufficient to make man wise, useful and happy in his sojourn here: and pray for the final and happy emancipation of Ham's posterity from ignorance, and for their triumph over the bondage of sin.

Knowing, that Slavery, dressed in whatever form, is misery; that of all blessings, that of Liberty unconstrained is the most precious to man, and that learning, however limited, is to be preferred to ignorance, we should impress these principles on the minds of the youthful, and persuade the ignorant to acquire useful knowledge.

We should take the young at an early age, but particularly the young African, and lead him, not as Hamileer led his faithful son, to an altar, to swear eternal enmity to any nation; but conduct him onward to the foot of the hill of science, and there show him—*Quam magna parvo sapientia est in mundo.* Assure him, that all are attainable by him, as by the white man: and let him there declare his eternal enmity to ignorance, and to all her ways.

Induce him to ascend in the language of Milton:—"We shall lead you to a hill side, laborious indeed in the first ascent; but else so smooth, so green, so full of godly prospects, that the torments of Orpheus were not more alarming."

The most powerful tyrant, by whom the African has been degraded, and with whom mankind, during many ages, have contended, is ignorance. Tell the Nubian, who this monster is—tell him, as is not contained in his party complexion, but for the too easy complacency, with which his race have bowed at the execrable shrine of ignorance. Tell him, that this is what has rendered him an object of contempt, and his nation a people exposed to derision.

Let the Philanthropist persist in benedicting man—the Christian be up and doing; and we, possessing much of their benevolent ardour, endeavour to ease the cares of the injured Hindoo, and console the much more injured and hapless African, by proclaiming to him, that great light is come into the world, and he no longer shall remain in darkness. Tell them, that the Gospel more powerful than armies, has triumphantly entered the dark dominions of ignorance. Already we behold it tottering, soon must it fall.

Lead and assist the African to ascend the hill of Science, and as he advances, the dark mist of superstition shall break away—ignorance must recede, and his shackles fall: and then shall his race hear the gladsome sound—"Release"—"Release!"

lease from tyranny, echoing from the trumpet of Freedom, and, in the language of Xenophon vibrating in their ears—"God is often pleased to make the little great, and the great little."

Then to shall we see the sons of Africa unhang the harp, so long mute in the hall of their fathers, and being seated among the nations of the earth, enjoy in peace their natural rights, and sing under their flowing banners, the song of Liberty and Equality!

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

REMOVAL OF SLAVES TO HAYTI.

The editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation is about to despatch a vessel to Hayti with a number of emancipated slaves, in the course of the present winter. It will probably sail in February 1828. From fifty to an hundred persons can be taken than are now engaged, and such humane and philanthropic slave-holders as are desirous to give their slaves an opportunity to obtain their freedom, in a way that will be advantageous to all parties, are requested to make immediate application. The owners of slaves, whom may be thus disposed, need incur no further expense than what may be necessary in delivering them at Norfolk, in Virginia. They will be received at that place, and put under contract to work in Hayti, for the term of three years, as *croppers*, with a sufficient guarantee that they shall have as much land, of the very best quality, to till as they can manage to advantage, and that they shall be furnished with the necessary provisions, &c. &c. until they shall have had time to raise the means to procure the same for themselves. And when they shall have fulfilled their contracts, and repaid the sums that may have been advanced for their passage, provisions, &c. (the terms being such, that with moderate labor they can easily do this and lay up something besides,) they will receive land, from the government, in fee simple, without any expense to themselves, if they choose to take it; or, should they prefer it, they may renew their contracts, or seek some other means of obtaining a livelihood, in that or any other country.

It may safely be asserted, that the terms thus offered to the slaves who may be permitted to embrace them, are better than, perhaps, have ever been held out to the acceptance of any considerable number of persons in similar circumstances, at least in modern times. They will be emphatically free, the moment they touch the soil of Hayti—under the protection of a republican government, composed of their brethren—in a land where continual summer produces the fruits of the earth in abundance, and the rigors of winter are unknown—where the door is open to respectability and affluence, and the odious distinctions of prejudice are no longer felt. In short, there is, at this time, no place on the globe, to our knowledge, where liberated slaves will be better provided for (if as well) than in the beautiful island of Hayti, under the arrangement now made for them. Letters must be addressed: (post paid) to BENJAMIN LUNDY, Baltimore, Maryland. Editors of newspapers, generally, who are favorable to the abolition of slavery, by the expatriation of the slaves, are particularly desired to notice the above.

From the same.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The friends of this scheme appear to be increasing in different parts of the United States. Accounts from Liberia continue to be favorable; and the agents of the Colonization Society are very active in spreading intelligence, explaining the nature of its operations, forming auxiliaries, and raising funds to promote the object they have in view. They have despatched one vessel within a short period, in which are about one hundred and five coloured emigrants, some of them emancipated slaves, took their passage for the colony. It is said that they also expect to send another vessel soon, with about one hundred more.

I have never entertained an opinion different from that which I first formed, relative to the propriety of giving encouragement to the plan of operations proposed by this society. I do not place too much dependence upon it, but unite other measures with it, then will it aid the cause of general emancipation, and not otherwise. That the system of slavery will be abolished in the United States, by pursuing the course which that Society has adopted alone, is one of the most visionary ideas that ever emanated from the brain of an enthusiast. Yet the calculations of some would lead to such a conclusion. These calculations make a grand display—on paper. But means are, and ever will be, wanting to

give them effect. It is easy to build theories—imaginary "castles in the air"—but it is a more difficult task to reduce to practice schemes that embrace continents or compass a world.

Let the efforts of the Colonization Society be encouraged, if corresponding exertions be also made to promote other plans for diminishing the evil of slavery in this country.—But if the friends of emancipation do not bestir themselves, the nation will settle down into a state of apathy, trusting to a remedy that will never effect a cure of its dreadful malady, and to guides who will directly lead it into the ditch of inevitable destruction.

In short, no system of foreign operations can ever remove this supreme curse, or eradicate this Bohian Upas from our soil. It will never die while we do nothing but lop off a few of its branches. An hundred vigorous shoots put forth, for every one thus amputated, and we exhaust our strength in vain. We must also "lay the axe to the root," or we may just as well let it alone as to meddle with it. I would say, however hack it in all parts, and especially as low as possible. Metaphor aside, send away the slaves to every point of the compass where they may obtain and enjoy their freedom.

Then enact laws for the gradual abolition of slavery, and meliorate the condition of the coloured race among us by every possible means. This is the only effectual way by which I believe we can operate against the evil effectually.

Let us dispense with our moonshine philosophy, and march up to our object in a rational manner. We have no time to spare—the elements of combustion are gathering in frightful masses—the earth beneath us already trembles with the labours of the heaving volcano—we are on the very verge of its opening chasm—and without great exertions, a tremendous eruption will soon convince us that it will be impossible to escape the vortex of inevitable destruction. Let us not flatter ourselves that we are strong, and can, with safety, persist in the course of injustice that we are pursuing. Remember Egypt—remember St. Domingo. The oppressor must be humbled, and the oppressed will wrest from his hand the rod of power. The God of Nature decrees it, and nothing can resist or counteract the Almighty fiat. But woe to those who wait for the dreadful execution of Nature's universal law, in such a case:

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 21, 1827.

For the information of many of our subscribers, who will not understand our terms, we deem it expedient to state, that the second payment became due upon the appearance of No. 27.—Agents would aid our cause much, by collecting what sums remain due from subscribers in their immediate vicinity, and transmitting the same by mail as soon as may be.

OUR OWN CONCERNS.

Owing to new arrangements about to be made for the printing of the JOURNAL, we hope our patrons will excuse its non-appearance for the ensuing two weeks. The expenses of the Establishment at present are so great, that we find it indispensably necessary to lessen them. To the kind friends who have generously come forward in so spirited a manner, we can but offer our feeble thanks. We rejoice, that so much public spirit should pervade our community: it is, we trust, the forerunner of a better order of things. We have ever considered the enterprise in which we are engaged, as one of a public nature; calling loudly upon every man of colour for his support, and recommending itself to the good feelings of every philanthropist: and we rejoice to find, that all our brethren and true friends agree with us upon the subject.

It is true, that in the discharge of our duty, we have met with many things, to discourage us; but the consoling idea, that we possessed the good wishes of the most intelligent part of our community, has cheered us in our midnight labours, and amidst all our disappointments, undauntedly, we entered

not on the publication of the JOURNAL; on the one side, we saw difficulties and opposition; on the other, the general improvement of our brethren, and the invaluable benefits likely to accrue to us as a body, from possessing a channel of public communication. Could we hesitate one moment?—In all ages and countries, the press has ever been considered as the greatest safeguard to the liberty of a people; and at this enlightened era, little need be said to prove that it still continues its protecting power—that wherever tyranny has essayed the iron rod of despotism, its first essay has invariably been, to destroy the liberty of the press, by entirely crushing it, or by the appointment of titled parasites as censors. But we feel thankful, that under our liberal constitution we have little to fear about the freedom of the press; and the individual, who should vote for curtailing it in the least, would be considered none other than a madman. That some such, however, exist, we have little reason to doubt; but that their anti-republican and aristocratic opinions will ever be adopted by the community at large, we have as little reason to fear. Such men and their opinions, like the despots of Austria and Spain, are behind the age in which they live; and vain are all their efforts to bring them into repute.

Ignorance and superstition have now given place to the cheering rays of science and liberty, and all efforts to bring man back to his former state of degradation must prove abortive. Light, which can never be extinguished, has dawned upon his sight; and brighter and brighter must its beams grow, till they encircle the habitable globe.

CITY AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

On Tuesday evening last, a meeting was held by a committee from the Manumission Society of this city, in their school-room, in Mulberry-street, at which about twelve of our brethren, who were particularly invited, attended. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the present state of the African Free Schools in this city, and to adopt some efficient measures for a more regular attendance of the pupils.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas Legget, jun. Peter S. Titus and Richard Field, entered into some interesting details of the School No. 2; comparing its present state with its prosperity in former years. We were sorry to hear the remark, that for the last fifteen years, the school had never been so poorly attended as at present. Mr. Andrews, the teacher, interested our feelings much by the short narration which he gave, of the causes which he had for discouragement, after having devoted the most of his life to the instruction of our youth. Every one present bore testimony to his statement, and felt grieved that one so devoted to the cause of African Education should meet with so much to discourage him in his career of usefulness.

As the committee were desirous of obtaining the opinions of the brethren present, on the important subject of the meeting; several expressed themselves freely, and many interesting facts were brought to light, shewing that plans were adopted in former years to obtain the same desirable object; and the great probability, that the same steps, if pursued now, would be attended with the like beneficial effects. The plan proposed, was to district the city, and appoint a committee to each district, whose duty it should be to visit every family of colour within their limits.

The committee also stated, that they had thought some upon the expediency of following the plan adopted, or about to be, by the other public schools of the city; which was the appointment of a special agent, who would faithfully devote one half of his time to visiting the different coloured families in

the city, urging and beseeching them to send their children to school; at the same time, placing before them the great advantages of education, and the imperious necessity, that every member of society should possess enough to transact the common affairs of life.

The subject of Education is so important, that we feel assured that it must recommend itself to every one: in the present case, the object is so benevolent, that no man of colour can hesitate one moment about embracing the generous offer of the Manumission Society. Having already said much upon the subject of African Education, we can but pledge ourselves to render every assistance in our power, to further the philanthropic views of the Society; and in saying this much, we believe we express the feelings and views of the brethren present. We hope the praise worthy example of our Manumission Society and Committee, will be followed by all other committees through the Union, who have the charge of African Free Schools.

As a little more time was necessary for consideration, the Meeting stands adjourned till this evening, at the same place.

African Infant Schools.—The interesting subject of establishing African Infant Schools having occupied the minds of a few benevolent persons for some time past, two meetings have lately been held in this city, to take the matter into consideration. At the last meeting, it was deemed expedient to appoint Messrs. Curtis, Humbert, Seaton, Andrews and Torrey, as a committee to lay the plan before our most influential men, for their cordial approbation and support.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a few of our brethren assembled at this Office, the above named committee delivered some very interesting facts, concerning the Infant Schools in various parts of Great-Britain; the happy results which had attended their establishment; and the natural conclusion to be drawn, that to us and our children the like blessings would flow. It was the happy remark of one of the committee, that the period from two to five years was the important one of a child's life; and in order that it might be improved to the best advantage, it was essentially necessary, that places of instruction be opened to children of colour.

As some little time was necessary, in order that all present might have clearer views of the subject, the Meeting stands adjourned till to-morrow afternoon, at the same place.

[The following Extract of a Letter from the Secretary of the Acting Committee of the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, is worthy of notice:]

"Philadelphia, Dec. 7, 1827.

SIR—
"The American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery," &c. at its last session, directed the Acting Committee to subscribe for two copies of 'Freedom's Journal.' In conformity to this direction, and the instruction of the Committee, I request that you will have on copy of the paper sent to William Rawle, Esq. Third street, near Spruce; and one to Dr. Edwin P. At Lee, corner of Vine and Crown-streets, Philadelphia.

With much respect, yours, &c.

ISAAC BARTON,
Secretary to the Acting Committee, &c."

Ranaway Slave.—A trial has lately been had in New-York State, in the case of a female slave belonging to a southern gentleman, and accompanying him and his family on a journey to Niagara falls. Having left her master she was apprehended, and, after a long and able argument before Judge Chapin, she has been given up to her master.

We know nothing of the law in relation to things of this kind, but, with all proper deference to those who make and interpret the laws, we cannot but express the opinion, that those slaves who travel with their masters

ought to be free on a free soil; and if retained in bondage to their masters, it ought to be a moral bondage merely—the service to which they are bound by choice and affection. Why should not those States where slavery is not permitted, be able to say, as Cowper says of slaves in England?

Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs Receive our air, that moment they are free; They touch our country, and their shackles fall.
Ch. Register.

FOREIGN NEWS

Latest from England, and most Important from Greece.

By the ships Wm. Thompson, Capt. Maxwell; Helen, Capt. Cobb; and Bayard, Capt. Robinson; we have received our files of Liverpool papers to the 17th of November, the day of sailing of the two former; and Havre papers by the latter to the 16th. We have also London papers to the 16th, London Shipping Lists to the 15th, and files of papers to the 14th, &c.

The following extracts contain the highly interesting particulars of the ANNIHILATION of the TURCO-EGYPTIAN FLEET, by the combined English, French and Russian squadrons. The bloodshed was terrible, but it will secure the salvation of Greece.

After all the trials and sufferings—the almost unexampled distresses in which the brave but helpless Greeks have been sunk for four or five years, to hear of their oppressors being suddenly crushed to the dust, affords us ground for sincere and heartfelt rejoicing. The sensation which this intelligence will produce throughout the United States, will be strong and universal. Disconnected as we are from Greece, except in feeling, our interest in her fate arises only from the most humane and ingenious principles; and however much the carnage may be lamented, our whole country, we might say almost the whole world, will rejoice to see the Greeks snatched from barbarous extermination, by the three great naval powers of Europe, united for once, on the side of justice and humanity.
N. Y. D. Adv.

From the London Courier, of Nov. 19.

Total Destruction of the combined Turkish and Egyptian Fleets.

We have this day to announce another splendid triumph achieved by the British Navy, which we trust, will not be the less gratifying to the public because it has been performed in conjunction with our allies, and for the protection of the unoffending population of Greece.

Despatches were this morning received at the Admiralty, announcing a brilliant victory obtained on the 20th October, in the port of Navarino, by the English, French, and Russian squadrons, over the combined Turkish and Egyptian Fleets.

The battle was fought at anchor, and was necessarily, bloody and destructive. The numerical superiority of the Ottoman force was immense, but the result has been, we are proud to say, the entire destruction of the whole Turkish Fleet!!

We have received, in a private letter, the following statement of the conflicting forces, and of the result.

English Force.—Three sail of the line, four frigates, one corvette, three brigs.

French Force.—Three sail of the line, two frigates, two schooners.

Russian Force.—Four sail of the line, four frigates.

Total of the Allies.—26 sail.

TURKISH FORCE.—Three sail of the line, four double frigates, nineteen frigates, fourteen brigs, twenty-four corvettes, six fire ships.

Total.—70 sail.

There were besides, about forty transports and other vessels formed behind the Turkish fleet. The result is: one Turkish line of battle ship burned; two driven on shore, wrecks; one double frigate sunk; one on shore, a wreck; two burned; fifteen frigates burnt and sunk; three on shore, wrecks; one on shore, masts standing; fifteen corvettes burned and sunk; four on shore, wrecks; nine brigs burnt and sunk; one on shore, masts standing; six fire ships destroyed, and three transports.

So that it appears that of the whole seventy vessels of war, only eight of the smaller classes were adrift, which is probably to be accounted for from their small draft of water, enabling them to haul in close under the batteries ashore, and which appear to have been very formidable.

We regret to say, that the loss of the allies has been considerable, though nothing like what might have been expected from the numerical superiority of the enemy, and the obstinacy of the conflict.

We understand that the British loss has been about 70 killed and 180 wounded. The only officer of high rank killed, was Captain Bathurst, of the Genoa. The French squadron lost about 40 killed, and 140 wounded. We have not heard the loss of the Russians.

It is stated, that affairs were brought to this crisis by the bad faith and cruelty of Ibrahim Pacha, who, finding that he would not be allowed to commit naval hostilities, resolved, in defiance of the armistice, and in breach of his solemn promises, to wreak his vengeance on the whole Greek population; and this savage determination he was carrying into effect, by burning houses, destroying agriculture and trees, and even massacring women and children.

Our readers will recollect, that this was the fate which Ibrahim denounced, some months since, against the Greeks. We congratulate the country, that the arms of the allies, according to the indignation of civilized Europe, have not only (as we hope) rescued Greece from these horrible extremities of barbarian warfare, but have inflicted a severe vengeance upon the perpetrators of such atrocities.

SUMMARY.

Trial.—Mr. James M. McClure has been tried in Huntsville for killing, in a street affray, Mr. Andrew Wills, Editor of the Democrat of that place, and acquitted. **New Theory.**—Capt. John Cleave Symmes is at present in Morristown, in a frail state of health. He intends, however, shortly, to give a lecture there upon the theory of the earth.

Duels.—A duel lately took place between Mr. Dangerfield and Mr. Breckner of Natchez. On the third fire the former was mortally wounded, and expired in three hours after. A duel has also been fought between Dr. Newell and Gen. Coffee, at Jackson, Mississippi lately; the former was wounded, but not mortally. **Murder.**—The trial of William Miller, charged with the murder of David Ackerman a few months since, on board a North River sloop, took place last week in the court of oyer and terminer; Judge Edwards presiding. The case was committed to the jury at nine o'clock in the evening, and in about half an hour they rendered a verdict of guilty. **Murder.**—J. Bte Sevigny, the younger, has been committed to the Quebec jail, under the suspicion of having caused the death of Joseph Bergeon, at St. Antoine, L. C.

Rain.—The depth of rain which fell during the last month, as indicated by the rain-gauge, kept at the Philadelphia Labyrinth Garden, was 4.29-100 inches. **Winged incendiary.**—An attempt was lately made in Pittsburgh, to enlist the pigeon in a worse employment than that of a letter carrier. Some combustible matter was fastened by a wire to a dove, which alighted on a building, and the shingles were set on fire before the fire was discovered. **Intemperance.**—The Legislature of South Carolina are about taking steps to remove the Hon. William D. James, for being guilty of the high crime and misdemeanor of habitual intemperance in the discharge of his office as Judge of the Court of Common Law of S. C.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Peter Williams, Mr. Samuel H. Hogland, to Mrs. Anne Smith.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends MOSES and FREDERICK, must excuse us for declining to insert their communications. Correspondents would confer a favour by signing their communications anonymously, unless the subjects otherwise demand it.

Poetic Lines, by W. K. L. we cannot insert, being in reality, too unpoetical.

"A Coloured Spotsylvania," has been received, and is under consideration.

WANTED,

The Whole, or Part of a PEW, in the lower part of St. Philip's Church.—Enquire at this Office.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

B. MEARMER respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a REFRESHMENT-HOUSE, at No. 422 Broadway; where such as favor him with their custom, may always expect to be served with the choicest Liquors and Refreshments, at the shortest notice.

New-York, Dec. 11, 1827.

ALMANAC.

DECEMBER	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon's Phase
21 Friday	7 38	4 32	Full
23 Saturday	7 32	4 32	Full
25 Sunday	7 30	4 32	Full
27 Monday	7 30	4 32	Full
29 Tuesday	7 30	4 32	Full
31 Wednesday	7 37	4 33	Full
1 Thursday	7 37	4 33	Full

POETRY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

THE PENITENT PROFLIGATE.

His eye, which once with sparkling lustre shone,
Was hollow, glazed and dim. The ruddy glow
Of health had left his cheek, and paleness death-
like

Had usurp'd its place. His manly open brow,
Impress'd with early grief's sad signet, wore a
gloom,
Tincturing his lineaments with settled melan-
choly.

Pensive he sat—with aching head reclining on
his hands
And mind involv'd in agonizing thoughts:
Imagination's retrogressive principle,
Convey'd reflection to a backward glance;
With trembling he reviewed the past, and con-
trite tear drops

Fell from his marble cheeks.
The dismal void of dark futurity he scan'd,—
His soul recoiled with awful horror,
And he sigh'd a half articulate wish for dissolu-
tion.

No genial ray of hope, shed its effulgent gleam
O'er life's dreary waste: his youthful dreams of
bliss,

Heighten'd by vivid Fancy's aid, had vanish'd
Like the faint remembrance of infancy.
The strongest tie, which bound his soul to earth,
The bond of mutual love, was disunited,
And the idol of his adoration—scorn'd him!

His torn but faithful heart, beat true to its first
pulse.
And the soft mellow voice of her he loved;
Still floated o'er the stream of memory,
Recalling pictures of departed joys

'The mansion of his childhood claim'd a thought:
In his mind's eye, he there beheld the suffering
form

Of a fond doting mother; she stood a monument
Of meekness.

While his disappointed father, like a ministering
spirit,
Poured into her wounded soul the balm of hope,
Which he himself possess'd not—

The Penitent uprais'd his eyes,—
A deep drawn sigh escap'd him—and he pray'd
The God in whom he trusted to comfort his af-
flicted parents;

He pray'd for firmness to endure his misery—
And sought forgetfulness of sorrow
In the oblivious arms of "NATURE'S NURSE."
J. T. E.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

CHRISTMAS ADDRESS, P. S. 2.

Kiss the Son, the promis'd child,
Oh! hail him, long foretold!
He comes to earth, in mercy mild,
A richer gift than gold.

Kiss the Son, the babe most sweet!
Who from the realms above;
In transport left his jasper seat,
With purposes of love.

Kiss the Son, whom angels sung,
On this auspicious morn;
Waite, the aerial regions rung,
With there's—a Saviour born.

Kiss the Son, whom sages sought,
Lead by a meteor bright;
And found him in an humble spot,
Rejoicing at the sight.

Kiss the Son, the phoenix bright!
Aurora's fair adorn;
That dissipates the shades of night,
From this dark world, forlorn.

Kiss the Son, refulgent gem!
Of glory's boundless ring,
The nation's bounteous didem,
The gracious Priest and King!

Kiss the Son, the mirror of love!
Whose nature is divine,
He is ador'd by all above,
In whom all glories shine.

Kiss the Son, the peaceful King!
Who can his love unfold?
Oh! let his praises loudly ring,
On purer harps than gold.

V. D. M.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

HYMN FOR THE INFANT SCHOOL.

Lately, we wander'd sadly where,
None watch'd our way, or mark'd our lot;
Yet God beheld us, and His care
Shielded the child that knew him not.

We knew not God, and yet his Name
Too often on our lips was found;
A spar d us—yes, the very same
That wheels these golden worlds around!

We sometimes thought there was a Power
Made the green herbs and flow'rets grow;
Bade sunshine warm, and tempests lour,
And who but God could thunder so?

But now we know, the Bible tells
Of Him who rolls the stars along;
Who in the cloud's pavilion dwells,
Yet condescends to hear our song.

We know of Jesus too, whose love
For children, young and frail as we,
Brought him, the Lord of all above,
Down to the manger and the tree.

And well we know that babes distrust,
And weary, find in Him a home;
Did He not take such to His breast;
And say, "Forbid them not to come?"

VARIETIES.

Proverbs.—Proverbs bear age, and he who
wishes to do well may view himself in them
as in a looking glass. To enable the reader
to look at and examine himself, I shall now
place a few of them before him.

Never advise a man to go to war, or to
marry.

When you are about doing a dishonorable
act, consider what the world will think of
you, when it is completed.

Before thou censurest others, look into
thine own heart, and ask thyself whether it
is clear or the same fault.

Never discuss religious questions with
warmth; *Charity, moderation, and brotherly
love*, are the most prominent characteristics
of true religion.

Never condemn a man on ex parte evi-
dence, where there are two sides to the
question.

Abate three fourths of the reports you
hear.

Make a slow answer to a hasty question.
Neither look into a man's Manuscript, nor
put your hand into his pocket.

Spend to spare and spare to spend.
Never break a seal or peep into a letter
that belongs to another.

Smile often, but never scold; talk not in
praise of thyself, or of thy own actions.

Do not all you can, spend not all you have,
believe not all you hear, and tell not all you
know.

Gratitude is a feature much admired, but
rarely to be seen.

Charity, the vital principle of Religion, is
the most absent member of the Church.

The rigid discipline of puritans, shuts out
many from their churches.

Politeness costs but a little, and procures
much.

There scarcely ever was a finer compli-
ment paid to a lady than that which was ad-
dressed by Dean Swift to a wife who was al-
ways praising her husband:

"You always are making a god of your
spouse,
But that neither reason nor conscience
allows:

Perhaps you may think 'tis in gratitude
due,

And you adore him, because he adores you.
Your argument's weak, and so you will
find,

For, you, by this rule, must adore all man-
kind.

Economy and Industry.—It was Economy
and Industry that placed the poor printer's
boy, FRANKLIN, at the table of Kings; and
rendered his name illustrious throughout the
earth as the *Friend and Patron of Mankind*!
He who possesses either of them can never
be poor; he who possesses them both must
inevitably be rich and honored.

Chit-Chat.—"Alone," says Rousseau, "I
have never known enqui, even when perfect-
ly unoccupied, my imagination filling the
void was sufficient to busy me. It is only the
inactive chit-chat of the room, when every
one is seated face to face, and only moving
their tongues, which I never could support.
There to be a fixture, with one hand nailed
to the other, to settle the state of the weath-
er, or watch the flies about one, or what is
worse, to be bandying compliments, this to
me is not bearable."

The Pink of Politeness.—The Duke of Or-
mond and a certain German baron were both
considered models of pride and politeness.
When the Duke perceived that he was dy-
ing, he desired that he might be seated in
his elbow chair, and then, turning to the Ba-
ron with great courteousness, he requested
that he would excuse any unseemly contor-
tions of feature, as his physicians assured
him that he must soon struggle with the last
pangs. "My dear Lord Duke," replied the
Baron, with equal politeness, "I beg you will
be on no ceremony on my account!"



Economy is the Road to Wealth,
And a Penny Saved is as good as two Pence
earned.

THEN CALL AT THE
**UNITED STATES
CLOTHES DRESSING ESTAB-
LISHMENT,**

JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 423 Broadway,
and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes
Dressing in a correct and systematic style; hav-
ing a perfect knowledge of the Business, having
been legally bred to it, his mode of Cleaning and
Dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by *Steam
Sponging*, which is the only correct system of
Cleaning, which will warrant to extract all
kinds of *Stains, Grease-Spots, Tar, Paint, &c.* or
no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the im-
position of those who attempt the Dressing of
Clothes, by *Steam Sponging*, who are totally un-
acquainted with the Business, as there are many
Establishments which have recently been opened
in this city.

* * All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the
above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be
good for one year and one day, if not claimed in
that time, they will be sold at public auction

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes this
method of informing the coloured population of
this city, that he teaches English GRAMMAR, upon
a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of or-
dinary capacity, may obtain a correct and thor-
ough knowledge of the principles of the English
language, by attending to the study thereof, two
hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing
to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the
day or in the evening (as may suit their conveni-
ence); and his terms will be such, that no one de-
sirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied
with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this op-
portunity of learning English Grammar, will please
to call upon the Rev. B. PAUL, No. 6, York-street,
or the Rev. P. WILLIAM'S 68, Crosby-street, with
whom also, the names of those, who determine up-
on becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left.

Nov. 16, 1827.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to return thanks to
his friends, or the liberal encouragement of
patronizing his school; and would be permitted
to say, he will continue to teach in the same
place and hopes by increased exertions, to merit
a share of public encouragement. The branches
attended to are Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Ge-
ography, English Grammar, and Natural Philoso-
phy. And to the females Needle Work.

JEREMIAH GLOUCESTER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23. 34

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, BALTIMORE, Manufacture

ALL KINDS OF

Smoking, and Chewing TOBACCO,

Scotch, Rappe, & Maccabau SNUFF,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and American

CIGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me
a large Box of their TOBACCO, for sale, and
should the experiment succeed, they can supply
any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of
Colour, will be opened on the 15th of Octo-
ber next, in the *African School-Room* in Mul-
berry-street; where will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.

TERMS, Three Dollars per Quarter, payable in
advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock.
Sept. 15. 25

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION
SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults,
of both Sexes," have re-opened their SCHOOL,
on Mulberry-street, October 1st, at their former
School-Room, under the *Mariner's Church*, in
Passy-street. The School will be open on
every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings,
at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will
be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the
first of April, 1828; for the small sum of one dol-
lar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will
be no allowance made for past time.

James Myers,
William P. Johnson, Arnold Elzie,
E. M. Africanus, Henry King,
Trustees.

A CARD.
F. WILLIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and
the public generally, that his House, No. 152
Church-street, is still open for the accommodation
of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a con-
tinuance of the same. His house is in a healthy
and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or ex-
pense will be spared on his part, to render the sit-
uations of those who honour him with their pa-
tronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827. 26-3m

**EXPIRATION of the time for redeem-
ing LANDS for TAXES in 1826.**—CONTROL-
LER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1827.—Public no-
tice is hereby given, that the time for redeeming
the Lands sold for County Taxes and the United
States' Direct Tax and Assessments for making
Roads, will expire on the 27th day of April next;
and that unless the lands sold by the Comptroller
at his last sale in 1826, are redeemed on or before
the 27th day of April next, they will be conveyed
to the purchasers. W. L. MARCY,
Comptroller.

N. B. Lists of such LANDS in each County
as had been sold, and were not redeemed at the
date of the above notice, have been transmitted to
each County Treasurer, whose duty it is to pub-
lish the same in one or papers in the County of
which he is Treasurer. Those interested are re-
ferred to such lists to ascertain if their LANDS
have been sold and remain unredeemed.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his
coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND,
at less than one half its value, provided they will
take measures to settle, or have it settled, by col-
oured farmers. The land is in the state of New-
York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is
delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware
river, with an open navigation to the city of Phi-
ladelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware
to the Hudson river passes through the tract, op-
ening a direct navigation to New-York city. The
passage to either city may be made in one day or
less. The land is of the best quality, and well
timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his breth-
ren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500
or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will
take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for
5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it
has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty
to observe that the purchase will be safe and ad-
vantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed
by coloured families, would be conducive of
much good: With this object in view he will in-
vest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid,

will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street
New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS a YEAR, payable
half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of
subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

17 No subscription will be received for a less
term than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscri-
bers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one
year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications, (except those of Agents),
must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st
insertion, 75cts.

"each repetition of do. 25

"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50

"each repetition of do. 25

Proportional prices for advertisements which
exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons adver-
tising by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3
mos.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Rev. S. E. CORNISH, General Agent.

Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth

Mr. Reuben Ruby, Portland, Me.

Massachusetts—Mr. David Walker, Boston; Rev.

Thomas Paul, do.—Mr. John Remond; Salem,

Connecticut—Mr. John Shields, New-Haven—

Mr. Isaac C. Glash, Norwalk,

Rhode-Island—Mr. George C. Willis, Providence.

Pennsylvania—Mr. Francis Webb, Philadelphia—

Mr. Stephen Smith, Columbia,

Maryland—Messrs. R. Conley & H. Grice, Bal-
timore.

Dist. of Columbia—Mr. J. W. Prout, Washington.

—Mr. Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.

New-York—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany.—Mr.

R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady—Austin Stew-
art, Rochester—Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing.

Mr. George Degraase, Brooklyn, L. I.—Frederick
Holland, Buffalo.

New-Jersey—Mr. Theodore S. Wright, Princet-
on—Mr. James C. Cowes, New-Brunswick—

Rev. B. F. Hughes, Newark—Mr. Leonard
Scott, Trenton.

Virginia—Mr. W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh.

Rev. R. Vaughn—Richmond.

ENGLAND—Mr. Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.

Hayti—W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873. VOL. I---NO. 42.

VER-VERT;

OR, THE PARROT OF THE NUNS.

"What words have passed thy lips?"

MATRON.

This story is the subject of one of the most agreeable poems in the French language, and has the additional piquancy of having been handled by the author when he was a Jesuit. The delicate moral insinuated against the waste of time in nunneries, and the perversion of good and useful feeling into idling channels, promised to have an effect (and very likely has had) which startled some scrupulous persons. Our author did not remain a Jesuit long; but he was allowed to retire from his order without scandal. He was a man of so much integrity, as well as wit, that his brethren regretted his loss, as much as the world were pleased with acquiring him.

At Nevres, in the convent of the Visitandines, lived, not long ago, a famous parrot. His talents and generous heart, nay, even the virtues he possessed, besides his more earthly graces, would have made his whole life happy as a part of it, if happiness were made for hearts like his. Ver-Vert, (for such was his name) was brought early from his native climate, and while yet in his tender years, and ignorant of every thing, was shut up in this convent for his good. He was a handsome creature, brilliant, spruce, and full of spirits, with all the candour and a kindness natural to his time of life; tender and lively, but nevertheless as innocent as could be: in short, a bird worthy of such a blessed cage. His very prattle showed him born for a convent. When we say that nuns undertake to look after a thing, we say all. No need to enter into the delicacy of their attentions. Nothing could rival the affection which was borne our hero by every mother in the convent, except the confessor; and even with respect to him, a sincere MS. has left it in record, that in more than one heart the bird had the advantage of the holy father. He partook, at all events, of all the pretty soas and syrups with which the dear Father in God (thanks to the kindness of these sacred nuns) consoled his reverend stomach. Ver-Vert was a lawful object of attachment, and he became the soul of the place. All the house loved him, except a few old nuns, whom time had the tooth-ache rendered jealous surveyors of the young ones. Not having arrived at years of discretion, too much judgment was not expected of him. He said and did what he pleased, and every thing was found charming.—He lightened the labours of the good sisters, pulling their veils, and pecking their stomachs. No party could be pleasant if he was not there to shine and to sidle about; to flutter and to whistle, and to play the nightingale. Sport he did, that is certain; and yet he had all the modesty, all the prudent daring and humility in the midst of his pretensions, which become a novice, even in sporting. Twenty tongues were incessantly asking him questions, and he replied with justice to every one. Thus it was, of old, that Cesar dictated to four persons at once in different styles.

Our favourite was admitted every where about the house. He preferred dining in the refectory, where he eat as he pleased. In the intervals of the table, being of an indefatigable stomach, he amused his gums with whole pocket-loads of sweetmeats, which the nuns always kept for him. Delicate attentions, ingenious and preventing cares, were born; they say, among the Visitandines. The happy Ver-Vert had reason to think so. He had a better

place of it than a parrot at court; and lay lapped up, as it were, in the very groove of contentment. At night he slept in whatever cell he chose; and happy, too happy, was the blessed mother, whose retreat at the return of nightfall it pleased him to honour with his presence. He seldom lodged with the old ones. The neat novices, with their simple alcoves, were more to his taste; which you must observe, had always a peculiar turn for propriety. He used to take his station on the agnus box, and remain there till the star of Venus rose in the morning. He had then the pleasure of witnessing the toilette of the fresh little nun; for between ourselves (and I say it in a whisper) nuns have foibles. I have read somewhere, that they even like good ones. Plain veils require well setting, as well as lace and diamonds. Furthermore, they have their fashions and modes. There is an art, a gusta in these things, out in the world; and so there is wherever they come. Sack-cloth itself may sit well. Hackback may have an air. The swarm of the little Loves, who meddle every where, and know how to whisk through grates and turning boxes, take a pleasure in giving a profane turn to a bandana—a piquancy to a nun's tuckers. In short, before one goes to the parlour, it is as well to give a glance of two at the looking-glass. But let that rest. I say in all confidence; and now to return to our hero.

In this happy indolence Ver-Vert passed his time, without trouble, without ennui—lord, undisputed, of all hearts. For him sister Agatha forgot her sparrows; four canary-birds died out of pure rage; and two tom-cats, once in favour, took to their cushions, and never afterwards held up their heads. Who would have foreboded amidst a life so charming, that his morals were taken care of, only to be ruined, that a day should come, a day of full crime and astonishment, when Ver-Vert, the idol of so many hearts, would be nothing but an object of mingled pity and horror! Let us delay our tears as long as possible, for come they must: sad fruit of the over-tender regard of our dear sisters.

You may guess, that in a school like this, a bird of our hero's parts of speech could want nothing of perfection. Like a nun, he never ceased talking, except at meals. It is true, he always spoke like a book, and in a style pickled and preserved in the very canon of good behaviour. He was none of your flashy parrots, puffed up with the airs in mode, and learned only in vanities. Ver-Vert was a devout fowl; a beautiful soul, led by the hand of innocence. He had no notion of evil, nor uttered an immodest word; but to be even with you, he was deep in canticles, Oremuses, and mystical colloquies. His *Parvobiscum* was edifying. His *Hail sister* was not to be lightly thought of. He knew even a little soliloquy, and some of the delicatest touches out of Marie Alacoque. Doubtless, he had all the helps to edification. There were many learned sisters in the convent, who knew by heart, every bit, all the Christian carols, ancient and modern. Formed under their auspices, he soon equalled his instructors. He even expressed their very tone, giving it all the pious lengthiness, the holy sighs and languishing cadences of the singing of the dear sisters, groaning little doves.

The renown of merit like his was not, to be confined to a cloister. In all Nevres, from morning till night, nothing was talked of, but the darling scenes exhibited by the parrot of the blessed nuns. People came as far as from Moulins to see him. Ver-Vert never budged out of the

parlour. Sister Melanie, in her best stouacher, held him, and made the spectators remark his colours, his charms, his infantine sweetness. His happy air sat at the receipt of victory. But even these attractions were forgotten when he spoke. Polished, rounded, brimful of the holy gentilities which the younger aspirants had taught him, our illustrious bird commenced his recitation. Every instant a new chain developed itself; and what was remarkable, nobody fell asleep. They listened, they hummed, they applauded. He nevertheless, trained to perfection, and convinced of the nothingness of glory, always withdrew into the recesses of his heart, and triumphed with modesty. Closing his beak, and dropping into a low tone of voice, he bowed himself with sanctity; and so left his world edified. He uttered, nothing under a gentility or a dignity; with the exception of a few words of scandal or so, which crept from the convent-grate into the parlour.

Thus lived, in this delectable nest, like a hermit, a saint, and a true sage as he was, Father Ver-Vert, dear to more than one Hebe, fat as a monk and not less revered, handsome as a sweetheart, knowing as an alkie, always loved, and always worthy to be loved, polished, perfumed, cooed up, the very pink of perfection; happy, in short, if he had never travelled. But now comes the time of miserie! melancholy—about minute in which his story is to be eclipsed. O crime! O shame! O cruel recollection! Fatal journey, why must we see thy history beforehand! Alas! a great name is a dangerous thing. Your retired lot is by much the best. Let this example, my friends, show you, that too many talents, and to flattering a success, often bring in their train the ruin of one's morals.

The renown of thy brilliant achievements, Ver-Vert, spread abroad on every side, even as far as Nantes. There, as every body knows, is the meek fold of the reverend Mothers of the Visitandines—ladies who, as elsewhere in this nation, are by no means the last to know every thing. To hear of our parrot was to desire to see him. Desire at all times is a devouring flame;—but it is a nun!—Behold, at one blow, twenty heads turned for a parrot. They write to Nevres to beg that this bewitching bird may be allowed to come down the Loire, and pay them a visit. The letter goes; but when, ah, when will come the answer? In a dozen days. What an age! Letter upon letter is despatched, request on request. There is no more sleep in the house. Sister Cecillie will die of it.

At length the formidable epistle arrives at Nevres. Awful business! A chapter is held upon it. Dismissal follows the consultation. "What! lose Ver-Vert? O heavens! What are we to do in these desolate holes and corners without the dear bird! Better to die at once!" Thus spoke one of the younger sisters, whose lively heart, tired of having nothing to do, still lay open to a little innocent pleasure. To say the truth, it was no greater matter to long to keep a parrot, in a place where no other bird was to be had. Nevertheless, the older nuns determined upon letting the charming pupil go—for fifteen days. Their prudent heads did not choose to embroil themselves with our sisters of Nantes. This bill on the part of their ladyships produced great disorders in the community. What a sacrifice! Is it in human nature to consent to it? "Is it true?" quoth sister Seraphine: "What! live, and Van-Vert away!" In another quarter of the room, thrice did the vestry-nun turn pale: four

times did she sigh: she wept, she groaned, she fainted, she lost her voice. The whole place is in mourning. I know not what prophetic finger traced the journey in black colours; but the dreams of the night redoubled the horrors of the day. In vain. The fatal moment arrives; every thing is ready; courage must be summoned to bid adieu. Not a sister but groaned like a turtle; so long was the widowhood she anticipated. How many kisses did not Ver-Vert receive in going out! They detain him: they bathe him with tears; his charms redouble at every step. Nevertheless, he at length is outside the walls; and out of the monastery with him flies Love!

The same vagabond of a boat, which contained the sacred bird, contained also two daisies, three dragons, a wet-nurse, a snook, and two Gascons; pretty society for a young thing just out of a monastery! Ver-Vert thought himself in another world. It was no longer texts and orisons with which he was treated, but words which he never heard before, and none of the most Christian. The dragons, a race not eminent for devotion, spoke no language but that of the alcove. All their hymns to beguile the road were in honour of the god of drinking; their only moveable feasts were those of the tankard. The Gascons and the two new Graces kept up a concert in the taste of the allies. The boat-men cursed, and swore, and made horrible rhymes; taking care by a masculine articulation, that not a syllable should lose its vigour. Ver-Vert, melancholy and frightened, kept silent in a corner, and knew not what to say or to think.

In the course of the voyage, the company resolved to "fetch out" our hero. The task fell on Brother Luben, the monk, who in a tone very unlike his profession, put some question to the handsome forlorn. The benign bird assumed his best manner, and heaving a formal sigh, replied in a pedantic tone, "Hail, sister!" At this Hail, you may guess if they shouted with laughter. Every tongue fell on poor Father Parrot. Our novice bethought within himself, that he must have spoken amiss, and that if he would be well with the ladies present, he must adopt the style of the gentlemen. Naturally of a daring temper and having been hitherto well suited with incense, his modesty was not proof against so much contempt. He lost his patience; and in losing his patience, alas! poor Ver-Vert lost his innocence. He even began inwardly, to mutter ungracious curses against the good sisters, his instructors, for not having taught him the true refinements of the French language, its nerve and its delicacy. He accordingly set himself to learn them with all his might, not speaking much, it is true, but not the less inwardly studying for all that. In two days (such is the progress of evil in young minds) he forgot all that had been taught him; and in less than no time was as off-hand a swearer as any in the boat. He swore worse than old devil at the bottom of a holy-water box. It has been said, that nobody becomes abandoned at once. Ver-Vert scorned the maxim. He had a contempt for any mere novices, and was a lackguard in the twinkling of an eye. In short, one of the boatmen uttered a profane oath. Ver-Vert echoed the wretch! The company applauded and swore again. Item, he swore other oaths. A new vanity seized him; and degrading his generous organ, he now felt no other ambition but that of pleasing the wicked.

[To be concluded in our next.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Bill was reported to the House on the 10th inst. to admit private Stockholders in the Bank of the State. It proposes to allow individuals to subscribe at first 1,600,000 dollars, and the State 1,200,000—the former to be privileged to increase their subscription to twice and the state to two millions.

A bill to prohibit the public and private instruction of five persons of color in reading and writing underwent discussion at some length on its second reading, and was, after being amended sent to the Senate. The bill to prohibit the employment of coloured Clerks, was also read a second time and sent to the Senate.

The bill to permit the employment of coloured persons as cooks and stewards has been indefinitely postponed.

In the Senate on the 12th inst. the following resolutions on the powers of the general government, were adopted.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the U. States is a compact between the people of the different States with each other, as separate and independent sovereignties, and that for any violation of the latter or spirit of that compact by the Congress of the United States, it is not only the right of the people, but of the Legislature who represent them, to every extent not limited, to remonstrate against violations of the fundamental compact.

2. That the acts of Congress passed in 1816, 1820 and '24, known by the name of the tariff laws, by which manufactures are encouraged under the power to lay imposts, are violations of the Constitution in its spirit, and ought to be repealed.

3. That Congress has no power to construct roads and canals in the States, with or without the assent of the States, in which internal improvements are made; the authority of Congress extending no farther than to pass the necessary and proper laws, to carry into execution their enumerated powers.

4. That the American Colonization Society, is not an object of national interest, and that Congress has no power in any way to patronize or direct appropriations for the benefit of this or any other society.

5. That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our representatives be requested to continue to oppose every increase of the tariff, with a view to protect domestic manufactures, and all appropriations to be put to uses of internal improvements in the U. States, and all appropriations in favour of the Colonization Society, or the patronage of the same, either directly or indirectly by the general government.

(N. Y. Daily Adv.)

Extract of a letter to the Senior Editor of the New-York State-man, dated U. S. Ship Ontario Mahon, 12th October 1827.

"I reached Mahon almost at the same time our friend Colborn arrived, he having obtained passage from Marseilles in the dag ship. I travelled on by land to Barcelona, from whence a packet plies weekly to Minorca. This ship, being vacant, the Commodore immediately gave me orders; and we have since visited the shores of Italy, the coast of Barbary, Sicily, Malta, different islands in the Archipelago, and apart of Asia Minor. But my desire to visit Greece proper, was defeated on the very eve of our sailing by orders to return home; and I was obliged to content myself with the sight of the Acropolis with a telescope, and a view of the plains of Marathon from our quarter deck on our way to Poros. An opportunity, however, was offered us in many places to form a more correct estimate of the Greek character, than could be obtained from reading alone. I shall not attempt the task entering deeply into the much talked of subject of the Greek insurrection; but I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion on the subject of piracy, which the admirers of the Infidels so constantly dwell upon at every opportunity. It is as new the fashion in many parts of this sea to praise and extol the Turk, as it is with us to sing paeans of victory on every advantage, however slight, of the opposite party.

From the number of alarms spread abroad of murder and robbery, the mind becomes prepared to believe the existence of scenes resembling our West India piracies in the time of the Buccaneers. But during the past summer many vessels without convoy (two of whom we fell in with) had been

boarded by Greek Cruisers, and were suffered to proceed with the loss of a quadrant, a spy glass, some cordage, or others articles of small value, but of indispensable necessity, which they had no means of paying for whatever. If you reflect, that the whole Greek navy is supported by the small islands, Hydra, Spezzin and Ipsara; that these barren spots, neglected and uninhabited on account of their sterility; were taken possession of by their present proprietors, to avoid the exactions and tyranny incident of the fertile soil of the continent, and that by industry and mercantile enterprise, they became the most flourishing portions of Ottoman empire—their wealth expended, and their population dependent solely upon their shipping, it is to be expected that such a people, with scarce soil enough to erect their habitations will allow their ships to rot in port without a struggle and that, in the extremity of need, acts of occasional injustice and outrage would not take place?—*Res dura et regni novum metalia count*—would be certainly no bad excuse in the mouth of a Greek commander when taking by force a barrel of bread to feed his starving dependants. But something too much of this.

The Java proceeds with us to the Rock as soon as we obtain pratique, which will be in 12 days—and then in Pistol's phrase—

*A foutra for the world and worldling base,
I sing of Africa and golden joys—*

In fact, we are bound to Cape Mesurado, the El Dorado of some very worthy but enthusiastic people, who would not have heart to send their state-prisoners to such a climate, still less our national ships, if they knew but half its horrors. Well I hope this may be the last time I shall be destined for that coast, as it will make my third visit. You may expect on my return home a fair and honest account of the settlement, its progress, population, agriculture, &c. which you must value in proportion to its rarity, as I assure you that an impartial man is *nigri similis cyano*—mean if he is any way interested in the African task of changing our national complexion by the boasted specific African colonization. Our stay will be short, and with the N. E. trades we hope to run down the W. Indies and reach our dear homes by the month of February. You must think all this time necessary for the voyage (although it is 10,000 miles) as we carry for refreshments at some fine island, such as Madeira Martinique &c.

Original Communications.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

MATRIMONY.

MR. EDITOR,

During a pilgrimage of little more than twenty years, in a world where we are taught to believe that permanent happiness is unattainable. I have observed that matrimonial infelicity is not the least conspicuous among the miseries entailed upon us for the transgression of our first parents. That this arises in a very eminent degree, from a want of deliberate reflection previous to entering into the connubial state, is a fact which no meditative mind, will for a moment be disposed to question.

The volatile and giddy of the female sex, in the situation of a bosom partner, generally aim either at gracefulness of carriage, symmetry of form, or superficial external accomplishments; while the more valuable endowments—the qualities of the heart, the extent of the understanding, and the acquisitions of internal excellence are made secondary objects of consideration.

Young men, when in pursuit of views, are also equally blind to the same good qualities; they are often more attracted with the tasy adjustment of a set of flowing ringlets, a charming face, or the voluble flippancy of that mischievous little organ the tongue, than with

those permanent qualifications which so much more nearly interest them.

Now, I am very far from being an enemy to female beauty, and perhaps no one can view the brilliant eye, the cherry lip, or the rosy cheek of a pretty woman, with sensations more delightfully pleasing than I can; yet believe I am not at all singular in the opinion, that that portion of the tender sex, who though not deformed, are destitute of what the world considers striking beauty, always make the best wives, the most affectionate mothers, and the most agreeable companions, and it may be accounted for, thus:—Young ladies who possess many personal graces, are sure to be thronged with admirers, and the empty commendations which are so liberally bestowed upon them by unmeaning foppery, very naturally generates an idea that the cultivation of their intellectual faculties is entirely superfluous; and that a frequent reference to the toilette, and the cursory perusal of a few light novels or romantic tales from which they may imbibesome of the lofty airs of the grand heroine of the story, will be abundantly adequate to carry them through life. On the other hand, she who is conscious that she possesses no personal charms to recommend her to the notice of mankind, must be sensible that mental accomplishments will be the only equivalent substitute, and we may consequently suppose that she applies herself to the enlargement and refinement of her mind, by reading such books as are best calculated to afford instruction, and by conversing with persons whose experience gives weight to their precepts. That such a woman is better qualified to render a man happy than the illiterate beauty, is a truth which must be admitted by the most limited capacity.

I am very much opposed to that state which is so emphatically termed single blessedness, and am of the opinion, that mankind do not arrive at that height of felicity allowed them in this world, until they have entered the Elysian grove of Hymen; yet I look upon marriage as the most solemn of all earthly engagements; it is a step on which depends the happiness for life of two rational beings, and should only be entered into after serious reflection on its consequences, and where two hearts are inseparably united with the bond of mutual and tender love. The vices and virtues, failures and imperfections in the characters of both parties should be familiarly known to each other; and if this acquaintance has no influence in discovering the attachment, there is a promise of all that happiness, which the nuptial tie is eminently calculated to bestow.

Where an union is effected under other circumstances, and merely for the sake of the magical charm which (in the heated imagination of youth) is connected with the names of husband and wife, the unexpected disclosure of casual faults, will beget disappointments; disappointments will beget inquietude; inquietude, distrust; distrust, jealousy; and jealousy exterminates love, gives birth to shame, and misery follows.

SCHOOL MEETING.

At a joint meeting of several respectable men of Colour, with members of the Manumission Society, and Trustees of the African Schools in this city, held on the 27th December, at the Society's School Room, in Mulberry street, Mr. PETER WILLIAMS, was called to the Chair, and Mr. THOS. L. JENNINGS, was appointed Secretary—when the following business was transacted.

This meeting being informed that notwithstanding the ample provision made by the Manumission Society of this city, for the accommodation and instruction of Coloured children of both sexes, yet, that their attendance at school bears a great disproportion to the number that might receive such advantages, and that it is feared many hundreds are spending their time in idleness, it was therefore,

Resolved, That this subject demands the serious consideration of the friends of the African race, and that this meeting adopt forthwith such measures as may be deemed most conducive to promote the interests of the schools, and to ascertain the true state of the coloured population of this city.

Resolved, also, That for the better carrying these objects into effect, it is expedient to have taken a Census of the Coloured families of this city, especially noticing their condition, occupation, number of children under 5 years of age, with such other particulars as may be deemed desirable, to be known.

Resolved, also, That the city may be divided into seven districts, and that two suitable persons be appointed with Mr. SAM'L. E. CORNISH, (who is appointed general agent by the board of Trustees) to visit each district, who being furnished with a book properly headed, shall at a future meeting report to us the particulars of every coloured family in each district.

1st District—John Bastien, John Maranda.

2d—Henry Scott, William Boyer.

3d—Benjamin Smith, Benjamin Paul.

4th—William Anderson, Henry Drayton.

5th—Jacob Wells, William Hamilton.

6th—Thomas Baggott, James Gold-trang.

7th—Thomas Price, Moses Blue.

8th—John Robertson, Aaron Morris.

9th—Ed Hamilton, Richard McCoy.

10th—John H. Lamotte, William Miller.

11th—William Quin, Alexander Wislow.

12th—Andrew Roach, Aaron Woods.

13th—Peter Williams, Francis Cook.

14th—Thomas L. Jennings, Robert Clark.

15th—Thomas Zabriski, Abraham Gordon.

16th—Thomas Siphins, George Howard.

17th—John B. Russwurm, John B. Pitt.

PETER WILLIAMS, Chairman,

THOMAS L. JENNINGS, Secy.

At an Annual Election of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, held 12th, mo. 27, 1827, the following Officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:

President—William Rande, Esq.

Vice-Presidents;

Jonas Preston, M. D. Benjamin Tucker.

Secretaries,

Edw. P. Atlee, M. D. Edward B. Garriques.

Treasurer—Henry Troth, Esq.

Counsellors.

John Servant, D. P. Brown, J. B. Lovber, Joseph Norris, Jr. William Rande, Jr. & Thomas Earle.

For Lancaster county—Washington Hopkins.

Bucks—Matthias Morris.

Montgomery—Joseph W. Rowland.

Delaware—Samuel Edwards.

Northampton—James M. Porter.

York—John Gardner.

Board of Education.

Isaac Barton, George Peterson, Thomas Ridgway, D. Wetherly, T. Earle, E. P. Atlee, Joseph Evans, M. Attmore, Thomas Parker, Jr. Peter Wright, C. S. Cope, Joseph Parker, and John Bowier.

Electing Committee.

Joseph Todhunter, William J. Jones, Joseph M. Truman, D. C. Wood, Jesse Stanley, James Mott, P. Stockton, Robert Murphy, Robert Evans, Edwin Watter, and W. S. Halliwell.

By order of the Society.

EDWIN P. ATLEE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, 12 mo. 31, 1827.

Gallop not through a town for fear of hurting yourself or others; besides the indecency of it, which may give cause to such as see you to think your horse or brains none of your own.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 11, 1851.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

At the time appointed, we have the pleasure of again presenting the JOURNAL to our patrons and friends, much improved externally; and though late, offering our felicitations and kindest wishes for their prosperity and happiness. In reviewing the past, we have many things to encourage us to proceed in our career; for at this period, with pleasure we record in a more general knowledge is diffused among our patrons and friends, of the great benefits to be derived from the publication of a weekly Journal devoted solely to the improvement of our people.

We cannot but hope, that the kind friends, who have encouraged from the beginning, our feeble efforts for the dissemination of knowledge among our brethren, will still extend towards us their patronage; as from the liberality of a few friends, and a fixed determination, on our part, that nothing shall be wanting to render the Journal still more interesting and useful, we are enabled to present it under more favorable auspices than ever.

In advocating or opposing plans, which concern us, we have always endeavored to express the sentiments of the majority of our brethren from slave countries; discarding all sectional feelings, from the consideration that, as the Journal was the only channel of public communication, it ought as nearly as possible to speak their views.

Lord Stowell's Decision concerning the Slave Grace.

The last number of the Albion, contains a long editorial article, approving the judgment pronounced by Lord Stowell in the case of the slave Grace. In order that our readers may have a correct idea of the subject we extract the following:

"A female slave of the name of Grace, originally an unmanumitted slave of Antigua, and subject to the laws of that island, visits England as an attendant upon a planter's wife; she remains some time in this country, and is treated as other domestic servants are treated. She afterwards returns to Antigua, and a question arises, whether she was again remitted to her condition of slavery; or, whether, having been clearly emancipated whilst in England, the mere circumstance of her return to the West Indies would ipso facto cause her to relapse into her original servitude? The West India Courts generally decide against the latter. An appeal was consequently prosecuted before the supreme tribunal in England, and in this court Lord Stowell ratifies the sentence of servitude pronounced against the slave, and confirms the judgment of the inferior judges in the Colonies."

We confess, advocates as we are for the abolition of Slavery, we wish every step to attain this desirable object, to be considerably taken, it has already been decided that a Slave having once touched the soil of England, "becomes free"; and as that decision has been reversed, we acknowledge ourselves among the number of those whose cry is, "once free, free for ever." We agree with the writer, that the king and parliament of England, have delegated part of their power under certain restrictions. What are these? That they, in the omnipotence of their powers, shall enact laws in direct opposition to those of the mother country—that the decrees of the highest court in the land shall be as null as in a foreign state.

We can perceive no analogy in the different cases presented to the reader. If the laws of the mother country are not to have weight even in her West India Colonies, we cannot perceive why they should at home: for if the slave who obtains his liberty by setting his foot in England, becomes to all intents and purposes an Englishman; as one, by the operation of her laws, he is at liberty to travel unmo-

lested to any part of the kingdom or the colonies pertaining to it. Upon mature consideration, few persons will say that the French slave who becomes free while in England, by the operation of her laws, and returns to the French West Indies; and the English slave who also obtains his freedom through the same course, and afterwards returns to the English West Indies, are similar cases; for the former ceases to be under the protection of English laws as soon as he leaves its territory; while the latter, remaining in any part of the United Kingdom, or its territories, ought to be secure in the liberty guaranteed to him by the laws of the land. The case of forgery alluded in the article, we consider altogether out of place; presenting an individual liable to the different laws of two separate and independent governments.

The writer is very positive in asserting that if the opponents of Slavery had gained the victory, they would have abused it. We cannot think so. Men whose lives have been devoted to raise their fellow men from degradation and slavery, are not the persons whom we should suspect of advocating any thing like revolt or confusion. But the truth is, that men desirous of liberty, are always censured beforehand with an abuse of it when in possession. So that as far as our weak judgment extends, we can see nothing in the former or present doings of the Abolitionists of Great Britain, which will bear the writer out in his assertions. Liberty is the birthright of all men; and notwithstanding all contrary endeavours, must eventually be their portion.

According to Burlamaqui, "a person becomes a subject or member of the state, either by an express or tacit covenant;" now we conceive, the woman Grace, became to all intents a subject of the empire, as soon as she touched the soil of Britain by the express decision of Lord Mansfield, as delivered in the case of Somerset. For though we might always consider her as a subject of the empire, literally and legally speaking, she was not one till she became a free woman, and upon her landing in Britain; and as such, possessing the rights and privileges of his majesty's other subjects, had the right to travel into any part of the kingdom or the territories, pertaining to it, unmolested, and to return at her own time.

CITY FREE SCHOOLS.

It is with pleasure we learn that the Trustees of African schools under the care of the Manumission Society, have appointed the Rev. Samuel E. Cornish, General Visiting Agent. The Agent has visited upwards of one hundred different families; the good results of which we learn already an increased number of pupils in both schools. As so much is doing for us by our good friends of the Manumission Society, we hope every man of colour, who has the least desire for the improvement of his brethren, will lend a helping hand to forward their views.

Foreign.

Sierra Leone, Sept. 10.

You are aware that we sailed from Plymouth on the 23rd of July, and that one of the principal objects of our voyage is to remove the settlers from this unhealthy region to the island of Fernandez Po, which is represented by some as a terrestrial paradise, possessing the delightful varieties of all the climates of the globe. I have now to inform you of our safe arrival here on the 2d inst. but as the rainy season, will not be over till the first week in October, we have only to wait patiently till that period arrives, as nothing can be done till then. It was well known before we left England that the rains commence in March, and continue till October, and that the interval between those two months is the most dangerous to Europeans—so much so, that merchant vessels generally contrive to assure after the rainy season is over; great exertions were made to hurry from England. Thank God, as yet we have not felt the bad effects of the climate, and great precautions are adopted to guard

guard against them. The whole crew flannel in one is allowed to sleep on shore, or to continue there for more than three hours at a time. The deaths in the town are numerous. Mr.—— and Mr.—— to whom I had letters of introduction, and who were quite well on my arrival, are since dead, and I yesterday attended their funerals. Of course you have here this, reached an account of the death of the Governor, Sir Neil Campbell; he seems to be universally lamented. Oh this horrible climate. And to think that we should be sent out so soon as to wait here nearly a month before we can do any thing."

VARIEES.

The Mistake.—A turkey and a chicken were placed on the table or board of one of our United States' ships, a number of gentlemen seated themselves to partake of them. Mr. Willey was carver; and when about to help his companions to some of the above named delicacies, made the following sad mistake in addressing Mr. Clarke: "Will you be helped to turkey or chicken?" This reminds us of a similar mistake which occurred on a steam boat on the North-river. A gentleman who was carving a goose, wished to help his friend, Mr. Bird, to a slice of the best, and thus addressed him: "Mr. Goose, shall I help you to some of the bird? The misfortune was, that Mr. Bird was a tailor, and thought himself insulted.

Equal Living.—A poor widow went to a rich illiterate farmer, to put her son to school, and said: "I want to put my son to school, and he brought up well; I want to have catechisms." Mr.—— replied, that the child should have a chance to go to school and to reading, and should live as well as he did; that when he had been porridge, the boy should have bean-porridge—that he had no notion of stuffing the boy with nick-nacks, but if he cat catechisms, they boy should eat catechisms also.

Arctic Regions.—The North West Land Expedition has been brought to a close; and each, probably have attained its object, if Captain Beechey and Franklin had known how near they actually were to each other before they turned their faces homeward. Captain Beechey, in the Blossom, sent to meet the land expedition by working eastward round Cape, penetrated 120 miles in that direction beyond the Cape, which itself lies in 160 degrees of west longitude; he continued in that quarter till the 14th of October, but was then compelled to leave by the setting in of the frost. Captain Franklin penetrated to the 150th degree of west longitude before he judged it necessary to return. As a degree of longitude in that high altitude, is but 23 or 24 miles, the two officers were within about 120 miles of each other.—*London Misc. Register.*

For Burns and Scalds.—Mr. Cleghorn, brewer in Edinburgh, has treated burns and scalds with success, by applying, in the first place, vinegar, until the pain abates; the secondly, an emollient poultice; and thirdly, as soon as any selection of matter or watery fluid appears, by covering the sore with powdered chalk.

A number of travellers and tourists, when they alight at an inn, are in the habit of scratching their names, and the date of their visit, on the window glass. Among a multitude of names written on the window of a certain inn in the Highlands, is the following *jeu d'esprit*, which should go far to abolish that mode of commemoration. One of the party of four it would appear, had written his own name, and the names of his three comrades, with the month and year in which they had made their visit. Immediately under the names, and in a quite different hand (evidently by some wag) is inscribed—"Nota Bene. The whole of the above were hanged for sheep stealing."

It is better to have a son late than never. One seldom sees sepulchral stones raised over graves of the dead by any other hands than those of their own offspring.

Just after Sheridan had taken a new house, he met Lord Guilford, to whom he said, "Well, all will now go on like clock work." "Ah!" said his Lordship, "tick, tick."

When George II. was once expressing his admiration of Wolfe, some one observed that the General was mad. "Oh! he is mad, is he?" said the King, with great quickness, "then I wish he would bite some other of my Generals."—*Lit. Chronicle.*

Summary.

Quackery.—At the Albany Court of Common Pleas, December Term, William Warren was tried for mal-practice, as a physician, in negligently administering arsenic to John Hoyle, who died in consequence. He was sentenced to three years solitary imprisonment in the county jail.—**Duel.**—An affair of honour, lately took place near Washington, between two young men of Alexandria, one of whom received the ball of his antagonist in his cheek, which passed out behind his ear. It is said that the meeting was had by the approbation of the parents of the parties!—**Worthy of a better fate.**—A runaway slave in North Carolina, jumped into the river from the stern of a boat in which he was returning to slavery and was drowned.—**Cheap travelling.**—The Providence papers advertise the fare between that town and Boston, at fifty cents, a distance of forty-two miles.—**Gold.**—The Legislature of North Carolina have incorporated a Gold Mine Company.—**Reform.**—A petition was presented to the Legislature of Alabama, by the grand jury of Masergo, praying that accounts contracted for spirituous liquors may be placed on the same footing as gambling debts.—**Morgan.**—The Orleans Advocate states, that Hill, the pretended murderer of Morgan, has undergone examination, which has resulted in the conviction that he is the real murderer. He states the details of the transaction, and gives the names of his accomplices.—**New Paper.**—Mr. J. J. Mumford, proposes to publish in this city, a new daily moving paper, to be entitled the Merchant's Telegraph.—**A formidable weapon.**—Mr. Yordyce Fuggles, of Hardwick, has invented a percussion pistol, the barrel 33-4 inches long with which he killed 20 turkeys at the distance of 20 rods, holding the pistol at arm's length.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our subscriber J. W. of Fred—, has given a right solution, but not satisfactory to us, as no cash accompanied it.—Haytien Tale, by S. is necessarily laid by for next week, for want of room. Other Communications are also deferred for the same reason.

Noticed.

In this city, on Thursday evening 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. PAROS, Mr. BENJAMIN MERMER, of Philadelphia, to MISS ANNA BELLEVUE of St. Pierre, Martinique.

In St. Philip's Church, on Wednesday, 2d inst. by the Rev. Peter Williams, Mr. ANDREW WILLIAMS, of Salem, Mass. to Miss JULIA SEABRE, of this city.

In this city, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. S. E. CORNISH, Mr. JOHN W. FREEMAN, to Miss DIANA THOMPSON.

Died.

In Philadelphia, on the 1st instant, after a lingering illness of many months, Rev. JEREMIAH GLOUCESTER, Pastor of the Second African Presbyterian Church, in the 28th year of his age.

In this city, on the 29th ult. Miss RACHEL EMMENS, aged 64.

Deaths in Philadelphia during the week ending Saturday, 5th inst. 77.

PEW.

WANTED.—The whole, or part of a PEW, in the lower part of St. Philip's Church.—Enquire at this Office.

ALMANAC.

	ON	SUN	MOON'S
	Rises.	Sets.	Phases
11 Friday,	7 21	4 39	Full 2d M
12 Saturday,	7 20	4 40	Last 10 2 19 M
13 Sunday,	7 20	4 40	New 16 7 28 A
14 Monday,	7 19	4 41	First 23 3 49 A
15 Tuesday	4 18	4 43	Full 21 8 8 A
16 Wednes	7 17	4 43	Last 7 2 14 M
17 Thursday	7 17	4 44	



POETRY.

THE CARRIER

To the Patrons and Friends

OF THE

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Oh! Hail the "auspicious morn,
That doth so bright appear;
Rejoicing greet the opening dawn
Of the new budding Year.

May happiness, health and peace
Attend my Patrons dear;
May domestic bliss increase,
Thro' this new rising year.

May virtues new, and new delights;
Your liberal bosoms cheer;
While bright—prospect hope invites
Thro' this new happy year.

May our social bliss increase,
That gem to man so dear;
And fraternal discord cease
In this new rising year.

Freedom on the broadest base,
Her splendid temple rear;
And despotism foul, erase,
In this new rising year.

May sciences and arts improve,
And in their pomp appear;
Manufactures swiftly move,
In this new rising year.

Righteousness and wisdom grace
The Presidential chair;
Peace and commerce flow apace
Thro' this new rising year.

May the Herald's o the Lord,
Be zealous without fear;
To spread abroad the sacred word,
To grace this happy year.

Gratitude to God, Divine,
And dry be every tear;
Everlasting praise be thine,
Who brought us to this year.

Thou, who reigns enthroned above,
Prosper my Patrons dear;
With rich mercy, truth and love,
Crown each succeeding year.

The Gondola Glides.

By T. K. HARVEY, Esq.

The gondola glides,
Like a spirit of night,
O'er the slumbering tides,
In the calm moonlight:
'The star of the north
Shews her golden eye,
But a brighter looks forth
From yon lattice on high!

Her taper is out,
And the silver beam
Floats the maiden about,
—Like a beautiful dream!
And the beat of her heart
Makes her tremble all o'er;
And she lists with a start,
To the dash of the oar.

But the moments are past,
And her fears are at rest,
And her lover at last
Holds her clasp'd to his breast;
And the planet above,
And the quiet blue sea,
Are pledged to his love,
And his constancy.

Her cheek is reclined
On the home of his breast;
And his fingers are twined
Mid her ringlets—which rest,
In many a fold,
O'er his arm, that is placed
Round the cincture of gold
Which encircles her waist!

He looks to the stars
Which are gemming the blue,
Alid devoutly he swears

He will ever be true;
Then bends him to hear
The low sound of her sigh,
And kiss the fond tear
From her beautiful eye.

And he watches its flashes,
Which brightly reveal
What the long fringing lashes
Would vainly conceal;
And reads—while he kneels—
All his ardour to speak—
Her reply, as it steals
In a blush o'er her cheek!

Till won—by the prayers
Which so softly reprove—
On his bosom, in tears,
She half murmurs her love;
And the stifled confession
Enraptured he sips,
'Mid the breathings of passion,
In dew from her lips.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOL.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Colour Children, are hereby informed, that a male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William-street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of five to fifteen years of age, admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousands have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

TER
RICHARD FIELD.

New-York, January 10, 1827. 42

A CARD.

F. WILKS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, 152 Church-street, is still open for accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING AND LODGING

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

EVENING SCHOOL

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the African School Room in Mulberry street; where will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c. TERMS.—Three Dollars per quarter, payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock. Sept. 18. 28

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture all kinds of Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO, Scotch, Rappee, and Matcabau SNUFF, Spanish, Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large box of their TOBACCO, for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles. 30

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

B. MERMIER, respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public Generally, that he has opened a REFRESHMENT HOUSE, at No. 422 Broadway; where such as favour him with their custom, may always expect to be served with the choicest Liquors and Refreshments, at the shortest notice.
New-York, Dec. 11, 1827.

B. F. HUGHES' SCHOOL,

For Coloured Children of both Sexes.

Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

In this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, with the use of Maps and Globes, and History, Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul and W. Miller.
New-York, March 14. 1

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one-half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have re-opened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school. An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.

AARON WOOD, JAMES MYERS,
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, ARNOLD ELIZIE,
E. M. AFRICANUS, HENRY KING,
Trustees.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-SPOTS, TAR, PAINT &c. or no pay will be taken.
N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of Clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business, as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.
All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day, if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to return thanks to his friends, for the liberal encouragement of patronizing his school; and would be permitted to say, he still continues to teach in the same place, and hopes by increased exertions, to merit a share of public encouragement. The branches attended to are Reading; Writing, Cyphering, Geography, English Grammar, and Natural Philosophy. And to the females Needle Work.

JELUMIAH GLOUCESTER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28. 34

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study there one hour in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York street, or the Rev. P. Williams 68 Cross-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

THE

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25
Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.
N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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England.—Mr. Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.

Havly.—W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

N. Y.-ORKE. FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1823. VOL. I—NO. 43.

VER-VERT;

OR THE PARROT OF THE NUNS.

"What words have passed thy lips."

MILTON.

(CONCLUDED.)

DURING these melancholy scenes, what were you about, chaste nuns of the convent of Nevers? Doubtless you were putting up vows for the safe return of the vilest of ingrates, a vagabond unworthy of your anxiety, who holds his former love in contempt. Anxious affection is in your hearts, melancholy in your dwelling. Cease your prayers, dear deluded ones; dry up your tears. Ver-Vert is no longer worthy of you; he is a rascal, an apostate, a notorious swearer; the winds and the water-nymphs have spoiled the fruit of your labours. Genius he may be still; but what is genius without virtue? Meanwhile, the boat was approaching the town of Nantes, where the sisters of the Visitation were languishing with impatience. The days and nights had never been so long. In all their ennui, however, they had the image of their coming angel before them—the polished soul, the parrot of noble breeding, the tender, sincere and edifying voice—sentiments—distinguished merit. O grief! what is it all to come to?

The boat arrives; the passengers disembark. A sister of the turning-box was waiting in the dock, where she had been over and over again at stated times, ever since the letters were dispatched. Her looks, darting over the water, seemed to hasten the vessel that conveyed our hero. The rascal knew her at first sight. Her prurish eyes letting a look out at the corner, her great coif, white gloves, dying voice, and little cross, were not to be mistaken. Ver-Vert, ruffled with impatience, there is reason to believe, gave her internally to the devil. He was now for the army, and could not bear the thought of new ceremonies and litanies. However, my gentleman was obliged to submit. The lay-sister carried him off in spite of his vociferations. They say he bit her in going—some say in the neck, others on the arm; I believe it is not well known where; but it is no matter. Off he went. The devotee was soon within the convent, and his arrival was announced. Here's a noise! At the first sound of the news the bell was set ringing. The nuns were at prayers, but up they all jump. They shriek, they clap their hands, they fly. "Tis he, sister! 'tis he! He is in the great parlour!" The great parlour is filled in a twinkling. Even the old nuns marching in order, forgot the weight of their years. The whole house was grown young again. It was on this occasion, that mother Angelica ran for the first time.

At length the blessed spectacle bursts upon them. They cannot satiate their eyes with admiring; and in truth, the rascal was not the less handsome for being less virtuous.—His military look and *petit maitre* airs gave him even a new charm. All mouths burst out in his praises, all at once—He, however, does not deign to utter one pious word, but stands rolling his eyes like a young Carmelite. Grief the first. There was a scandal in this air of effrontery. In the second place, when the prioress, with an august air, and like an inward-hearted creature as she was, wished to interchange a few sentiments with the bird, the first words my gentleman uttered,—the only answer he condescended to give, and that too with an air of nonchalance, or rather contempt, and like an unfeeling villain, was—"God zounds!

what a pack of fools these nuns are!" History says he learnt these words on the road. At this debut, sister Augustin, with a sugared air, hoping to make him cautious, said to him, "For shame, my dear brother." The dear brother not to be corrected, rhymed her a word or two, too rich to be repeated. "Holy Jesus!" exclaimed the sister; "he is a sorcerer, my dear mother! Just Heavens! what a wretch! Is this the divine parrot?" Ver-Vert, like a reprobate at the gallows, made no other answer than by setting up a dance, and singing, "Here we go up, up, up," which to improve, he commenced with an oath. The nuns would have stooped his mouth; but he was not to be hindered. He gave a buffoon imitation of the prattle of the young sisters; and then shutting his beak, and dropping into a palsied imbecility, mimicked the nasal drawl of his old enemies the antiquaries!

It was worse, when tired and worn out with their stale sentences, he flamed and raged like a coisair, and thundered out all the horrible words he had learnt on board the vessel. Heavens! how he swore, and what things he said. His dissolute voice knew no bounds. All hell seemed to pass in review before them. Words not to be thought of danced upon his beak. The young sisters trembled with horror. The nuns without more ado, fly a thousand ways, making as many signs of the cross. They thought it was the end of the world. Poor mother Cunegonde, falling on her nose, was the ruin of her last tooth. "Eternal Father!" exclaimed sister Vivian, opening with difficulty a sepulchral voice; "Lord have mercy on us! who has sent us this Anti-Christ, this devil incarnate! Sweet Saviour! What a conscience can it be, which swears in this manner, like one of the damned? Is this the famous wit, the sage Ver-Vert, who is so beloved and cried up? For God's sake let him depart from among us without more ado."—"O, God of Love!" cried sister Ursula, taking up the lamentation: "what horrors! is this the way they talk among our sisters at Nevers! This their perverse language! And is this the manner in which they form youth! What a heretic! O, divine wisdom, let us get rid of him, or we shall go to the wicked place together." In short, Ver-Vert is fairly put in his cage, and sent on his travels back again. They pronounced him detestable, abominable, an attainted criminal, convicted of having endeavored to pollute the virtue of the holy sisters. All the convent sign his decree of banishment, but they shed tears in doing it. It was impossible not to pity a criminal in the flower of his age, who was unfortunate enough to hide such a 'depraved' heart under so beautiful an exterior. For his part Ver-Vert desired nothing better. He was carried back to the river-side in a box, and did not bite the lay sister again.

But what was the despair, when he returned home, and when he would have given his old instructors a like serenade! Nine venerable sisters, their eyes in tears, their senses confused with horror, their veils too deep, condemned him in full conclave. The younger ones, who might have spoken for him, were not allowed to be present. One or two were for sending him back to his vessel, but the majority resolved upon keeping him and chastising him. He was sentenced to two months of abstinence, three of imprisonment, and four of silence. No garden, no toilette, no bed-room, no little cakes. Nor was this all. They chose for his jailor the very Alec of the convent, a dowager old infant, a veiled ape, an octogenary skeleton, a spectacle made

on purpose for the eye of a penitent. In spite of the cares of this inflexible Argus, some amiable nuns would often come to visit their sympathy to relieve the horrors of his imprisonment. Sister Rosalie, more than once, brought him almonds before breakfast. But what are almonds in a room cut off from the rest of the world? What are sweetmeats in captivity but bitter herbs?

Covered with shame and instructed by misfortune, or weary of the eternal old hag his companion, our hero at last found himself contrite. He forgot the dragons and the monk, and once more in union with the holy sisters, both in air and tone, became more devout than a Canon. When they were sure of his conversion, the divan reassembled, and agreed to shorten the term of his penitence. Judge, if the day of his deliverance was a day of joy! All his future moments consecrated to tenderness, are to be spun by the hands of love and security. O faithless pleasures! O vain expectation of mortal. All the dormitories were dressed with flowers. Exquisite coffee, songs, lively exercise, an amiable tumult of pleasure, a plenitude of indulgence of liberty, all breathed of love and delight; nothing announced the coming adversity. But O indiscreet liberality! O fatal superfluity of the heart of nuns! Passing too soon from abstinence to abundance, from the hard bosom of misfortune to whole seas of sweetness, saturated with sugars, and set on fire with liquors, Ver-Vert fell one day on a box of sweetmeats, and lay on his death-bed. His roses were all changed to cypress. In vain the sisters endeavored to recall his fleeting spirit. The sweet excess had hastened his destiny, and the fortunate victim of love expired in the bosom of pleasure. His last words were much admired, but history has not recorded them. Venus herself, closing his eyelids, took him with her into the little woody Elysium described by the lover of Corinna, where he assumed his station among the heroes of the parrot race, close to the one that was the subject of the poet's elegy.

To say how his death was lamented, is impossible. The present history was taken from one of the long circulars, composed by the nuns on the occasion. His portrait was painted after nature. More than one hand gave him a new life in colours and embroidery; and grief, taking up the stitches in her turn, drew him with tears of white silk around the margin. All the funeral honours were paid him, which Helicon is accustomed to pay to illustrious birds. His mausoleum was built at the foot of a myrtle; and on a piece of porphyry environed with flowers, the tender Artemis placed the following epitaph, in letters of gold:

O ye, who come to tattle in this wood,
Unknown to us, the graver sisterhood,
Hold for one moment, if ye can, your
tongues,
Ye novices, and hear how fortune wrongs.
Hush: or if hushing be too hard a task,
Hear but another speak, 'tis all we ask—
One word will pierce ye with a thousand
darts:
Here lies Ver-Vert, and with him lie all
hearts.

They say nevertheless, that the shades of the bird is not in the tomb. The immortal parrot, according to good authority, survives in the nuns themselves; and is destined, through all ages, to transfer from sister to sister his soul and his tale.

BLESSINGS OF SLAVERY.

The House of Assembly of South Carolina have passed a bill to prohibit the instruction of people of colour in reading and writing. There is something unspeakably pitiable and alarming in the state of that society where it is deemed necessary for self-preservation, to seal up the mind and debase the intellect of man to mental incapacity. We shall not now consider the policy of this resolve, but to illustrate the terrors of slavery in a manner as eloquent and affecting as imagination can conceive. The slave holders at the south are conscious that "knowledge is power," and that the diffusion of light among their slaves would rouse up a host of armed men, ready to give the dreadful retribution of emancipated bondage. Our boasted liberty is a gross paradox. We have warmed in our bosoms a serpent, the poison of whose sting is felt through every vein of the republic; we have been industriously creating mines of irremediable destruction, gathering the materials for a national catastrophe, and thickening the storms of accumulated vengeance,—and now we tremble at the first whispering of the tempest, and faint at the sound of the earthquake. Truly the alternatives of oppression are terrible. But this state of things cannot always last, nor ignorance alone shield us from destruction.

N. Philanthropist.

ANIMAL GRATITUDE.

On Friday afternoon, a boy of fourteen years of age, while herding cattle on the farm of Reideley's, was attacked by a bull, without the least provocation. He was repeatedly knocked down and trampled upon for a length of time so as to be severely bruised in all parts of the body. No person being near, his cries were not heard—and fatal consequences would very soon have ensued, had he not been released in a most singular manner. While the furious animal was getting more enraged, he was attacked by the rest of the cattle (oxen) in so determined a manner, that in order to defend himself, he left the boy who was fortunately still able to remove, and who was thus enabled to escape. Such an example of the exertion of a degree of intellect in cattle, led to an enquiry of the boy regarding the circumstances of the case. The boy informed the writer of this article, that only one of the cattle came first to his rescue and attacked the bull, and in a little time the others came, as if to the assistance of the first. This grateful and generous animal had been during the last winter in rather a sickly condition, during which time the boy had paid it considerable attention, giving it handfuls of corn and otherwise administering to its comfort, which attention it has so nobly repaid; by rescuing its benefactor from a violent and shocking death.—*Life Herald.*

A rather ludicrous scene took place in Worcester (Eng.) lately. A coach passing along nearly ran over a servant girl, when the coachman called out, "Take care, Sally." The girl, however, without attempting to escape the danger, looked up to the coachman with an air of offended pride, and said, "It isn't Sally or any such common stuff; it's AMBLA ANN."

Content is the elixir of life; the true philosopher's stone, which infuses a golden tincture into all inferior metals, and cures all the diseases of the soul to a right temper.

[From the Christian Advocate & Journal.]

IMPORTANCE OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

"Do you belong to a Sunday school?" said I to one of a group of boys, whom I found playing on the Sabbath; his abashed countenance immediately seemed to say, "Sir, I know it is wicked; for now I remember what my teacher said about this day—how I should keep it holy." But although he did not say just this, he told me he was a Sunday scholar; and all his playmates, who gathered around him, seemed to feel quite ashamed, and soon departed to go home. In traversing the streets to and from church on the sabbath, I have thought I could select all the boys who had been connected with these institutions, from among all others, by the difference of deportment they manifest toward those who speak to them on the subject of the sabbath. Finding some at play on the platform of a corner store, in the upper part of the city I thought I would try my accustomed question; and on inquiring if they attended the school, "No," vociferated a boy with the greatest effrontery; showing that he considered himself above being taught; while I could not but reflect, how much better manners he might have learned at Sunday School. My motto to also, like Franklin's whistle, serves me many times to show why young men and boys are no better. When I see a young man loitering about the church door, after service has commenced, I say to myself—*he has never been to Sabbath school.*

When I see young men or boys, spending money for nuts and other things, and then taking them to the house of God, I say at once—they did not learn this at sabbath school.

When I see young persons, assembling in the beautiful summer afternoons, for the purpose of playing ball, &c. forgetful that the eye of God is upon them, and that for all these things he will bring them into judgment, my heart involuntarily sighs over them, and I exclaim—*Oh, that they would attend the sabbath school!*

When I see them in winter, with skates in their hands, passing out of the city to find amusement on the ice on this day, instead of going to church, my heart has whispered—poor foolish youths, to seek pleasure at the awful risk of the displeasure of Heaven—*how much happier would they be at sabbath school!*

I one day met a group of boys, who were intending to go out of town for the purpose of bathing; and when spoken to, "Why," says one, "we have to work all the week, and have no other time for recreation." Ah, thought I, it is dangerous to steal God's time!—*This excuse never originated in sabbath schools.*

Queen Elizabeth's Fanaticism.

In 1603, Queen Elizabeth saw one night, as she lay in her bed, her own body, exceedingly lean and fearful, in a light of fire. After this she sat ten days and ten nights on the carpet, ready dressed, and could never be brought by any of her council to go to bed, or to eat or drink, only the lord admiral persuaded her to take a little broth. She told him if he knew what she had seen in her bed, he would not persuade her as he did.—She, shaking her head, said, with a pitiful voice, "My lord, I am tied with a chain of iron about my neck—I am tied, and the case is altered with me. She seemed to place more confidence in charms and spells than in prayers to God; for she wore a piece of gold in her ruff, by means of which an old woman in Wales was said to have lived to the age of one hundred years, and could not die as long as she wore it upon her body; and the card, called "the Queen of Hearts," was found nailed under the bottom of her chair. As her sickness grew worse, the council sent to her the Bishop of Canterbury, and other clergymen; but as soon as she saw them, she put herself in a passion, began to abuse them, and bid them be packing. Upon this some of her lords mentioned to have other bishops sent

for; but she answered, that she would have none of these hedge-priests!—Falling, soon after this, into a sleep, she departed. Her body was then opened and embalmed; it was afterwards brought to Whitenall, where it was watched every night by six ladies, who were on each side of the body, which was put within a broad coffin, and a lead coffin covered with velvet. It happened, that her body burst the coffin with so great a violence, attended with a most dreadful noise, that it split the wood, lead, and tore the velvet, to the terror and astonishment of all present.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Baptist General Tract Society.—The anniversary of the Baptist General Tract Society, was celebrated in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening last, in the Baptist Meeting-house, New-market street. This is the first year of the Society's operations since the change of its location. The annual report exhibited a pleasing evidence of the good favor with which this institution is regarded. A sum little short of three thousand and two hundred dollars has been received into the treasury during the year past; betwixt three and four millions of pages have been published, 216 pages of Stereotype plates have been added to the number previously on hand, remittances in money have been received from 143 auxiliaries, and 25 depositories established in fourteen states. We hope in our next to give the report either in part or whole.—*Col. Star.*

Foreign Missionary Society of New-York and Brooklyn.—The first annual meeting of this Society was held at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening, December 24th. The receipts of the year had amounted to 7,914 20 dollars; all of which had been received through the fifteen Associations auxiliary to the Society. The Report of the executive committee alluded to the success of those efforts as exemplified in the history of the Cherokees and the Sandwich Islanders, and concluded by replying to some objections which are occasionally made against the objects of the institution. The meeting was then addressed by Theodore Frelinghuysen, Esq. of New-Jersey, Rev. Jonas King, late Missionary to Palestine, Rev. Mr. Kirk, and William Maxwell, Esq.

Ten thousand dollars have been subscribed by the citizens of Pawtucket, R. I. to be appropriated to the erection of a Congregational Meeting-house.

MAHMOUD II.

The Reigning Sultan of Turkey.

He was born July 20, 1785, and is the son of Abdil Hamid, who died in 1789, and nephew of the Sultan Selim III. He was proclaimed Emperor, July 25, 1808. The following account of this sovereign is from "Recollections of Turkey," published in the London New Monthly Magazine.

His mother was the daughter of a French merchant at Martinique, who at the age of thirteen sent her to Marseilles, that her education might be completed in France. The vessel on board of which she had embarked, was taken, near the gulf of Lyons, by an Algerine ship of war, and carried into Algiers, where the young Crook was immediately transferred to the Harem of the Dey to render her peculiarly fit for a present to the then reigning Sultan Abdoulhamid, who soon judged her worthy of being honoured with his notice. She bore him a son, the present Sultan, who endeared her to the life she led in the seraglio, inasmuch that she declined availing herself of any of the opportunities of making her escape which her indefatigable and wealthy friends, who had discovered where she was, threw in her way.

The education of her son became the only object of her cares and occupations; and her counsels, joined to those of Selim, who evinced a strong partiality for the

growing Prince, prepared him for the important duties of the throne. The principles of the system which he adopted, and has since pursued, may indeed be considered in some measure applicable to the temper and habits of his people; but generally speaking, a policy tending to the diminution and destruction of the population of an empire, to say nothing of the natural odium it necessarily excites, must be looked upon as calculated to defeat its own object. I shall not here specify the number of Janissaries, who, it is asserted by all well-informed persons residing in Constantinople, have gradually disappeared through mysterious means, from 1808 to 1824.—Suffice it to say, that it is not less than the amount of population in one of the secondary kingdoms of Germany! And if the waters of the Bosphorus were, by some miraculous operation, suddenly withdrawn, the heaps of human bones which they perhaps still serve to conceal, would fill one with horror and amazement.

We have received a brief communication from the Rev. JOHN ORMSBEE, late Pastor of the Baptist Church at West-Cambridge, dated at Broome, N. Y. the place of his present location with a Baptist Church. It appears from his letter, of which the following is an extract, that the people in his vicinity are flocking to hear the word—

"I am happy to inform you that my health is very much improved since I came to this place. I have not been so well for seven years past as at the present. I have been enabled to preach five sermons and attend one conference this week. My time has been spent more like that of a Missionary than otherwise. I go from place to place during the week, and have more invitations to preach than I can possibly comply with; often I ride from five to ten miles and find the place of worship crowded with attentive hearers." *Col. Star.*

Original Communication.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

THERESA.—A Haytian Tale.

DURING the long and bloody contest, in St. Domingo, between the white man, who flourished the child of sensuality, rioting on the miseries of his slaves; had the sons of Africa, who, provoked to madness, and armed themselves against French barbarity; Madame Paulina was left a widow, unhappy—unprotected, and exposed to all the horrors of the revolution. Not without much unhappiness, she saw that if she would save her life from the inhumanity of her country's enemy, she must depart from the endeared village of her innocent childhood; still dear to her, though now it was become a theatre of many tragic scenes. The once verdant plains, round its environs had been crimsoned with the blood of innocence, and the nature of the times afforded no security to the oppressed natives of Saint Nicholas.

Famine which had usurped the place of plenty and happiness, with her associate security, were banished from the humble dwellings of the injured Haytiens.

After much unpleasant reflections on her pitiable situation, Madame Paulina resolved to address a letter, soliciting the advice of her brother, then at Cape Marie, and at the head of a party of his patriot brethren, who like him, disdained slavery, and were determined to live free men, or expire in their attempts for liberty and independence. But reason had scarce approved this suggestion of her mind, when suddenly she heard a simultaneous volley of musketry, and the appalling roaring of heavy artillery rumbling along the mountain's ridge, like terrifying thunders; to this distant warfare, the lapse of fifteen minutes brought a cessation, which announced, that on either side, many that were, had ceased to be. Silence having ensued, there was a stillness in the air.

All at Saint Nicholas, desirous to know the issue of the combat, remained in doubtful anxiety.

Each one's heart was the abode of fear and doubt, while the dense smoke, escaping the "deadly fury," and evading the implacable resentment of those armed in the justice of their cause, was seen to overtop the dusky hills, winding its way upwards in sulphurous columns, as if, to supplicate at the Eternal's Throne, and plead the cause of the injured.

The French in this combat with the Revolutionists, suffered much, both from the extreme sultriness of the day, and the courage of those with whom they contended; disappointed and harassed by the Islanders; they thought it a principle of policy, to resort to acts of cruelty; and to intimidate them, resolved, that none of them should be spared; but that the sword should annihilate, or compel them to submit to their worst degradations; and St. Nicholas was the unfortunate village, first to be devoted to the resentful rage of the cruel enemy. All the natives were doomed to suffer; the mother and the infant that reposed on her bosom, fell by the same sword, while groans of the sick served only as the guides which discovered them to the inhumanity of the inexorable, at whose hands they met a miserable death.

The sun was fast receding to the west, as if ashamed of man's transactions, boasting itself in the dark mantle of twilight, when Gen. Leclerc, fired the few dwellings then remaining in the village. Misery was now garbed in her most terrifying robes, and terror possessed itself the heart of all, except the French, in whose lands were placed the weapons of destruction.

The intelligence of the defeat of the army recently stationed at Cape Marie, reached the ears of the unhappy Paulina, and with horror she heard that her beloved brother in his attempt to regain St. Nicholas, had lost his valuable life in the cause of freedom, and for his country. At it was now no time to indulge in grief—Safety was the object of the wretched villagers.

To effect an escape from the horrors of this ominous night, was difficult in the extreme; for the passes leading out into the country were all occupied by the enemy's troops, who were not only vigilant, but relentless and cruel. Madame Paulina apprehended her own danger, but her greatest solicitude was for the safety of her daughters, who in the morning of life, were expanding, like the foliage of the rose into elegance and beauty. He had kept them long concealed from the knowledge of the enemy, whose will she knew was their law, and whose law was injustice—the mother's wretchedness, and the daughter's shame and ruin. In happier days, when peace blessed her native island, she had seen a small hut, during a summer's excursion, in an unfrequented spot, in the delightful valley of Vega Real, and on the eastern bank of the beautiful Yuma; and now she resolved if possible, to retreat thither with both her daughters.

Necessity being the source of human inventions, was now ready to commune with her mind on subjects of moment, and to give birth to the events of its decision—and in the midst of the general uproar in which the village now was—The shrieks of the defenceless, the horrible clashing of arms, and the expiring groans of the aged, Paulina hurried herself in the execution of her plans for escaping.

With a feigned pass-port and letter, she ingeniously contrived to pass out of the village conducting her daughters, like the pious Eneas, through all the horrors, in which St. Nicholas was now involved.

But though protected by the mantle of night, Madame was hastening on her way to safety and quiet; she frequently would turn her eyes, bathed with the dew of sorrow, and heave her farewell sigh towards her ill-fated village; and like 'ot, when departing out of Sodom, Paulina prayed for mercy for the enemies of

her country, and the destroyers of her peace. She and her daughters, driven by cruel ambition, from their peaceful abode were wretched. Their souls were occupied by fearful doubts and anxiety. Every whisper of the winds among the leaves of the plantain and orange trees, caused her daughters to apprehend the approach of danger, and she to heave the anxious sigh.

The green lizard crossed not the road in the way to its hole, at the noise of the fugitives' feet, but they beheld through the shade of the night a body of the enemy; the distant glare of the fire-fly, was a light which pointed to the enemies' camps; while the bat beating the air in its nocturnal ranges, often was the false messenger of danger to the fair adventurers. Every tree kissed by the zephyrs, that rustled its leaves, was an army approaching, and in the trunk of every decayed mahogany, was seen a Frenchman in ambush—no less alarming to the fugitives, were the ripe fruit that frequently fell to the earth. Then having turned into a by-path, Paulina (1) herself more secure; and with a soul oppressed with mingled grief and joy, she with maternal affection embraced her daughters, and observed to them, that however just may be the cause which induces us to practice duplicity, or the laudable object which gives birth to hypocrisy, Truth alone can make us happy, and prevent the Internal Judge of the human mind, filling us with fearful apprehensions, and painting to our imaginations the result which would attend detection.

(To be continued.)

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 18, 1828.

From Paulson's American D. 1. 1828.

Coloured Children.—We have pleasure in announcing the return of High Constable Garragues, after an absence of more than 3 months, on an excursion through the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, in pursuit of the coloured children, who were stolen away from this city, but regret to state, that, notwithstanding his unceasing efforts for the purpose, he succeeded only in bringing home two of the boys, to wit, James Dailley, a mulatto of about 15 years old, and Ephraim Lawrence, a black boy of about 17 years. The first named boy was given up by his master unconditionally. He was sent to the Alms House on his arrival here from whence he had been bound out, about 4 years ago, to a man by the name of Patrick Pickard, calling himself a tailor, and then living on the Moyamensing Road, who subsequently carried this boy, and several others down the Ohio and Mississippi, and sold him in Louisiana—he there claimed to be an inhabitant of Brooke County, Virginia, Bailey is in a miserable state of health, from sickness and from the effects of repeated acts of cruelty and inhumanity, inflicted upon him, as he alleges, while in slavery. The probability is, he will not recover; he was unable to walk when brought into the Police Office. This boy says his mother is living somewhere near Woodbury, New Jersey. Ephraim Lawrence, is well known here by many white persons—and there will be no difficulty in producing evidence hereafter, as to his identity. Mr. Garragues entered into bonds to return him before the Court in Mississippi in May next.—Ephraim being wanted here to give evidence before our Mayor's Court, against Henry Cary, who had kidnapped him, and a boy named John—(Carr it will be recollected, recently died in Arch-street Prison, during the absence of Mr. Garragues). The holder of the absent boys demand strict legal proof of their identity, which is only to be made by the verbal oaths of white persons in open Court—and this it is, renders their reclamation so exceedingly difficult. F. T.

January 12th. 1828.

VARIETIES.

A BURMESE EXECUTION.

The scene took place a Ranggon, and the sufferers were men of desperate characters, who merited death. At a short distance from the town, on the road known to the army by the name of the Forty-first Lines, is a small open space, which formerly was railed; and here all criminals used to be executed. On this occasion several gibbets, about the height of a man were erected, and a large crowd of Burmans assembled to feast their eyes on the sanguinary scene that was to follow.

When the criminals arrived, they were tied within wooden frames, which extended arms and legs, and the head-executioner going round to each, marked with a piece of chalk on the side of the men, in what direction his assistant (who stood behind with a sharpened knife) was to make the incision. On one man he described a circle on the side; another had a straight line marked down the centre of his stomach; a third was doomed to some other mode of death; and some were favoured by being decapitated. These preparations being completed the assistant approached the man marked with a circle, and seizing a knife, plunged it up to the hilt in his side then slowly and deliberately turning it round, he finished the circle! The poor wretch rolled his eyes in inexpressible agony, groaned, and soon after expired; thus depriving these human fiends of the satisfaction his prolonged torments would have afforded them. The rest suffered in the same manner; and, from the specimens I have seen of mangled corpses, I do not think this account overdrawn. Hanging is a punishment that seldom, if ever takes place.

The manner in which slight punishments are made is peculiar to the Burmans, and, as nearly as I can make it out, according to our pronunciation, is called "tongue." The delinquent is obliged to kneel down, and a man stands over him with a bent elbow and clinched fist. He first rapidly strikes him on the head with his elbow, and then slides it down until his knuckles repeat the blow, the elbow at the same time giving a violent smack on the shoulders. This is repeated until it becomes a very severe punishment, which may be carried to great excess.

Two Years in Ava.

THE BATTLE OF NAVARIN.

Curious Coincidence.—It has been already noticed that the famous battle of Salamis was fought on the same day of the month that the recent defeat of the Turks was achieved by the Allies. The coincidence, however, is far more striking than many imagine. On the 20th October, 480 years before the Christian Era, Themistocles, with only 380 ships, defeated, and nearly destroyed, the fleet of Xerxes, consisting of 200 sail of vessels. Our readers will have read that Xerxes invaded the territories and the liberties of Greece, and paid the price of his temerity by the destruction of 200 of his ships, besides many which were taken with their stores and ammunition. The coincidence is the more singular, inasmuch as the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, defeated the Turkish navy, in the same quarter, in defence of the same objects, on the same day of the month, and nearly under the same circumstances, although at a distance of two thousand three hundred and seven years from the period at which the liberties of Greece were preserved by Themistocles.

Happiness Within.—If the soul be happily disposed, every thing becomes a subject of entertainment, and distress will almost wait a name—every occurrence passes in review, like the figures of a procession; some may be awkward, others ill

dressed, but none but a fool is for this enraged with the master of the ceremonies.

Food.—Nature delights in the most plain and simple diet. Every animal but man keeps to one dish. Herbs are the food of this species—fish of that, and flesh of a third. Man falls upon every thing that comes in his way; not the smallest fruit, or excrescence of the earth, scarce a berry or a mushroom, can escape him. As to his meats, they are so disguised by cooking, that neither the eye nor the taste can discern the quality, compound, or name of many fashionable dishes, supplied by *professed restaurateurs*.

"Make way gentlemen," once cried a Massachusetts representative to the populace, in the procession on an election day, "make way, we are the representative of the people." "Make way yourself," replied a sturdy member of the throng, "we are the people themselves."

EDENTON, N. C. January 18.

A Solemn warning to Parents.—It is seldom we have to record a circumstance which call so loudly on parents, to bring their children up in a becoming manner, as the following:—A few days past, two small boys, aged 10 and 11 years, (sons of Mrs. Rogers, a widow lady resident of Hartford county,) commenced a game at cards, when a dispute arose, about a walnut, which it appeared was the wager. It seems that the eldest contradicted the other, and he was told if he repeated he would shoot him instantly; not supposing, perhaps, that he was in earnest, the eldest boy contradicted him the second time, when the youngest, hesitatingly, stepped into the house which was not far distant, brought out the gun, & put his diabolical threat in execution, by shooting his brother through the head, when he fell and expired in a few minutes. We are told that the boy has been safely lodged in jail—it is not unfrequent that such consequences ensue, what some are pleased to term innocent amusement.

Truth.—There is nothing says Plato so delightful as the hearing or seeking of the truth. For this reason there is conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any intention to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive.

Summary.

Accident.—Abraham Thompson, a coloured man, was killed by the caving in of a well which he was sinking in Chittenden, Penn.—**Flour.**—Upwards of 165,000 barrels of flour were inspected at Baltimore the last quarter.—**Steam-Boat Disaster.**—The steamboat William Penn, while on her way from New Orleans to New-Orleans, with a cargo of above 400 bales of cotton, sunk about 45 miles above the city.—**Robbery.**—A comb and fancy store in North Second street, Philadelphia, was robbed between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, of sundry combs and fancy articles, by some knave who is an adept in the business. A pane of glass was carefully taken out of the bulk windows, and the villain helped himself liberally.—**Accident.**—A young man by the name of Mahan, of Washington county, Pa. lost his life a few days since, by the caving in of the earth, while he was engaged in digging a drain from a coal mine.—**Vaccination.**—Dr. Nancette, the vaccine physician of Philadelphia, vaccinated 1724 during the last year.—**Sheep.**—Rhode-Island, 14 miles long, and less than 3 wide, has more than 30,000 sheep upon it. There are about 200,000 in Berkshire county, Mass.; about 400,000 in this state; between 2 and 300,000 in Pennsylvania; 1000,000 in Vermont, &c.—**Canal.**—At the opening of the Champlain Canal, there were only 20 vessels on Lake Champlain. The number is now calculated at 250.—**Fatal Mistake.**—Mr. Adam N. Swart, of Glenville, was lately shot in the woods by a young man, who observing something behind some bushes, fired at as he supposed some game, but lodged the contents of his gun in Mr. Swart's head.—**Fire.**—The paper mill of Messrs. Peck & Co. at Rochester, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss six thousand dollars.—**Thomas M. Rathbun** was killed by the frag-

ments of a falling chimney.—**Good.**—The owner and driver of a hack was lately deprived of his licence for indecent conduct.—**poet.**—A couple of fine deer was lately killed at Long Island, by a company of sportsmen. One of the deer led them a chase of 50 miles.—**Sleighting.**—The sleighting from Jud on to Buffalo is said to be good.—**Robbery.**—On the 10th ult. Mr. Boyd, a farmer, was attacked early in the evening, on the Newburgh and Cohocton Turnpike by two ruffians, who robbed him of 105 dollars, beat him severely, and left him for dead. One person has been arrested on suspicion.—**Caution.**—Mr. Judah Church, of Detroit, lately lost his life by a well caving in which he was digging.—**City government.**—William Paulding, Jun. has been re-elected mayor of the city, by almost a unanimous vote.—**New Papers.**—Proposals have been issued for publishing two newspapers at Chester, Vermont, under the title of the "Vermont" and "Freedom's Banner." In Maine, proposals have been issued for publishing no less than seven newspapers, to commence with the present year.—**Navy.**—Dr. Jacob Jameson, of Buffalo, belonging to the Seneca Nation of Indians, has received the appointment of surgeon's mate in the navy. He was educated at Dartmouth College.—**A promising youth.**—On Wednesday last, says the Lockport paper, we had the curiosity to weigh and measure a young man who came to this village a few days since in company with his mother, to visit some friends residing here. His height was six feet three inches, measured round the waist, four feet eight inches, weighed two hundred and ninety eight pounds, was eighteen years the 4th day of November last.—**Editors.**—The editor of the Charleston Gazette, has bestowed a cowskinning on his neighbour the editor of the Mercury; and the editor of the Frankfort Ky. Spirit of '76, has caned one of the other editors in that place.—**New Paper.**—A new weekly paper has been commenced in Southbridge, Mass. entitled the Reformer and Moralizer. It is principally devoted to the suppression of intemperance.—**Ladies Magazine.**—In Boston, proposals have been issued to publish three new magazines. Two of them to be called the Ladies Magazine, and the other, the one by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, to be edited by Mr. Hamilton. The third, to be entitled by Mrs. R. A. Ware.—**At the Circuit Court** in Washington county, says the Commercial, "Miss Mary Anthony recovered 450 dollars against Mr. William Legg, for not fulfilling his promise to marry her." Truly Mr. Legg has put his foot in it; he might better have craved the effects of Anthony's fire.

Errata.—The word "not" was omitted in the third paragraph of the Editorial, in which we made a few remarks respecting the Slave, Grace, in the decision of Lord Stowell, in our last week's paper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. and Amicus, have been received, and shall appear next week. S. W. is under consideration. S. in our next.

Married.

In St. Philip's Church, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. P. Williams, Mr. JOHN H. LAMOTTE, of Charleston, S.C. to Miss ISABELLA, adopted daughter of Richmond and Sophia J. Kinlock, of the same place.

In his City by the Rev. Benjamin Paul, Mr. GEORGE STUART, to Miss ELIZABETH MILLER.

By the same, Mr. JOHN LABART, to Miss ELIZA FREEMAN.

By the same, Mr. SIMON GREEN, of Providence, R. I. to Miss ELLEN CARINGTON, of this City.

The City inspector reports the deaths of 83 persons during the week ending on Saturday the 12th inst. viz 10 men, 21 women, 28 boys, and 17 girls.

PEW.

WANTED.—The whole, or part of a PEW, in the lower part of St. Philip's Church.—Enquire at this Office.

ALMANAC.

JANUARY.	SUN Rises.	Sets	Moon's Phases
18 Friday,	7 16	4 44	Full 2d
19 Saturday,	7 15	4 45	Last 10 2 19
20 Sunday,	7 14	4 46	New 16 7 28
21 Monday,		4 47	First 23 3 49
22 Tuesday,		4 48	Full 21 8 8
23 Wednesday,	7 11	4 49	Last 7 2 14
24 Thursday,	7 10	4 50	



POETRY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
REFLECTIONS ON THE PAST YEAR.

THE year hath gone, and in its stead,
Prolific Time another brings
To cheat us with its noisome tread,
As hope doth with her whisperings.

Cast back the retrospective eye,
And view the deep inscribed part,
Then tell of its variety,
What are the joys that purely last.

We've revel'd in the blithesome dance;
We've drain'd the Litanic cup of wine;
And Beauty! when thou didst advance,
We bask'd in brightest rays of thine.

The dance amus'd the changing mind,
A moment with cheerful glee;
The heart grew sick, soon that resign'd,
And sought its cure, oh, wine in thee.

We sipp'd with joy the rich Champagne
That sparkled to the overflowing brim;
And drown'd all thoughts, both grave and vain,
E'en Reason in the interim.

But soberness in turn must come,
And its precursors, headaches, qualms
Which cause feelings quite like some
I've had at sea 'mid storms and calms.

Next Beauty! ah, how sweet thy smile,
We liv'd emparadis'd in bliss,
Till time prov'd ev'ry one a wile,
Which lur'd to ruin, wretchedness.

Then say, what gave the bosom peace,
Or joy less transient than we found
In dance, in woman, wine? th' increase
Was from that source which will abound.

Its sprang, divinest light, from thee!
Resplendent virtue! from thy throne;
And when all transient pleasures flee,
In serving thee, this peace is known

'Tis not a fitful, changing glow,
This sacred power within the breast;
It gives us happiness below,
A home among the ransom'd blest.

ARION.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
TO THE BRIDE.

Now, the nuptial knot is tied,
Su'da attends the lovely bride;
Crown her, ye celestial powers,
Flora, strew her path with flowers.

Ye nine, your golden harps employ;
To melting strains of nuptial joy;
Oh! Cupid prove the gentle guide,
To this new, this beautiful bride!

Lead her to the Elysian bower,
Deck'd with every open flower;
The grove, where coos the Turtle-dove,
Emblem, fair of virtuous love.

Pomona, th' cornucopia bear;
With fruit ambrosial for her fare;
Oh! may she ne'er taste of sorrow!
But, joys gild each op'ning morn'g.

HYMEN.

ADJEN.

Lady! the day of brief enjoyment o'er,
We bid adieu, perhaps to meet no more—
And, like the summer's soft and dewy sky,
Except that one night of darkness is so high
It was sweet to wander here with thee,
And in the spell thy presence could decree

which made each passing moment, hour, and day,
Like silver streams, glide silently away—
All, swiftly over, as a summer shower,
Time brings us to the last, the parting hour.
Are well—and tho' we never meet below,
I shall the lucid stream of memory flow,
And show us, bright its crystal bed,
Things numbered with the distant and the dead.

Where, fancy aiding, I shall sweetly see
Thy image, as it looks this day to me,
Yet lovely (tho' array'd in glistening tears)
Thro' the long vista of departed years.
And tho' ambition in my bosom glow,
To leave an honourable name below,
I will not ask from fame a prouder meed;
Than what by thy remembrance is decreed—
Let glory pass—let honour's breath depart,
So that my name survive within thy heart.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH MUSIC SCHOOL.
THE Public is respectfully informed, that the above SCHOOL, (under the direction of Mr. RANBESON,) is open every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at 7 o'clock, in the School Room, under St. Philip's Church.

Persons wishing to join, are requested to do so without delay. Terms made known at the School. January 18.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennies earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-SPOTS, TAR, PAINT &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of Clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business, as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street; and the female school in William-street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

New-York, January 10, 1827.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands: To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study there of two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6, York-street, or the Rev. P. William's 681 Cross-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

B. F. HUGHES' SCHOOL,

For Coloured Children of both Sexes.

Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

In this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, with the use of Maps and Globes, and History, Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul and W. Miller.
New-York, March 14.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults of both Sexes," have reopened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school. An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.

AARON WOOD, JAMES MYERS,
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, ARNOLD ELZIE,
E. M. AFRICANUS, HENRY KING,
Trustees.

G & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture all kinds of Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO, Scotch, Rappree, and Maccabau SNUFF, Spanish, Half Spanish, and American SE. GARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large box of their TOBACCO, for sale; and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

EVENING SCHOOL

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the African School Room in Mulberry street; where will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c. Terms.—Three Dollars per quarter, payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock. Sept. 18.

A CARD.

F. WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

B. MERMIER, respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has opened a REFRESHMENT HOUSE, at No. 422 Broadway; where such as favour him with their custom, may always expect to be served with the choicest Liquors and Refreshments, at the shortest notice.

New-York, Dec. 11, 1827.

THE
FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 39
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25

Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.
N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RI-AT-TOUSNESS DARRIED A NATION."

BY J. B. RUSSWURM.

N. Y. W. YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1848.

VOL. I--NO. 44.

The Military Sketch Book.

NIGHTS IN THE GUARD-HOUSE.

"Who goes there?"
"Rounds?"
"What Round's?"
"Grand Rounds."
"Stand, grand rounds—advance one and give the countersign?"
"Waterloo?"
"Pass, grand rounds; all's well!"
Splash went the steel, and patter went the rain, as the above dialogue rapidly passed between the officer of the rounds and the advanced sentry of Ballycraggan guard house, one stormy night in the depth of December, and in the midst of the Wicklow mountains.

"Guard turn out!" instantly bellowed with true Highland energy from the lungs of Sergeant M'Fadgen, and echoed quickly by those of Corporal O'Callaghan, increased the panic to its climax, and broke up the circle of story tellers who were enjoying themselves round a huge turf fire, and, for aught yet known, a bottle of pure poteen. "Guard, turn out!" repeated the corporal, as he upset, in his haste to obey, the stool on which he sat, as well as the lance corporal and a fat private who occupied one end of it: but notwithstanding these little embarrassments, both men and muskets were out of the guard-house in a twinkling—silent, and as steady in line as the pillars of the Giant's Causeway.

The officer's visit did not last many seconds, for the night was too wet, and nothing had occurred with the guard worth his particular notice; off he galloped, and the clatter of his horse's hoofs was almost drowned in the word of command given by Sergeant M'Fadgen, as he returned the guard; for the Sergeant always made it a point, when giving the word within the hearing of an officer, to display the power of his non-commissioned lungs in the most laudable manner.

The arms were speedily laid down, and each man ran to take up his former position at the fire, or perhaps to secure a better, if permitted to do so by the rightful owner; this, however, was, as regarded the stools, without any reference whatever to the sergeant's seat—an old oak chair, which he leisurely, gravely, and consequentially resumed.

"The Major was in a hurry to night, Sergeant," observed Corporal O'Callaghan, as he fixed himself at the front of the fire, elbowing his supporters right and left.

"The Major's nae fool, Corporal; it's a could an' a raw nagit," replied the Sergeant.

"Could, did ya say, Sergeant," returned O'Callaghan. "By the powers of Moll Kelly! he knocks fire enough out o' the wet stones to keep both him and the harte warm; I could na' lit my pipe with it when he started off."

"Aweel, he's done his duty as effectually as if he had stopp'd an hour; so dinna fash, but gi' us that story you were just commencing afore the turn-out."

"Yes, yes, the story, Corporal!"—"Give us the story;—That's the thing, my boy!"—"Let us have it." These, and a dozen similar requests followed the Sergeant's side—the men of the guard; when, to the great quantity of hems, haws, and apologies, usual in all such cases, Corporal O'Callaghan commenced the following

STORY OF MARIA E CARMO.

"Well! if yiz will have the story I suppose I must tell it:—Maria De Carmo, you see, is a Portuguese name, as you Redmond, and you Tom Patterson knows well; for it's often you saw the same young girl I'm going to tell about: and as purty a creature she was as ever stoep in shoe-leather,—a beautiful and as sweet a young blossom as the sun ever shone upon, with her black curls, and her white teeth, set just like little rows of harpsichord keys; and her eyes, and her lips, and her ankles! O! she bet all the girls I ever saw in either Spain or Portugal; that you may depend upon. Well, Harry Gainer was her sweetheart; poor fellow! he was my comrade for many a long day. You knew him well, Sergeant."

"I listed the lad myself at Waterford, about this time ten years, as near as possible; an' a gay callan he was," said M'Fadgen; and then with an important sigh resumed his pipe."

"Well, Harry and I went out with the regiment from Cork to Lisbon in 1810, and it was in March; for we spent our Patrick's Day aboard, and drowned our shamrock in a canteen of ration rum, just as we were having sight of Ireland; and we gave the country three cheers on the fore-castle—the whole lot of us together, sailors an' all, as the green hills turned blue, an' began to sink away from our sight. We had a fine passage, an' landed at a place called the Black Horse Square, though in March, as one of our July days here. Well—to make a long story short, we made no delay, but, according to orders, we re-embarked aboard the boats, and sailed up the Tagus to Villa Franca (as pretty a river as ever I sailed in,) and then the regiment marched on to Abrantes, where we halted; it was in this town that Harry first met with Maria De Carmo. Both he and I were quartered at her father's house, a nice country sort of a place, what the Portuguese calls a *Quinta*, in the middle of a thick wood of olives, on the side o' the high hill of Abrantes.

"We halted here about a month, during which time Gainer was always looking after this young girl; and faith! he hadn't much trouble to find her any day, for she was just as fond of looking after him. I often met them both strolling up along the side o' the river, like two turtle-doves, biling and cooing, and I could ha' told how the matter would have gone, in two days after we arrived; for, 'pon my sowl I don't know how it is, but when a young couple meets, that's made for one another, there is such an attraction; an' such a shaking towards this way an' that way, that they are always elbowing and jostling, till they fall into each others arms.

"Poor Harry was a warm-hearted sowl as ever was born, and as honourable too. He came to me the night before we marched from Abrantes for Elvas, and says he to me (we were just outside the town, taking a bit of a walk in an orange garden,) says he, 'Tom, an' the poor fellow sighed enough to break his heart: 'Tom,' says he, 'I don't know what to do with that girl; the regiment marches to-morrow, and God knows will I ever see her again. She wants to come with me, unknown to her parents.' 'An' will you take her?' says I.—'Take her, Tom,' says he, 'is it, an' she the only child of the good natured old man that believed so well to us? The Lord forbid! He sooner jump off this hill into the river than I'd lade a sweet and innocent girl astray, to break the heart o' her father."

"Och! I knew well, before I mentioned it, that Harry's heart was in the right place.—'Well,' says I, you must only have her, poor thing; it's better nor take her with you. But what does her father say?' 'O,' says Harry, 'the poor man would be willing enough to let her marry me if I was settled; but although he likes me so much, he knows well that this is no time for marriages with soldiers.' 'Well, then, Harry, says I, 'there's no manner o' use in talking; you must only give her a lock o' your hair and a parting kiss,—then God speed yon both.' 'With that, we went back to our quarter, an' took share o' a canteen o' wine; but although Harry drank I saw it was more for the throwing off of his troubles, and the sake of conversation about Maria, than for any like he had to flicker. But, faith! I am sure, although I'm no great hand at it myself, I think a glass on such an occasion as that, when the heart of the poor fellow was so full, an' my own not very empty, an' when we were going to march from the town we spent some pleasant hours in, was a thing that if a man could not enjoy, he ought to be thrown behind the fire, as a dhrity chip.

"We were just finishing the last glass, when the old man, our patroa, signior Joze, came to say that we must ate a bit o' supper with him, as it was our last night in the place; and although I didn't understand much o' the language, yet he explained himself well enough to make us know that he was in the 'right earnest o' good nature.' We had no more wine to offer him, at which he smiled, and pointed to the parlour below,—"La esta bastente," says he; which means *there's enough below stairs, my boys*. We went down to supper, which was a couple o' *Gallinas broas*, or, in plain English, *roast fowls*, an' soup; with oranges of the best quality, just plucked out of the old man's garden. Maria was with us, an' I don't think I ever passed a pleasanter night. God knows whether it was so with Harry an' his sweetheart or not; I believe it was a sort o' mixture. They were both not much in the talking way, an' Maria looked as if she had a hearty meal o' crying before she sat down to supper.—However, I kept up the conversation with Joze, though I was obliged to get Harry to interpret for me often enough, as he was a far better hand at the Portuguese than I was, from always discoursing with Maria—faith! in learning any language, there's nothing like a walking dictionary;—that is to say, a bit of a sweetheart.

"Signior Joze, gave us a terrible account o' the French when they came to Abrantes first; and all he feared was, that ever they should be able to make their way there again. He hoped he would never see the day, on account of his dear Maria, for they rather spared age nor sex in the unfortunate country.

"They call themselves Christians, says he, and the English infidels; but actions, altho' all, are the best things to judge by; the sign of the cross never kept a devil away yet; if so, there should not have been such a Legion of them here along with the French, for we had cross enough."

"Joze was a liberal man in his opinions an' although a Catholic, an' more attached to Harry an' me from professing the same religion, yet he was not like the bigots of old; that I read of; but one that looked upon every faith in a liberal light. He was for allowing every man to go to the devil his own way."

"I dinna ken but Joze was raigt, dryly

remarked Sergeant M'Fadgen; to the truth of which observation a general admission was given by all the fire-side listeners.

"Well, we broke up about one o'clock purty merry, but not at all out o' the way; and, as we had to march, a little after day-break, I thought three or four hours' rest would do us no harm; so I wouldn't let the Patroa open another bottle. Harry looked a little out o' sorts at my preventing him; but I knew what he was at—he didn't want the dhrink; but just to keep sitting up with the girl; therefore I thought it better to go; for he an' she would have been just as loth to part if they had been six weeks more together without stopping.

"Next morning we turned out at day-break; an' faith! Harry might as well have stood up all night for the sleep he got—he looked the picture of misery and trouble. We had our rations saved out the day before; but, faith! we did not want much o' that—Harry and I; for Joze had stuffed our haversacks with every species of eatables.

"We mustered in the square or marketplace—mules and all, by four o'clock, and at half past four we marched off to the chune o' *Patrick's Day*, upon a fine band as ever listed; which, in the middle o' foreign parts, as I was, made me feel a little constated, I assure. The regiment was followed by a crowd of Portuguese, as far as the bridge over the Tagus where we crossed. Poor devil's! the band didn't seem to make them to look pleasanter; they were like as if they suspected we were not certain of keeping the French out long!

"Just as the light company was moving on to the bridge, Harry and I belonged to the light company,) we halted a few minutes, and he fell out to spake a parting word to Maria an' her father, who where both waiting then at the bridge. Her mantle almost covered her face; but still I saw the tears rowling down her cheeks, poor girl, like rain. In a few moments the column moved on, and Harry was obliged to fall in. We both shook hands with the old father—Harry kissed his sweetheart, and we marched on over the bridge. But to make a long story short, our regiment at Elvas about three months, when the French began to attack us, and we retreated upon Abrantes. This was the time that they boasted of going to thrive us into the sea, chune out o' Portugal; but my sowl, the Mounacers never was more mistaken in their lives. Well, we hadn't hard from Maria for two months, and I remember it was late in the evening when we entered Abrantes on our retreat. Harry and I didn't want to taste bit or sup till we went down to old Joze's house, and there we learnt that he died of a favar six weeks afore; poor old man! I was sorry to hear it an' so was Harry—very sorry indeed. We inquired about the daughter, an' hard that she was living with a particular friend of her fathers, at the other end of the town. We soon found her out, although she was denied to us at first by an old woman; but faith! a nice-looking young lad, dressed like a *pysano*, or country boy, with a wide black hat an' red worsted sash on him, came out driving along, and threw his arms round Harry's neck, hugging an' kissing him. By my sowl! the boy was herself, sure enough. The fact is, Maria had dressed herself up like a boy, fearful that the French would ill use her when they came into the town; an' they expected them, from report, two days before. Faith! an' so they would, I'd warrant yefor they never showed much mercy to a purty girl once in their power.

(To be Continued.)

THE SLAVE QUESTION.

A bill, introduced into the Congressional House of Representatives, for the relief of M. D. Auterive, occasioned on the 4th inst. some unpleasant remarks. The facts in the case seem to be, that an officer of the U. S. army had impressed into the service of the Government, a slave belonging to M. D. Auterive. The slave having received injury while in the service, the owner demanded compensation for damages. The Committee of Ways and Means in reporting on this bill, excluded this claim for the slave, on the ground that "slaves are not put on the footing of property, and paid for when lost to the owner in the public service." Mr. Clarke, of N. York, spoke in a conciliating manner; and his object seemed to be to often the asperities of Southern gentlemen on this subject, and to prove that "the slave is no less evidently regarded by law as a member of society, not as a part of the irrational creation; as a moral person, not a mere article of property. The Federal Constitution contemplates slaves in the mixed character of persons and property." Mr. Randolph seems have been much excited by this discussion, and in a short speech remarked, that "his motive was earnestly to request, that no member south of the Ohio, and west of the Mississippi, would deign, would condescend to debate this question, whether persons can or cannot be property; or allow that the Federal Government can, at any time, or under any circumstances, touch it directly or indirectly." He was decided in the opinion, that "slaves are made property by law; and 'what the law makes property, is property.' The following are some of his remarks:—

"It was a question with which the Federal Government had nothing to do; with which it never had any thing, never can have any thing to do; for the instant it lays its unhallowed hands on that ark of our safety, it ceases to be a government. It was settled two hundred years ago; it was settled when the first cargo of Africans was sold in our market. This point was settled more than half a century ago: at the same time that we threw off our allegiance to Great Britain.

"Slaves are made property by law, and you cannot make them other than property any more than you can interfere in the payment of the national debt of Great Britain, or the tithes, or any other matters which relate to a foreign country. When gentlemen tell us the Constitution is to protect us in this, or any other property, it is the kind of protection which the wolf gives to the lamb. We scorn such a protection: the executive power is sufficient to carry our State laws into effect, and we want the aid of no document.

"We have been told something about humanity and religion. What have they to do with the question? Nothing. It depends solely on facts—*ita lex scripta est*. We may cavil about religion, but, whether Jew or Gentile, we cannot interfere with this property. Here Mr. R. made a reference to the only Constitutional authority which could interfere with it—the States; and to the strained construction by which alone the Federal Government could have such a right.

"Humanity and religion are very good in their places; but we have no right to set up our humanity and religion as standards for other men. He would out a case, and he wished he might be understood literally here and every where else. By the law of a State—he would say the State of Virginia. Suppose a slave may be punished only by the master, and the master is not made responsible for his treatment of the slave; and suppose slaves were daily, cruelly murdered by their masters—a case as possible as many others which had been put—where is the remedy? Is it here? Can you pass a law to prevent this conduct beyond the Potomac? You may cry your eyes out, with your humanity and your religion, but you could not prevent it. They are as much under the protec-

tion of humanity and religion in the States as here, and it would be an act of scurrilous rashness for us to

"Step in where angels fear to tread."
"I cannot," said Mr. Randolph, agree with the gentleman from New-York, that the slaves are an unhappy race. They no doubt, are causes of unhappiness to their owners, sometimes, and no doubt they are unhappy sometimes, themselves: for who is exempt from unhappiness? But I believe that, as a class, I have no hesitation in saying that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are much happier than their proprietors are, now, loaded as these are with the effects of a system, which I will not go into a discussion of, and with the cares, and wants, and difficulties, which this very population brings upon them."

There is a precious confession in these remarks of Mr. Randolph, which perhaps fell from him involuntarily, that he believes the slaves are happier than their masters. The secret, that men living in luxury and splendour, and oppressing all beneath them, are unhappy in the midst of an ill-gotten abundance, will occasionally appear. So great sometimes is this infelicity, that they will envy the quiet of their most degraded menial, perhaps of their beast. This ingenious confession forcibly reminds us of the very strong language which Cowper uses, when contemplating the relative circumstances of the slave and his lord. Every man who justly values the rights of his fellow-man, let his colours be what it may, will readily adopt the sentiment of the poet:

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To fan me when I sleep, and tremble when I awake,
For all the gold that sinews, bought and sold, have ever earned."

Mr. Randolph says the question of slavery was settled two hundred years since. There is, however, no argument to prove the right of Europeans or Americans to make slaves of Africans, that would not equally prove the right of the latter to make slaves of the former, if they had the power to do so.—*Christian Watchman*.

Important.

"It may be observed, that the air of several of our states is nearly as pure as that of Great Britain; and had not this quality been impaired by an article of the constitution, would probably have been wholly so. One case may, and sometimes does, occur, in which these non-slave-holding states furnish a complete asylum to the slave. When a master is accompanied by his slave into one of the free states, the latter may choose his own time for returning into slavery; there is no law to compel his return. An instance of this kind occurred a few years ago in this city. Upon application to Judge Washington for a certificate to authorize his removal, the Judge replied, that, as the slave did not escape from another state or territory into this, he had no authority to direct his return; the man must choose for himself whether to go back with his master or not.

[*African Observer*.]

DEDICATION.

"Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."—In this city, through the tender mercies of God, in another of the strong holds of Satan where he has heretofore reigned with almost unlimited sway, the Great Head of the Church has established a Temple for his worship. The neat and convenient house of worship, for the church and congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. JAMES LEE, of the Methodist Episcopal order was, on the 25th inst. solemnly dedicated to the Worship of Almighty God. The services on that occasion were as follows:—At half past 10 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Jenks, D. D. preached, according to the appointment, a most excellent Sermon, founded on Math. 18, 20. The Rev. Thomas Paul made the concluding prayer. The house was full. In the afternoon the Rev. Louis Dwight preached from Psalms 50th 14th, and Mr. Paul again prayed. In the evening the Rev. Mr. Lamb preached from Dan. 2d, 44th. Mr. Paul was requested to make some remarks appropriate to the solemnities of the occasion, and their highly esteemed Pastor made the closing prayer and pronounced the benediction.—The Rev. Thomas Paul was to have preached one of the Sermons, but an inflammation on his lungs prevented. Perfect decorum prevailed during the

services. Let every one that loves our Lord Jesus, pray for this infant church. "Thy Kingdom come."

The sermons on this occasion were uncommonly interesting. May He, who of one blood has created all men that dwell upon the whole earth, and with whom there is no respect of persons, crown the labours of his willing servants with Divine blessings; and that Heaven may bless and prosper them in their labours of love, is the prayer of their grateful coloured friends. Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly.
[B. Sat. Eve. Gaz.]

Original Communications.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

THERESA.—A Haytian Tale.

MORNING had just begun to peep forth, and the golden rays of the returning sun were seen to burnish the tops of the majestic cibao mountains, when the bewildered adventurers were suddenly startled by the shrill blast of a bugle: their surprise was not less than their wretchedness, when at no great distance, they beheld approaching them a detachment of the enemy's cavalry. At this unexpected crisis madame Paulina overcome with fearful apprehensions, trembled lest she should be wanting in the discharge of her difficult undertaking. But it was now too late; she must either act well her part or be reconducted by the foe. Nicholas, and there, after witnessing the destruction of those for whose happiness, she was more concerned, than for her own, receive a cruel and ignominious death.

The party of horsemen being now very near, she gave some necessary instructions to her daughters, and conducted them onward with no little confidence in her success. The lieutenant, by whom the French were commanded, observing her attired in the uniform of a French officer, took her for what she so well affected to be—a captain of the French army—he made to her the order of the day, and enquired the time she left St. Nicholas. On whether conducting the two prisoners, (for Paulina had the presence of mind to disguise her daughters as such) she replied, and taking forth her letter, she handed it to the lieutenant. Succeeding thus far admirably, our adventuress was led to make some enquiries relative to the welfare of the French troops, stationed west of St. Nicholas, and having collected much valuable information, they parted, and Madame Paulina favoured by a ready address, and with much fortitude, escaped death—conducting the dear objects of her tender solicitude far, from the ill-fated village of their infancy.

Being informed by the lieutenant, that at the distance of a few miles, there were encamped a company of the French, she thought it judicious to avoid all public roads, and having turned into a thick grove of the Pimento trees, she proposed to her daughters to rest in this spot until darkness again should unfold her mantle.

In this grove of quiet security, the troubled souls of the fugitives ceased partially to be oppressed with fear—the milky juice of the cocoanut allayed their thirst and moistened their parched lips, and the delicious orange, and luxurious mango in spontaneous abundance, yielded a support to their nearly exhausted natures.

Madame Paulina and her daughters were now seated under the shade of a majestic spreading Guava. The day was fast declining, and though the heat of July was intensely oppressive; in this secluded spot, the air was rendered fragrant with the variety of aromatic shrubs, that grew spontaneously in this grove of peace. The humming-bird skipping capriciously from blossom to blossom, displayed its magnificent plumage, and for a while diverted the minds of the unhappy fugitives from grief and from ominous forebodings; wearied and fatigued by a journey which was not less tiresome than hazardous, their much exhausted natures,

were greatly refreshed by the cool breeze which gave to their whole bodies a calm sensation, in which their souls soon participated, and Madame and her eldest daughter were now lost in the arms of sleep, the kind restorer of vigour to the minds and bodies of men. All around was now still, save the western woodpecker was heard at times to peck the hollow trunk of some decayed tree, or the distant roaring of heavy cannon, which announced that all creative beings were born to enjoy peace, but man, who stimulated by ambition, is more cruel than the beasts of the forest, which soil he ever renders fertile with the blood of his victims. But Mademoiselle Theresa, the youngest of the three adventurers, greeted not sleep. The vigour of her body was indeed much exhausted, but the emotions of her mind were more active than ever: she saw with the mind's eye the great services which might be rendered to her country; she brought to her imagination the once delightful fields of her native Hayti, now dy'd with the blood of her countrymen in their righteous struggle for liberty and for independence.

Not less did she contemplate the once flourishing plantation as ruined and desolate. Domingo once he grana yo the West-Indies, reduced to famine, now the island of misery, and the abode of wretchedness.

It was but a faint light, that she witnessed the most distressing scenes of her life—when the shrieks of her dying friends made her appear and justify what her own heart must be, should she fail to effect an escape from the village of her happiest days. Theresa thought of the brave St. Clair; she imagined she saw her beloved uncle weltering in his blood, and the barbarous French fixing his venerable head on a pole, and it exposed on a cross road, as the head of a rebel. She shuddered at this thought; her soul was subdued, and the fount of grief issued from her eyes in copious streams, bathing her febrile cheeks with the dews of sorrow. Why, said she, O my God! hast thou suffered thy creatures to be thus afflicted in all thy spacious earth? Are not we too thy children? And didst thou not cover us with this sable exterior, by which our race is distinguished, and for which they are contemned and ever been cruelly persecuted? O my God!—my God! be propitious to the cause of justice.—Be near to the Haytiens in their righteous struggle, to obtain those rights which thou hast graciously bestowed on all thy children. Raise up some few of these, who have been long degraded—give to them dominion, and enable them to govern a state of their own—so that the proud and cruel may know that thou art alike the Father of the native of the burning desert, and of the more temperate region.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
AN HOUR IN TRINITY CHURCH-YARD.

A short time since I visited Trinity Church-Yard, for the purpose of spending a leisure hour in meditating on the fate of transient and short-lived man; a most gloomy and melancholy place you will say perhaps for the contemplation of a mind usually receiving more pleasure in beholding objects of a brighter cast and fairer aspect, than the sad mementos of the departed; but you must also be aware, that the heart having a constitutional susceptibility of grief, and the bosom possessing a cute sensibility of soul, receive in this solitude, a kind of mournful pleasure, which is no where else to be found. Here the perturbations of the aching breast are calmed.—Here the painful emotions that agonized if lie dormant—among the graves, our minds in a great measure, let go their hold on earth, and sublimary concerns, and are lifted up to Heaven it is here that we seem to assimilate ourselves to the bright spirits above—to hold mute converse with the good that have risen to the enjoyment of eternal felicity, far removed from

this scene of strife and turmoil; we here perceive that others have passed to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." And, that we also too must soon tenant as lonely mansions. How necessary it is, then, that on the bed of death, our hearts shall be so formed by the influence of the Christian graces, as not to shudder on beholding the threshold of eternity in full view, where abyss is wo to the sinner, but joy to the repentant.

While copying some inscriptions, suggested by love and friendship, my eye happened to light upon the spot that inurns the ashes of a great and good man, the compatriot of our immortal Washington: over his remains rises a pyramidal column of a quadrangular form, six feet square at the base, set in a niche, nine feet square, and that embosomed in another ten feet square. The column rises five feet above the second base where it is four feet square, and on that of the columnar base rise four other columns of minor dimensions, terminating four feet from their basement in pyramidal forms, six inches square at the head of their capitals: the north side contains this inscription:—"In memory of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, the Corporation of Trinity Church, have erected this Monument in testimony of their respect for the Patriot of incorruptible integrity, the Soldier of approved valor; the Statesman of consummate wisdom, whose talents and virtue will be admired by grateful posterity, long after this marble shall have mouldered into dust." He died July 12th 1804, aged 47. Over the whole wave, the branches of two weeping willows, fit emblems of the nation's feelings, for that bereavement of Providence. A few rods from this, in a conspicuous place in the cemetery, rises a quadrangular column imbedded in a niche, whose base is six feet by ten. The column rises five feet, and then shoots off into a fluted and twelve feet high, somewhat resembling a mast, two feet of the summit is broken off transversely, on the east is this inscription:—"In memory of Capt. JAMES LAWRENCE, of the United States Navy, who fell on the first day of June, 1813, in the 32d year of his age, in the action between the Frigates Chesapeake and Shannon: he had distinguished himself on various occasions but particularly when capturing and sinking his Britanic Majesty's sloop of war Peacock, after a desperate action of fourteen minutes; his bravery in action was not equalled by his modesty in triumph, and his magnanimity to the vanquished; in private life he was a gentleman of the most generous and endearing qualities, and so acknowledged was his public worth that the whole nation mourned his loss, and the enemy contended with his countrymen, who most should honour his remains. The west side contains this inscription:—"The Hero whose remains are here deposited, with his expiring breath, expressed his devotion to his country; neither the fury of battle, the anguish of a mortal wound, nor the horrors of approaching death could subdue his gallant spirit: his dying words were, 'DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.' A majestic Elm sweeps mournfully over the sacred spot. 'Alas, the good die first, while those whose hearts are dry as summer dust burn to the socket.'"

"But the night dew that falls, though in silence it weeps,
Shall brighten with verdure the grave, where he sleeps;
And the tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls,
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls."

ARION.

Noble Act.—On Saturday afternoon as some boys were playing on Chesnut-st. two of them fell into the River. One of them being able to swim reached the wharf. The other, a colored boy, was sinking, when he was rescued by Mr. Jeremiah Boorman, a young man in the Counting House of Mr J L Feyer, who plunged into the River, and saved him at the risk of his own life.—*Dem. Press.*

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 25, 1832.

LIBERIAN CIRCULAR.

The December Number of the African Repository, published under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, contains a long address from the happy citizens of Liberia, Africa, to their free brethren of colour in the United States of America. We are always rejoiced to hear of the welfare of our brethren in all quarters of the globe, and can assure our readers, that though opposed to the plans of the American Colonization Society, we are pleased to learn their progress in life, and advancement in the different arts and sciences.

It is true, as the writer, (whoever he may be) observes, "that much speculation and uncertainty, continues to prevail among the people of colour in the United States," concerning the condition of those who have emigrated to Africa; as no accounts, which might be depended on, have ever reached us of their improved condition: We do not deny that we have monthly reports from this "paradise of bliss," but from what quarter do they emanate? From the pens of impartial men, or from those, who having formed visionary theories, are determined to try the experiment, no matter how many lives are sacrificed. With the writer on board the U. S. Ship Ontario, we believe "that a fair and honest account of the Liberian settlement, its progress, population, &c. is what we have never seen yet; and that an impartial man in this affair is 'nisi similes cygno.'"

We can assure our friends of Liberia, that limited as they are pleased to consider our views, they extend not only to the improvement of our own condition, but to the ultimate emancipation of our brethren who are in bondage; and never shall we consent to emigrate from America, until their prior removal from this land of their degradation and suffering. And even then, we would not ask the aid of the American Colonization Society, to carry us to their land, "flowing with milk and honey."

Our Liberian friends in the enumeration of the great blessings which they now enjoy, consider justly, Liberty as the greatest and the chief. Liberty we know is sweet—even among he burning sands of Africa; but we were not aware that its value was superior in Liberia, to that enjoyed in the verdant fields of Europe and America, by the healthy citizens of both continents.

"The life of life! that to the banquet high,
And sober meal gives taste; to the bow'd roof
Fair dream'd repose, and to the cottage charms."

Having laws of their own, and judges chosen from among their learned and enlightened hundreds, are subjects of the greatest self-gratification to our Liberian friends. Of a truth, the climate and soil of Africa must be superior to all others in qualifying the ignorant for the most important offices in the community. We recommend a short sojourn in this fair land to the uninformed of all countries; to be transformed by the magic pen of the colonizationist into men of learning, and held up to the world at large, as learned Doctors of Law and Physic.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.

Great stress is laid upon liberty of conscience: we cannot conceive what the writer means, never having been residents of any portion of the globe where this was denied, we know not what more our Liberian friends can have. We agree readily with them, that they know nothing of that debasing inferiority with which our colour is stamped in America. Half-civilized themselves, with learning enough to render them conceited; in the midst of beings still more uncivilized; can we wonder that they meet with nothing to make them sensible of the least inferiority? For prejudiced, as we are considered, we have never dared to compare our enlightened Liberians, with the heathen around them, nor with "the cattle, swine,

hogs, ducks, goats and sheep" which thrive without feeding in this new garden of Eden. Their progress has been so rapid, that we have not known with whom to compare them—they are a nation of incomparables—a second race of Utopians.

(To be continued.)

Summary.

Hogs.—In twenty days, in November, there passed through Perry, Ohio, on their way to markets east of that, 20,000 hogs; and in Oct. 20,000.—**Harvard University.**—The Rev. Dr. Nichols, of Portland, Me. has been elected President of Harvard University, Dr. Kirkland having resigned.—**Amherst, Mass.**—The School Committee of Amherst have voted to introduce the Amherst Inquirer into the different schools in that town, to be used in the higher classes in their reading lessons.—**Ladies Fair.**—The ladies of Washington City, have held a two day's public sale of fancy work, chiefly wrought by their own hands, and procured more than 2,000 dollars for the Orphan Asylum. At Georgetown, 12,000 dollars were collected.

Better late than never.—In 1823, a lady in Watonburg, Conn. manufactured a superb cloak, and sent it to President Monroe. He in return, sent her a ring enclosed in a letter by mail, which has lately arrived, having been four years on the way.

Singular notice.—The Worcester Spy states, that one of the physicians in Southborough, recently received a letter of which the following is a true copy:—"Sir—I consign my remains to be dissected at discretion, at the Medical College—Cause—Tedium Vitæ, or a certain cure for intemperance, has induced me to effect it. No obsequies is asked. In the pine grove, near Mr. E. Flagg's house I shall be found.—The body was found agreeably to the directions.—**Funeral.**—The consumption of a hour in Philadelphia, is estimated at 3000 barrels per week, making 150,000 per annum.—**Manufactories.**—There are in one hundred and fifty incorporated woollen and cotton manufactories, with an aggregate capital exceeding 20,000,000 in Mass.—**S.W. Carolina.**—The Court of appeals of S. C. has confirmed the right of free persons of colour to hold real estate.—**Small Pox.**—The Mayor of Washington has notified the public by a proclamation, that a disease resembling the small pox has broke out in a part of that city.—**Fire.**—The barn of Mr. Jno. C. Page, about two miles from Haverhill, Mass. was destroyed by fire on the 10th instant, and most distressing to relate, Mr. Page was burnt to death in the barn! He had released his horse, and three cows, and returned, contrary to the remonstrance of his brother, to save his oxen, and perished in the attempt.—**Salem Theatre.**—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the bill to establish the Salem Theatre has been negatived by a large majority—yeas, 40—nays, 178.—**A Strong Team.**—A gentleman who owns a coffee plantation in the island of Ceylon, which abounds with elephants, has succeeded in employing these animals in ploughing and cultivating the soil.—**Deaf and Dumb.**—The number of pupils in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, is 82. The funds of the institution will not admit any more at present.—**Novel assault.**—As a gentleman was on his way upstairs to his room, in Broadway, he was met by a lady, who had entered the house and was descending. As conscience whispered her intentions were none of the best, she snatched the cane out of his hands, laid it rustily about his ears and shoulders, and escaped amid the smoke. The gentleman, from motives of delicacy did not give chase.—**Intoxicated on.**—Thirteen men, says the N. Y. Gazette, in a state of beastly intoxication, were counted on the night of the 3d inst. in the course of a walk from Pump street, near the Bowery to Hudson near Anthony-street.—**Arrest.**—Francis Schomberg, a seaman on board of the American ship Falcon, has been arrested at Amsterdam for forging a bill at the chief justice of the city.—**Shocking Death.**—We are informed that a man in Riga, named Horace Hall, on Monday last, fell

from the roof of a mill on the water-wheel, when in full motion, and the first stroke of the bucket severed his head from his body. The body was then drawn in, and stopped the wheels.—**Caution.**—Two men named Avery and Van Gleason, were found dead in Lima, and in a room warmed by charcoal fire.—**Female Preaching.**—Miss Miller, a female preacher of the Methodist persuasion of four years standing, is preaching at Richmond and Petersburg, Va. She is but 22 years of age.—**Important Decision.**—The Judges of the Supreme Court, have decided that the city of Philadelphia has legal jurisdiction over the island in the river Delaware, opposite the city.—**Hog show.**—The farmers of Curretuck county, N. C. are descending to particulars, and have got up a hog show, which excited no little curiosity, and awarded premiums of 40 to \$30.—**Charity.**—At the annual meeting of the Howard Benevolent Society in Boston, lately, a collection of 306 dollars was taken up.—**A Stranger.**—A large opossum was lately killed in the streets of Portland, Me.

Familiarity on short acquaintance.—A gentleman and lady travelling from Philadelphia to New-York, were gratified with the attention of another gentleman, who by urbanity and politeness, so ingratiated himself on the journey, that the care of the lady was confided to him and the Philadelphia returned home. The gentleman afterwards with customary politeness, offered to change a hundred dollar note for the lady at the brokers, and left the house [apparently] for the purpose, since which, he has not favoured the lady with her change or his company, but took the stage for New-Haven. So much for confiding in strangers. N. Y. Inquirer.

Married.

In this City, on Saturday Evening last, By the Rev. Mr. Cone, Mr. Robert G. Batsch, of the Island of Barbadoes, to Miss Phoebe Mills, of this City.
In Philadelphia, on the 9th ult. by the Rev Dr. Fly, Mr. William Smith, to Miss Amelia Lewis, both of that City.

Died.

In this City, on Monday last, after a long and lingering illness, Mary-Ann R. only daughter of Mr. Thomas Downing, aged 6 years.

The City Inspector reports the deaths of 89 persons during the week ending on Saturday the 19th inst. viz. 33 men, 17 women, 27 boys and 12 girls.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

On Wednesday evening last, a meeting was held at the Manumission School Room, in Mulberry street, to take into consideration the important subject of forming a "Fragment Society," among the Females of Colour in this city. We were pleased to witness the respectable number present, and the order and unanimity which prevailed throughout the evening.

The benevolent object of the meeting appeared in unison with the feelings of all present; and the number who tendered their names for membership for the new Society, shewed that all were earnest, and felt a sympathy for the distresses of suffering humanity.

All who feel desirous of aiding the laudable efforts of the Society about to be organized, are invited to attend on Wednesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock at the same place.

We hope our agents in different parts, have not forgotten the interests of the Journal.

W. P. JOHNSON.

No. 551, Pearl-street; near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of **BOOTS & SHOES,** Also, a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms. New-York, Jan. 25.



Poetry.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

LINES on the death of the Reverend
JEREMIAH GLOUCESTER.

Is GLOUCESTER dead! The man of God?
Why! I saw him, but the other day
With cheerfulness upon his brow,
Oh! has he now so soon decayed!

Yes, I saw him, mount the sacred desk;
There, with energy proclaim the truth;
While, listening ears, hung upon his lips;
And is it possible, he's dead and gone!

What, gone—left his newly wedded bride—
Forlorn, to weep and mourn—a widow!
Left the people of his charge alone?
Has he gone, and left the world for ever!

DEPART'D, in the morning of his days,
In the blooming primrose of his life;
Mid, the hopes of future usefulness;
Is he, suddenly cut down—by death!

Yes, I read the record of his death!—
While, I read, my bosom palpitates;
Tender tears come rushing to my eyes!
But, oh, delightful, cheering thought; that,
Though he moulders in his silent Urn,
He's free from every care and pain;
Gone to rest from all his labours here;
And to receive a rich reward in HEAVEN!

AMICUS.

LINES, written on hearing a beautiful Young
LADY express a determination to live an
OLD MAID.

What! live an old maid! the idea is distressing,
Be banish'd for ever the thought—'tis unkind;
Remember great Nature's design, you're transgressing,
By leaving the pleasures of marriage behind.

Why live an old maid?—have Love's arrows
lost power

To wound—to infix their soft sting in thy
heart?

Why offer celibacy's shrine a fair flower,
Whose fragrance such ecstatic thrills can impart.

Thou, live an old maid! nay, I cannot believe
thee,
Thou wilt not connubial pleasure forego;
Hymeneal bliss is a balm will relieve thee
From every sorrow;—'tis Heaven below.

'Tis a gleam which in beautiful radiance
shineth,
Vain are words, its dear rapturous transports
to tell;

'Tis a flame which terrestrial comfort refineth,
A source of pure pleasure—a Heavenly
spell.

Then, avast with the thought—be no longer
forsaken,

The soul-cheering prospect of conjugal bliss;
Call fancy to aid—it will soon re-awaken,
The thrilling delight of a chaste nuptial kiss.

What, live an old maid!—thou art now in
youth's morning—

Be call'd an "OLD MAID" to the close of thy
life!

More sweetly endearing—nay, far more adorn-
ing,

Are the titles of "faithful, affectionate WIFE."
E.

ALL ORDERS FOR JOB, or FANCY

PRINTING.

Really Executed, at the Office

OF THE
FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
152 Church-Street,
NEW-YORK.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH MUSIC SCHOOL.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that the above SCHOOL, (under the direction of Mr. RABESON,) is open every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at 7 o'clock, in the School Room, under St. Philip's Church.

Persons wishing to join, are requested to do so without delay. Terms made known at the School. January 18.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennies earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GRASS-SPOTS, TAR, PAINT &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of Clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business, as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOL.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

New-York, Jan 10, 1827.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study there of two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. Williams's 66 Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

E. F. HUGHES' SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes.

Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

In this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY with the use of Maps and Globes, and History. Terms from two to four dollars per quarter. Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul and W. Miller. New-York, March 14. 1

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have opened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school. An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.

AARON WOOD, JAMES MYERS,
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, ARNOLD ELZIE,
E. M. AFRICANUS, HENRY KING,
Trustees.

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture all kinds of Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO Scotch, Rappee, and Maccabau SNUFF Spanish, Half Spanish, and American SNUFFS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large box of their TOBACCO for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.
SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

A. Calkins.

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is laid open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

EVENING SCHOOL.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the African School Room in Mulberry street; where will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c. Terms.—Three dollars per quarter payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock. Sept. 18. 28

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

B. MERMIER, respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public Generally, that he has opened a REFRESHMENT HOUSE, at No. 422 Broadway; where such as favour him with their custom, may always expect to be served with the choicest Liquors and Refreshments, at the shortest notice. New-York, Dec. 11, 1827.

The Freedom's Journal,

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 25, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 35
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25

Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Rev. S. E. CORNISH, General Agent.

Maine.—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Mr. Reuben Ruby, Portland, Me. Massachusetts.—Mr. David Walker, Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—Mr. John Renou, Salem.

Connecticut.—Mr. John Shields, New-Haven. Mr. Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich.

Rhode-Island.—Mr. George C. Willis, Providence.

Pennsylvania.—Mr. Francis Webb, Philadelphia.—Mr. Stephen Smith, Columbia. Maryland.—Messrs. R. Cowey & H. Grice, Baltimore.

of Columbia.—Mr. J. W. Prout, Washington.—Mr. Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.

New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany.—Mr. R. P. Wright, Schenectady.—Mr. Austin Steward, Rochester.—Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing.—Mr. George De Grasse, Brooklyn, L. I.—Mr. Frederick Holland, Buffalo.

New-Jersey.—Mr. Theodore S. Wright, Princeton.—Mr. James C. Cowes, New Brunswick.—Rev. B. F. Hughes, Newark.

Mr. Leonard Scott, Trenton. Virginia.—Mr. W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburg.—Rev. R. Vaughan, Richmond.

North Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, F. M. New-Salem. Mr. John C. Stanley, Newbern.

Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown. England.—Mr. Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.

Hayti.—W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1828.

VOL. I.—NO. 45

THE MILITARY SKETCH BOOK.

NIGHTS IN THE GUARD-HOUSE.

"The people with which Maria now lived, were good crathurs, and as fond of her as if she was their own. They insisted upon us stopping with them, although there was six soldiers more in the house. A good room was provided for us, an' every thing comfortable. Harry and Maria made much o' their time; but I was obliged to go on the baggage-guard, so left them to themselves. Next morning, at day-light, we were all undther arms, and marched out o' the town towards Punhete. We were the rear-guard, and as we expected the advanced guard of the French up, we were prepared to give them a good morning; the baggage was all on an hour before. Sure enough, the enemy hung on our rare the whole day, and towards night our company had a bit of a brush with 'em."

"But I forgot to tell ya, that as we left the town o' Abrantes, in the dusk o' the morning, and the column was moving down the hill, the mist was so thick I could hardly see Harry. Although so close to my elbow: but I heard him discoursing a little with a Portuguese that walked beside him. 'When did you lave Maria,' says I. 'Hush man,' says he, 'she's here.'—'O, by the Powers!' says I again, 'Harry, my boy, you did right, for she'd be destroyed by these thundthering French beggars.'—'For God's sake!' says Harry, 'then don't let on to mortyal man any thing about it; she can be with us until I can get her down to her friends in Lisbon.' I made no reply, but just put out my hand to Maria, who was close to Harry, an' I shook hands with her. 'O my honey!' says I, 'you'll be as good a little soldier as any in the division: take a dthrop out o' this canteen. Poor thing! she smiled and seemed happy, although we ha' no great prospects of an asy life of it, for a few days at last. She would'n't taste the rum, of course, but with the best humour in the world, pulled out a tin bottle and dthrank a little of its contents, which I saw was only milk."

"The mist began to rise above us by this time, and the sun threw out a pleasant bame or two, to warm us a bit; for the men were all chilly with the dew. In a very few minutes, the walking and the canteens produced a little more talk along the line o' march, and we seemed as merry as as a hag o' flays, cracking our jokes all along; although a squadthron o' blue bottles was plain enough to be seen on 'their garrons, through the bushes on the top o' the hill behind us; but a devil a roe they daared come down. Well! we arrived at Punhete, about one o'clock, and ather athing some beef, just killed and briled on a wooden skewer; and washing it down with a canteen o' wine; the division crossed the river *So hairy*, an' encamped on the other side in green tents; that is good wholesome branches o' cork chesnut, olive, and orange threes waiving purlily over our heads. Dy you remember the night, Patterson? Dy you Redmond?"

"Yes, faith! we do," says Patterson; "and that was the first time I saw Maria, though I then thought she was a boy."

"Well, I'll never forget that night as long as I live. These we were, Harry, and Maria, and myself, undther a tree, with a rattling fire blazing away before us. We gave our blankets to the girl when the men were asleep, and I got plenty of india corn straw, which is like our flaggers, an' made

up a good bed for her, an' stuck plenty o' branches, into the bank over her, to keep off the djew. There she slept, poor sowl! while Harry and I sat at the fire, until we fell asleep, discoursing o' one thing or other. We had some grapes an' bread, an' a thrifle o' wine which I got in the town on the way (because I had a look out for a dthry day,) upon which the whole of us faisted well."

"When the girl fell asleep, Harry towld me all about her coming away with him. Says he, 'Tom, you're my only friend in the regiment that I would confide in, and if I fall I request you will do what's right for that poor dear girl, just the same as a sither. Don't talk about falling,' says I 'till you're dead in earnest. God forbid ya should ever lave us without falling in with a few score o' the French second-threls and giving them their godsend."

"Well," says, 'Tom, there's no knowing any of our fates, so God bless you, do as I bid you.' (I shook his hand, and it was in thrue friendship too. I didn't spake; but he knew what I meant.) 'She has got most respectable friends in Lisbon, and here's the address—' *Rua de flores Lisboa.* I took the paper, and put in up in the inside breast-pocket of my jacket, where I kept my will in case I was settled; for I had a thrifle which I wished my mother and sither to get in case of accident; an' by my sowl, there was plenty o' reason to expect it, for the report was that the French was coming up in a very great force. 'Tom,' says he, 'that sweet girl sleeping there, is as dear to me as my life; an' dearer too. I'll take care of her, please God, until I bring her to her friends; now that her father is dead and she's an orphan, she shall be to me only as a sither, until we get to Lisbon, an' then she shall be my wife. Therefore, stand by me, Tom, in protecting her on the march. In the dthress she now wears, she will pass as a muleteer of our division, and not rise woother in the men. We must say that his mule was killed, an' that he is a good fellow we have taken a liking to—if any body asks about her. I took her away for the best: because she was in danger of every thing bad, and also a burthen to the people she was with, at such a time as this. I swore on the Holy Evangelist, before the ould couple, that I would protect her to Lisbon inviolate, and I hope I'll keep my oath, Tom. If I break it, may that burning log there watch my corpse.' 'Then,' says I, 'Tom, I'll do my part, an' if I don't mane to do it, may the same light mine!'"

"In this way we talked over the night, until the day broke. We could just see all spread undther the threes, the men snoring fast asleep, an' the sentries posted in front. Before the light got much clearer I spied, over on the hill torment us about half a quarter of a mile, our pickets moving in a bit of a hurry; and faith! about half a dozen shots from them showed us plainly what sort of a storm was beginning. The alarm was among us in a minute, an' every one of us sazed the cowl iron; in the twinklin' of a bed post. Harry, says I, 'waken poor Maria.'—'Yes,' says he, 'God help her, I will.' With that he did, and without frightening her much, towld her to keep him in sight, but not to be very close to him when he was in any danger. O she was a heroine every inch of her! She didn't spake much, but bowed her buttoned bodice, and looked up at him with a heart, and looked up at him as if she said, 'Wherever you are, there am I be!'"

(To be Continued.)

From the *Genius of Universal Emancipation.*

MINUTES, &c.

OF THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

Common Council Chamber,

Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1827.

Agreeably to notification, the following Delegates to compose the 20th biennial session of the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. met.

From New-York—Mahlon Day.

Pennsylvania—Wm. Rawle, Jonas Preston, Joseph M. Paul, Thomas Shipley, James Mott, D. Paul Brown, Joseph P. Norris, Jr. Edwin P. Atlee, Joseph Parker, Jesse W. Newport.

Western Pennsylvania—David Hilles.

Maryland—David Brown.

Delaware—Lea Pusey.

Virginia—Robert Bond.

The number of Delegates prescribed by the Constitution of the Convention, to form a quorum, being present, Wm. Rawle, Esq. was called to the Chair, and E. P. Atlee acting as Secretary.

On motion, Thomas Shipley and Joseph Parker were appointed tellers for an election of Officers of the Convention for two years.

After balloting, the tellers reported the following as the result of the election, viz.

President, William Rawle, Esq. L. L. D. Vice President, Daniel Raymond, Esq.

Secretaries, E. P. Atlee, M. D. Mahlon Day.

Treasurer, Jonas Preston, M. D.

A communication from the New-York Manumission Society, was read; also, one from the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. one from the Free Labor Society of Wilmington; one from the Benevolent Society of Alexandria; and one from Western Pennsylvania; from which it appears that the following are the Delegates from the several Abolition, Manumission, and Free Produce societies in the United States, now received.

New-York Manumission Society.—Wm. L. Stone, Esq. Aaron Leggett, Mahlon Day, Harvey Shotwell, Evan Lewis.

Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c.—William Rawle, Esq. Jonas Preston, M. D. Jos. M. Paul, Benjamin Tucker, Thomas Shipley, Isaac Barton, James Mott, Joseph P. Norris, Jr. Esq. D. P. Brown, Esq. and E. P. Atlee, M. D.

West Pennsylvania Convention of Delegates of Abolition and Manumission Societies.—David Hilles, Rev. Charles Wheeler, and John Graham.

Free Produce Society of Pennsylvania.—Joseph Parish, M. D. Joseph Parker, Esq. and Jesse W. Newport.

Delaware Free Labour Society of Wilmington.—Benjamin Webb, and Isaac Pierce.

Virginia Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery.—Noble S. Bladen, Benjamin F. Taylor, Robert Bond, Edward Walker, and Eliza Fawcett.

On motion, the following delegates were appointed a committee of arrangement to prepare the proper business of this convention, and report to the next sitting.—Thomas Shipley, Lea Pusey, Robert Bond, Jonas Preston, David Brown.

The following resolutions, offered by Jonas Preston, were read, and adopted.

Resolved, That we solemnly and cordially stand in the abolition of slavery, and we are determined to stand the same.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That on the 3d, 10 o'clock, A. M. the Convention meet, Present, Messrs. Day, Rawle, Preston, Tucker, Shipley, Mott, M. D. P. Brown, Atlee, Hilles, Parker, Parker, Newport, and Bond.

The following delegates also appeared, and

took their seats, viz.

From Maryland, Daniel Raymond, Esq. William Kelsey, Benjamin Lundy, Delaware, Samuel S. Grubb, Esq.

District of Columbia, J. C. Dawes, R. H. Neal.

Ohio, David Scholfield.

The following communications were received and read—one from the Salem Abolition and Colonization Society of Columbiana county, Ohio; one from the African slave abolition society of Washington, D. C. one from the anti-slavery convention of Maryland; and one from the Virginia convention.

Agreeably to the resolution adopted last session, the following gentlemen, were, after tellers were appointed and an election had, declared to be chosen as counsellors to the convention.

Peter A. Jay, Esq. of New-York.

Horace Binney, Esq. L. L. D. of Philadelphia.

Daniel Raymond, Esq. of Baltimore.

The minutes of the acting committee of the Convention, were read and accepted.

The report, in part, as follows, of the committee of arrangement, was produced, accepted and ordered to lie on the table for the present.

TO THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The Committee of arrangement respectfully report in part, that on examining the minutes of the adjourned session, they find the following items of unfinished business.

1st Page 42 of the Minutes—two resolutions referred to the convention, in the following words:

Resolved, That this convention would highly approve of the appropriation of an adequate portion of the public revenue of the United States, for the voluntary removal of such slaves as may hereafter be emancipated to any country, which they may select for their future residence.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to congress, expressive of the sentiments contained in the foregoing resolution.

2d. Page 43. The following resolution proposed by Isaac Barton, and referred to a committee consisting of Solomon Temple, Thomas Earle, Jonas Preston, W. L. Stone, W. Gibbons.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to prepare rules for the government of the deliberations of this convention, and report to its next session.

3d. Page 48: Amendments of the constitution.

On a careful examination of the several addresses to this convention, and of the business which ought to claim its attention at the present session, your committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft an address to the state legislatures of the non-slave-holding states, praying them to use their influence with their representatives in congress, to promote the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia.

2. Resolved, That this convention consider the formation of anti-slavery associations, particularly in the slave holding states, as a most efficient means to promote the abolition of slavery; and do recommend the subject to the particular attention of the acting committee.

3. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of submitting to the consideration of their counsel the following question: Can a resident of the U. States, consistently with the constitution, be deposed the trial by jury, if claimed as a fugitive slave?

4. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft an address to the citizens of the U. States, on the importance of educating the children of indigent free persons of colour.

5. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to frame an address to congress on the subject of preventing the further introduction of slaves into the territory of Florida.

6. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider of and report to this convention what measures are necessary to be taken to promote the abolition of the domestic slave

trade, and to protect free persons of colour from being kidnapped, and whether any regulation might be adopted to prevent their being carried off in steam boats, stage, and coasting vessels.

7. Resolved, That the subject of free and slave labour, and the propriety of further encouraging the use of productions not contaminated by slavery, be referred to a committee.

8. Resolved, That the subject of preparing and proposing a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, be considered by the convention in committee of the whole.

Respectfully submitted,
THOS. SHIPLEY, Chairman.

10 mo. 3d, 1837.

On motion of Wm. Kelsey, that the first item of said committee be now considered, it was carried.

A motion having been made, that a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to congress, in accordance with the resolution attached to the first item of the report of the committee of arrangement, and the subject having been partially discussed.

It was ordered to lie on the table for the present.

No report, having been made by the committee chosen at the last session to perform the duties brought forward in the second item of the committee of arrangement.

On motion of Robert Bond, the following were chosen a committee to frame by-laws, rules, &c. for the government of this convention, and report to this session—Robert Bond, Isaac Barton, and James Mott.

The third item of the committee being considered,

On motion of D. Raymond, that the resolution offered by John Allen, at the last session, be indefinitely postponed, it was carried.

The resolution of T. Earle, offered last session, was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of T. Shipley, that an addition be made to the committee of arrangement, it was adopted, and Daniel Raymond, David Scholfield, and Jesse W. Newport were appointed.

The fourth item of the committee of arrangement being brought up,

It was moved that the first part be adopted, and after some discussion, deferred, till this afternoon.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Convention met. D. Raymond, V P in the chair.

Present, Messrs. Leggett, Day, Preston, Paul, Tucker, Shipley, Barton, Mott, At-Lee, Hilles, Pierce, Pusey, Parker, Newport, Bond, Grubb, Raymond, Kelsey, Lundy, Scholfield, Dawes, Neal.

A communication from Greensboro', North Carolina, was received and read, and submitted, with the rest of the communications to this convention, to the committee of arrangement.

The first resolution offered by the committee of arrangement, viz:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft an address to the state legislature of the non-slaveholding states, praying them to use their influence with their representatives in congress, to promote the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia—being considered, it was, on motion, indefinitely postponed.

The second resolution of the committee of arrangement, viz:

Resolved, That this convention consider the formation of anti-slavery associations, particularly in the slaveholding states, as a most efficient means to promote the abolition of slavery, and to recommend the subject to the particular attention of the acting committee, being considered, was adopted.

The third resolution of the committee, viz:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of submitting to the consideration of their counsel, the following question, viz. "Can a resident of the United States, consistently with the Constitution, be denied the trial by jury, if claimed as a fugitive slave?"—was adopted, and the following committee appointed, viz: Thos. Shipley, William Kelsey, James Mott, and Robert Bond.

The fourth resolution of committee, viz: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft an address to the citizens of the United States, on the importance of educating the children of indigent free persons of colour.—Adopted, and the following is the committee—Lea Pusey, Mahlon Day, Isaac Barton.

The consideration of the 5th resolution, offered by the committee of arrangement, was, on motion, deferred until to-morrow.

The following resolution offered by B. Lundy, was adopted,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the several abolition and manumission societies in the United States, requesting them to have memorials signed by as many of the citizens of their vicinity as practicable, and forwarded to Congress, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—and the following is the committee—Benjamin Lundy, D. P. Brown, Samuel S. Grubb, Joseph Parker, Jas. C. Dawes.

The following resolution offered by William Kelsey, was read.

Resolved, That the friends of abolition be, and they are hereby requested to memorialize the legislature of their respective states, calling upon them to request the Representatives and Senators of their several states, in Congress, to endeavor to obtain the passage of an act, declaring, that after a given date, not far distant, all persons born in the district of Columbia, shall be free at a certain age. Laid on the table.

On motion of B. Tucker, That the resolution in conclusion of the second paragraph, of the first item, reported by the committee of arrangement as unfinished business, and presented by T. Earle, at the last session of convention, viz:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, expressive of the sentiments contained in the foregoing resolution, be indefinitely postponed. It was carried.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Oct. 4th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Convention met. Wm. Rawle, Esq. President, in the Chair.

Present—Messrs. Day, Rawle, Preston, Paul, Shipley, Barton, Mott, J. P. Norris, Jun. D. P. Brown, At-Lee, Pierce, Pusey, Parker, Newport, Bond, Grubb, Raymond, Kelsey, Lundy, D. Brown, Scholfield, Dawes, and Neal.

The following resolution was offered by B. Lundy:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make enquiry and report to the next session, what experiments have been heretofore made, and are now making on the American continent and islands, in relation to the cultivation of the products of cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, &c. by free labour, or by slaves whose condition has been so meliorated as to approach the condition of freemen, shewing what is the relative advantages between free and slave labor. Which being adopted—Benjamin Lundy, Thomas Shipley, Joseph Parker, William Kelsey, and David Scholfield, were constituted such committee.

The committee appointed to prepare by-laws, rules, &c. for the government of the convention, made their report, which being read, was adopted.

The committee of arrangement, &c. made the following final report.

To the American Convention.

The committee of arrangement, Report in conclusion, that on examining the addresses last submitted to them, they find the following subjects require the attention of the Convention, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

9th. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider of, and report, whether any measures ought now to be adopted, to meliorate the condition of the slave population, particularly in respect to the relation of husband and wife, and the separation of near connexions, by sale.

10th. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine and report to the next session, what amendments are neces-

sary in the laws of the several states more effectually to protect the rights of free persons of colour, particularly to render their testimony admissible in courts of justice.

On behalf of the Committee,

THOMAS SHIPLEY, Chairman.

10 mo. 4th, 1837.

The fifth resolution offered by the Committee of Arrangement, postponed until to-day, being brought forward again, was largely discussed, but a motion being made for postponing the subject for further consideration this afternoon—and having carried.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 o'clock, P. M.

Convention met, William Rawle, Esq. President, in the Chair.

Present, Messrs. Day, Rawle, Preston, Paul, Tucker, Shipley, Barton, Mott, J. P. Norris, Jr. D. P. Brown, At-Lee, Hilles, Webb, Pierce, Pusey, Parker, Newport, Bond, Kelsey, Lundy, Scholfield, Dawes, and Neal.

The following preamble and resolution, offered by D. P. Brown, was read and adopted, viz.

Whereas, Geo. M. Stroud, Esq. of the City of Philadelphia, has issued proposals, to publish a work entitled, a Sketch of the laws which relates to slavery in the several states of the United States of America—and, whereas, a work of this kind has long been a desideratum with the societies represented in this convention—Therefore

Resolved, That the acting committee be authorised to subscribe on the part of this Convention for fifty copies of that work, when it shall be completed—provided it should meet their approbation.

(To be continued.)

[From the Georgetown Columbian.]

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the counties of Washington and Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, beg leave to call the attention of your honourable body to an evil of serious magnitude, which greatly impairs the prosperity and happiness of this district, and casts the reproach of inconsistency upon the free institutions established among us.

While the laws of the United States denounce the Foreign Slave Trade as piracy, and punish with death, those who are found engaged in its perpetration; there exists, in the district, the seat of the National Government, a domestic slave trade scarcely less disgraceful in its character, and even more demoralizing in its influence. For this is not like the former carried on against a barbarous nation; its victims are reared up among the people of this country, educated in the precepts of the same religion, and imbibed with similar domestic attachments.

These people are without their consent, torn from their homes; husband and wife are frequently separated, and sold into distant parts; children are taken from their parents, without regard to the ties of nature: and the most endearing bonds of affection are broken for ever.

Nor is this traffic confined to those who are legally slaves for life. Some who are entitled to freedom, and many who have a limited time to serve, are sold into unconditional slavery, and owing to the defectness of our laws, they are generally carried out of the district before the necessary steps can be taken for their release.

We behold these scenes continually taking place among us, and lament our inability to prevent them. The people of this district have within themselves no means of legislative redress; and we, therefore appeal to your honourable body, as the only one invested by the American Constitution with the power to relieve us.

Nor is it only from the rapacity of slave traders, that the coloured race in this district are doomed to suffer. Even the laws which govern us, sanction and direct, in certain cases, a procedure that we believe, is unparalleled in glaring injustice by any thing at present known among the governments of Christendom. All instance of the operation of these laws, which occurred during the last summer, we will briefly relate.

A coloured man, who stated that he was entitled to freedom, was taken up as a runaway slave, and lodged in the jail of Washington City. He was advertised, but no one appear-

ing to claim him, he was, according to law, put up at public auction, for the payment of his jail fees and sold as a slave for life! He was purchased by a slave trader, who was not required to give security for his remaining in the district, and he was soon after shipped at Alexandria for one of the southern states. An attempt was made to benevolent individuals to have the sale postponed, until his claim to freedom could be investigated; but their efforts were unavailing, and thus was a human being sold into perpetual bondage at the capital of the freest Government on earth, without even a pretence of trial or an allegation of crime.

We blush for our country while we relate this disgraceful transaction, and we would fain conceal it from the world, did not its very enormity inspire us with the hope that it will rouse the philanthropist and the patriot to exertion. We have no hesitation in believing your honourable body never intended, that this odious law should be enforced; it was adopted by the old Code of Maryland, from which we believe, it has never been expunged since this district was ceded to the general government.

The fact of its having been so recently executed, shows the necessity of this subject being investigated by a power, which we confidently hope will be ready to correct it.

We are aware of the difficulties that would attend any attempt to relieve us from these grievances by a sudden emancipation of the slaves in this district, and we would therefore, be far from recommending so rash a measure. But the course pursued by many of the states of this confederacy, that have happily succeeded in relieving themselves from a similar burden together with the bright example, which has been set us by the South American Republics proves, most conclusively, that a course of gradual emancipation, to commence at some fixed period, and to take effect only upon those who may hereafter be born or removed into the district, might be pursued, without detriment to the present proprietors, and would greatly redound to the prosperity and honor of our country.

The existence among us of a distinct class of people, who by their condition as slaves, are deprived of almost every incentive to virtue and industry, and shut out from many of the sources of light and knowledge, has an evident tendency to corrupt the morals of the people, and to damp the spirit of enterprise, by accustoming the rising generation to look with contempt upon honest labor, and to depend for support, too much upon the labor of others. It prevents a useful and industrious class of people from settling among us, by rendering the means of subsistence more precarious to the labouring class of whites.

It diminishes the resources of the community, by throwing the earnings of the poor into the coffers of the rich; thus rendering the former dependent; servile and improvident; while the latter are tempted to become, in the same proportion luxurious and prodigal.

That these disastrous results flow from the existence of slavery among us, is sufficiently conspicuous, when we contrast the languishing condition of this district, and the surrounding country, with the prosperity of those parts of the union which are less favored in point of climate and location, but blessed with a free industrious population.

We would, therefore, respectfully pray that these grievances may claim the attention of your honorable body, and that a law of Congress may be enacted, declaring that all children of slaves, born in the district of Columbia after the 4th day of July, 1823, shall be free at the age of 25 years: and that those laws which authorize the selling of supposed runaways, for their prison fees or maintenance, may be repealed.

And also that laws may be enacted to prevent slaves from being removed into this district, or brought in for sale, hire, or transportation; without, however, preventing Members of Congress resident strangers, or travellers, from bringing and taking away with them their domestic servants.

Venom of the Rattlesnake. A gentleman of this city some time last summer extracted the teeth of a Rattlesnake, and about three months afterwards, he accidentally, with the same knife used on the occasion, and which had ever since that time been against the side of the kitchen, wounded his leg slightly. In a short time the wound put on all the symptoms of the bite of a Rattlesnake, and remedies were applied accordingly, which fortunately proved successful.—*Mobile Com. Reg.*

NOTICE.

At a large meeting of Females of Colour, Ministers of the different coloured Churches in this city, and Members of the Manumission Society, convened at the Society's School Room, Mulberry-street, on Wednesday evening the 23d January, to take into consideration the subject of forming a **FRAGMENT SOCIETY**; the Rev. PETER WILLIAM'S was called to the Chair, and Jno. B. Russwurm, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, and the following Constitution (prepared expressly by Mr. Andrews, for the new Society) read by the Secretary; the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Andrews, Hatch, Hale, and Todd, all highly approving the contemplated object, and urging the immediate formation of a Society to carry its benevolent plans into operation. Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting accept the whole of the following articles as the Constitution for the new Society.

Resolved, That the Chairman nominate persons to take down the names of all who feel desirous of joining the new Society.—Messrs. Cornish, Quin, Jordan, and Russwurm, were appointed.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn till next Wednesday Evening, the 30th inst. to meet again at the same place.

Constitution:

1st. That, whereas, an unusual number of children belonging to the African Free Schools under the care of the Manumission Society, from various causes, absent themselves from school, and, as we have reason to believe, that such absence in numerous instances, is owing to want of suitable clothing; We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do agree to form ourselves into an association for the purpose of procuring donations in clothing, &c. both for males and females of the said schools, to furnish them to such children as may need supply.

2d. That this Association be called, **THE AFRICAN DORCAS ASSOCIATION**; and that its objects shall be to afford relief in clothing, hats, and shoes, as far as our means may enable us, to such children as regularly attend the schools belonging to the Manumission Society, and to such others as a committee to be appointed, as advisers, may from time to time recommend.

3d. That a committee, consisting of the Minister of each African Church in this city, shall be considered an advising committee. They shall be requested to perform the following duties.

1st, To arrange all our stated meetings, and keep all necessary records and minutes in books to be provided by this Association for that purpose.

2d. They shall be authorized to receive all donations either in money or clothing, for distribution, accounting therefore to the Treasurer of the Association every three months.

3d. They shall provide a suitable place of deposit of clothing, and for our stated meetings, giving due notice of the latter in the respective Churches. They shall be authorized to make By-Laws for their own government, as experience may dictate.

4th. The stated meetings of this Association shall be semi-annually, that is, in September and March, on such day as the advising committee shall agree on.

5th. All contributions of money, shall, after defraying incidental expenses of the Association, be expended for hats, shoes, &c. for distribution, and no money shall at any time be expended in any other way than to provide hats, shoes, and clothing, except according to the provision made by this article.

6th. Twenty-one members of this Association, to be annually chosen in March, from a ticket of nomination, agreed upon by the advising committee, shall form a Board of Managers, who shall at their first meeting in every year, appoint a First

Manager to preside at their meetings and at the meetings of the Association, or who shall have power to appoint any one of the advising committee to preside in her place, at such meeting. The Board of Managers shall also appoint one of their number, Treasurer, for one year, at this same meeting, who shall have charge of the cash concerns of the Association, and shall be assisted in the performance of her duties by any of the advising committee, whom they may appoint.

7th. All clothing for distribution shall be properly adjusted, repaired, made up or altered, under the superintendence of this Board, and all distributions shall be under their direction, conformably with the second article.

8th. We individually consider it a great blessing for our children, and those of our friends of Colour, to enjoy the advantages of a good education, and that it is our duty to use every proper means in our power, to promote a regular attendance at school, so that the rising generation amongst us, may freely participate in the good which their and our benefactors are so liberally tendering them.

9th. Every person, on becoming a member of this Association, shall pay into the hands of the Treasurer, or to any one of the advising committee, twelve and an half cents, and twenty-five cents, at every semi-annual meeting.

10th. Every Female of Colour of a good moral character complying or agreeing to comply with the requirements of the 9th article, shall be considered a member of this Association.

It was also agreed, that until the contemplated meeting in March next, the affairs of this Association, shall be nominated by the Ministers present, and that they be requested to enter upon that duty forthwith.

Agreed also, that in conformity with the 3d article of the Constitution, the following named persons, be, and hereby acknowledged by this Association as their Advising Committee, that is to say—

William Miller, Christopher Rush, Samuel Todd, William Quinn, Peter Williams, Benjamin Paul, Samuel E. Cornish.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Manumission Society, the following named members were duly elected its officers for the year 1828.

Cadwallader D. Colden, President.
George Newbold, 1st Vice-president.
Peter A. Jay, 2d Vice-president.
Robert C. Cornell, Treasurer.
Thomas Hale, Secretary.
Richard Mott, Jun. Assistant Secretary.
Matthew Hale, Register.

Barnev. Corse, Chairman, Ira B. Underhill, Secretary, of Standing Committee.

Michael M. Titus, Chairman, Richard Field Secretary, Board of Trustees, of African Schools.

Joseph Curtiss, Chairman, William L. Stone, Secretary, of Committee of Correspondence.

Joseph Corlies, Chairman, William C. White, Secretary, of Committee of Ways and Means.

Cadwallader D. Colden, Benjamin Clark, Peter Augustus Jay, Charles Walker, Joseph Blunt, William Paxton Hallett, Ira Chasbe, John Smalley, Counsellors.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

[N. York Daily Adv.

COMMUNICATION.

The Infant school lately established in this city, having proved a very useful institution, and having given great satisfaction both to the parents of the pupils, and the citizens generally, who have witnessed its operation, the managers are desirous to extend the benefits of the system, to a portion of the community less favoured, in many respects, than those at present enjoying its advantages, and particularly standing in need of opportunities for early

education. They have, therefore, determined to ask the aid of the public, in founding a school for coloured children, on the plan of their present establishment. It is not their intention to appropriate any part of the funds now in their hands, to this object, but they wish to obtain, from the benevolence of their fellow citizens, the means of accomplishing the proposed undertaking. A committee has been appointed to carry into effect the design of the managers, for which purpose subscriptions and donations will be received by the following ladies—

Mrs. Thomas Latimer, No. 210, Arch-street,
Mrs. Robert Vanx, No. 346 Arch-street
Mrs. Samuel Moore, No. 183 Pine-street
Mrs. Pearsall, No. 219 Arch-street.
Miss Engles, No. 322 Pine-street.
Miss Cittera, No. 140 Walnut-street.
Miss Davidson, No. 268 Walnut-street.
[Poulson's Phila. D. Adv.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY, 1, 1828.

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

We invite the attention of our readers to the petition of the citizens of the counties of Washington and Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, upon the subject of the Domestic Slave Trade, carried on within their borders. Their arguments for its abolition are unanswerable, and must carry conviction to the minds of all unprejudiced persons. Slavery is certainly disgraceful in any part of the Union, but more particularly within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the immediate notice of Congress, and Ministers from the different governments of Europe. May not the latter exclaim with propriety, upon viewing the revolting scenes which daily present themselves, that all our boasts of liberty and equality are mere mockeries.

Nothing ever affords us more pleasure than to find our friends active in the cause of oppressed humanity; and in no part of the Union, have we been more anxious that an effort should be made, than in the District of Columbia.

Slavery is acknowledged to be an evil, even by Slaveholders themselves; but yet they pertinaciously hold what they must sooner or later surrender, willingly or unwillingly.

Summary.

Legacy—The report in circulation that the late Mr. Boylston left four hundred thousand dollars to the President of the United States, is contradicted in the Boston papers.—**Wound**—Mr. Raggles of Worcester county, inventor of the patent percussion pistol, lately received a dreadful wound from the accidental discharge of one of those formidable weapons.—**Domestic manufactures**—The brig Ganges, about to sail from Baltimore for the Pacific, has a cargo of about 800 bales of domestic cotton goods, chiefly of Baltimore manufacture, valued at 100,000 dollars.—**Robbery**—A house on the public road to Hackensack, N. J. was lately entered by a person who accidentally set a bed on fire, which caused a general alarm.—He escaped after throwing an axe at a female, but without doing any injury. It is said that the robber was a female, disguised in men's apparel, and had formerly been an inmate in the family.—**Attempt at murder**—A diabolical attempt was made on the evening of the 3d inst. to murder the Rev. Jason Lathrop, of the village of Newport, Herkimer county, N. Y.—**Suicide**—Phineas Mellicham was found drowned at the bottom of May's wharf, Charleston, S. C. on the 3d inst. When taken out of the water, he had his hands tied to fourteen pound weight which was suspended before him, tied up in a white handkerchief.—**New Gift**—A culprit by the name of Sawyer, upon being sentenced to the Penitentiary for eighteen months by the Recorder, a few days

since, dryly thanked him for his New-Year's Gift.—**Execution**—The two Wilsons, father and son, convicted at a late Court in Waterbury, S. C. of the murder of Captain Priest, were hung in that place on the 4th inst.—**New Passage**—A new passage around Cape Florida through the harbour of Key West has been discovered, by which vessels drawing no more than twelve feet water may pass from the Atlantic to the gulf of Mexico, without exposure to the danger and delay incident to the route by the Tortugas.—**Liberty**—The Treasurer of the Greek Fund in Boston, acknowledges the receipt of sixty dollars from the Ladies Sewing Circle of that city.—**Sad Accident**—A mournful event occurred at a wedding lately near Centerville, M. D. One of the groomsmen was shot dead by one of the company with a pistol which was not known to be loaded.—**Female Masons**—The Frederick M. Advertiser, announces that on Wednesday last, a Mrs. Chalmers intended to deliver a Masonic Oration composed by herself; and besides all this, the lady promises "to disclose the whole secrets of masonry."

New Publication—Proposals are in circulation for a new periodical work to be entitled "The Repository and Christian Review," and conducted by Ira Chase and N. H. Ripley, Professors of Newton Theological Institution.—**New College**—The King of England has granted a charter to establish a college at York, Upper Canada, to be called King's College. Sir Peregrine Maitland to be chancellor, Archdeacon Stachan President, and the Bishop of Quebec, Visitor.—**Convicts**—The cost of supporting a convict at Charestown state prison, is 94 dollars and 86 cents; at Concord, N. H. 64 dollars 29 cents; and at Auburn, N. Y. 60 dollars 26 cents.—**Drowned**—A lad named Harrison, son of Mr. William Bennet, of Shoreham Vt. aged about 13, was drowned in Lake Champlain on the 13th inst. He dropped through the ice near Larabee's point.—**Jail breaking**—On the 9th inst. eight of the fifteen criminals confined in the county jail in Plattsburgh made their escape. Six of them have been apprehended and again committed to prison.—**Alabama**—Since the late fire in Mobile, ninety three houses have been built and fifteen are now going up.—**Fire**—On the 11th ult. the leather factory of Messrs. Day and Gillum, in Catskill, was burnt down—loss estimated at 7000 dollars.—**Good subscriber**—A conscientious subscriber to Southern papers, says the best way to read a paper with a clear conscience, is to pay for it in advance.—**Duelling**—The committee of the Legislature on this subject, have introduced a bill declaring the killing of a person in a duel, murder; sending a challenge, a high misdemeanor, punishable by 14 years in the state prison, seconds and surgeons to be fined 1,000 dollars, disfranchised, and to give security for good behaviour.—**Fire**—The house of John Welling, near Ithaca, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 9th instant, and three of his children were consumed in the flames. The eldest, a girl of 11 years, was rescued from the fire, but survived only a few hours. The parents were on a visit about 3-4 of a mile distant.—**Racing**—A man named Seton, was thrown from his horse, while running a race near Easton, Penn. last week, and almost instantly killed.

THE MANAGERS OF THE AFRICAN DORCAS ASSOCIATION, are hereby notified to attend a meeting on Monday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, at No. 96 Christie street. February 1, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Haytien Tale, by S. is unavoidably deferred till our next, for want of room. We acknowledge the receipt of letters from Carlsruhe, Penn. Norwich, Conn.; Salem, Mass. and Philadelphia

Our Agents in different parts, have not forgotten the interests of the Journal.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1828

VOL. I—NO. XLVI.

THE MILITARY SKETCH BOOK.

NIGHTS IN THE GUARD-HOUSE.

STORY OF MARIA DE CARMO.

(Continued.)

Very few minutes more passed, till the Grenadiers and we (being the light company) were ordered out to cover the retreat; a squadron of the French 16th dragons, in green coats and brass helmets, came trotting up the road through the ravine, that was on our right an' opening with the main road. We were within about two hundred yards of them before they got into the main road, for we advanced close to it, under the cover of a ridge of bushes; an' in about a minute we let slip among them. O! faith, it bothered them, for they didn't want for the word 'threes about', but galloped off, having about a dozen of them behind. However, they did not go far when they returned at a trot, seeing that a column of infantry was moving down the main road the top of the hill, to dislodge us. At this moment our own light dragoons (the 13th I think) with horses that looked like giants, to the French garçons, came smashing down behind us on the main road, just as the French horse were coming up. O! by Jabsus! such a licking no poor devils ever got; the sabres went to work in style; an' our poor captain gave us the word to face about, an' give it right into the column coming down the road; which we did with a "cend mille fallica," an' then retired as steady as a rock, before our cavalry. I was just at this time I saw Maria close to us, an' as pale as death, though all on the alert, an' as brave as a lion. We were now in full march after the breezes we had kicked up; when, from an opening on our right, through a wood of olives, an immense body of horse approached at full gallop; we had just time to them a volley an' run, when they were in among us. Harry an' I about eighteen more, were cut of from the rest and surrounded, when all further fighting with us was out of the question; so we were marched off prisoners. I lost all feelings about myself when I looked at Harry, for his countenance was like a wild man's. I knew the cause; it was that Maria was missing. He attempted to run back, an' was near being bagnetted by the French guard in charge of us, for doing so.

Then we were taken across the river at Punhite, an' packed off to Abrantes. In going through, the rascals paraded us about the town to show they had taken some prisoners, an' telling the Portuguese that they killed thousands of us that morning! On the way to Abrantes poor Harry hardly spoke a word, an' I didn't say much, for our hearts were sick and sore. The whole of the road along was in a bustle with the advancing army, singing French songs and shouting at us as we passed. 'Ah! says I to myself, 'if I had a dozen of ye to my own share, I'd lar you to shout at th' other side of yir mouths. But we'd one comfort; an' that was, that we knew these fellows' tone would be changed before they went many miles farther.

We arrived at Abrantes—right back to where we started from the day before,—an' was again made a show of about the town by the braggadorios of Frenchmen. One of their generals came up to me—a finikin little hop-o'-my-thumb fellow, who could talk a little broken English; an' says he, "You Englishmen eh?" Yes, says I 'in throth I am.' 'From a place called Ballinamore. in the county of Leitrim.'—Is that in Hirlaud?" 'Yes, faith, says I, it is.'—Ah bon, says the general, 'you be von Catholic—von slave d'Angleterre.'—No, Moonseer, I'm no slave to Angleterre, though I am a Catholic. There's a little differ in our religion, to be sure, but we are all one after all.'—Vell sure, you be Catholic, and Frenchmen be Catholic. You give me all de information of de English army, and vee make you sergeant in de French Guard, and give you de de l'argent; you can den fight against de heretick English!—Thank you says I, Moonseer General, but I'd much rather be excused, if you please. I know no differ between Ireland and England when out of the countries; we may squabble a bit at home; just to keep us alive, but you mistake us, if you think we would do such a thing as fight against our King and country. Come

boys said I, (turning about to my comrades,) if any o' yiz want promotion an' plenty o' money, now is your time. All you'll be asked to do, is to fight against your ould king, your ould country, an' your ould regiment. Any o' yiz that likes this, let him spake now. The general was a little astonished, an' so was the officers with him. There was a bit of a grin on all my comrades' faces, but divil a word one of them answered.—O! I see how it is, says I, 'none o' yiz accepts the General's offer; so now take off your caps an' give three hearty cheers for ould England, Ireland, and Scotland, against the world.' Hoo! by the holy St. Denis! you never hard such a shout—it was like blowing blowing up a mine. The General hadn't a word in his gob; he saw there was nouse o' pumping us any more, and so he turned round smiling to one of his officers, an' says he in French (which I understood well, though he didn't think it) "*En vérité ce sont de braves gens! si toute l'armée Britannique, cet échantillon-ci, tant pis pour nous autres!*" and galloped off. The meaning of that was this, you see—that we were the bröth o' boys, an' if the remainder of the English army was like us, the devil a much chance the French would have.

'It was nae bad compliment, Corporal,' said Sergeant McFadden; a sentiment in which the rest of the guard unanimously joined.

'By my sow! it wasn't, Sergeant, and we all felt what it was to have the honour of our regiment in our hands, and to stick to it like good soldiers; as we ought through thick an' thin.

'Well, we were there standing in the market-place, surrounded by struggling French an' Frenchified Portuguese; that is, fellows who followed their invaders, like our dogs, to be kicked about as they liked; but there wasn't many of them, an' may be the poor devils couldn't help it, unless they preferred a male o' could iron. The shops were all shut up except where they were broke open by the French, and in every balcony you could see, instead of young women, a set of French soldiers smoking and drinking. Says I to Harry Grainer, 'if poor Maria was here now, she'd have a bad chance among these rascals.' Harry shook his head and said, with a heavy sigh, 'Ah, Tom, is she any better off now? God help her where can she be?' At this very minute, a muleteer boy appeared among them, crying out! *Viva os Franceses*, along with some others, and he had a tri-coloured cockade in his hat. It was nobody else but Maria herself! She put up her finger to her lip, when she saw that we were looking at her; in this is the Portuguese sign for silence. We understood her in a jiffy, an' by the Powers! poor Harry's face grew like a May-day morning. I could see that he didn't know whether he was on his head or his heels. Silence, my boy, says I, don't you see how it is? don't take the last notice of her for your life! We were immediately marched off to a church, close by where we were to lie for the night. Some brown bread was given to us, an' some of Adam's ale to faste ourselves; an' there we were—twenty of us. Now just as we were going in, Maria, in a bustling sort o' way, got close to Harry and me, and says she, in a whisper, '*Von darne was merse esta nota, Anique, pour amour de Dios.* She then went away in a careless manner, pretending to join in the jokes passed off upon us by those around.

The English o' that, said Sergeant McFadden, anxious to show his knowledge of the Portuguese, 'is *For the loo o' God, Harry dinna sleep a wink the night!*'

Throth you're just right! It is, sergeant; you ought to know it well, for you were a long time in the Peninsula!

The sergeant shut his eyes and smoked again.

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

MINUTES, &c.

OF THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

(Continued.)

The 6th resolution, offered by the committee of arrangement, being again considered and discussed, was adopted; and the follow-

ing committee was appointed to fulfil its object—Wm. Rawle, Benjamin Webb, D. Paul Brown, Joseph C. Dawes, and Robert Bond.

The sixth resolution, offered by the committee of arrangement, was read, considered, and adopted; and the following committee was appointed to attend the duties therein specified, viz. David Scholfield, Mahlon Day, Isaac Pierce, Benjamin Tucker, and Jesse W. Newport.

The following resolution was offered by T. Shipley, and being read, was adopted, viz.

Whereas, a periodical work, entitled the African Observer, has been for sometime published in this city, edited by Enoch Lewis; and whereas, a weekly newspaper, entitled Freedom's Journal, edited by John B. Russwurm, a person of colour, has been for some time published in the city of New-York; and whereas, both these works from their intrinsic merits, in aiding the cause of the injured Africans, deserve the support and encouragement of this convention: Therefore,

Resolved, That the acting committee be authorized to subscribe for five copies of the African Observer, and two copies of Freedom's Journal; and that they give them such circulation as they may think best.

Joseph Parker offered the following:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying that body to adopt measures for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia—Which was adopted; and the following committee appointed to prepare such a memorial, viz. Joseph Parker, Lea Pusey, and William Kelsey.

The resolution of William Kelsey, offered yesterday afternoon, and laid on the table, being again brought forward, was, on motion, postponed.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to prepare an address to the several Abolition, Manumission, Anti-Slavery, &c. Societies, in the United States, viz. Thomas Shipley, Benjamin Webb, and Benjamin Tucker.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

October 5th, 10 o'clock, A. M.
Convention met. Wm. Rawle, Esq. President, in the Chair.

Present.—Messrs. Day, Rawle, Preston, Paul, Shipley, Mott, J. D. P. Brown, AtLee, Hillos, Webb, Pierce, Pusey, Parker, Newport, Bond, Garrett, Grubb, Raymond, Jun. Kelsey, Lundy, Scholfield, Dawes, and Neil.

The committee appointed to draft a memorial to congress, praying that body to pass an act abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia, made report; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Robert Bond having offered the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be now appointed to examine and settle the Treasurer's accounts, and report what sums may be necessary, to be raised for the current expenses of the convention, and to apportion it on the several societies represented.

M. Day, T. Shipley, D. Hillos, J. Pierce, J. Parker, R. Bond, S. S. Grubb, W. Kelsey, D. Scholfield, and J. C. Dawes; were appointed to the services therein mentioned.

The subjoined resolution, offered by Lea Pusey, was read and adopted, viz.

Resolved, That the acting committee be, and they are hereby directed, to continue the subscription of this convention to the work entitled the Genius of Universal Emancipation, edited by Benjamin Lundy, for the additional term of two years, to be paid for annually.

The committee appointed to prepare a memorial to congress, praying that body to pass an act to prevent the further introduction of slaves into Florida, reported a draught of one which being read, a motion was made to include the territory of Arkansas. The subject having been somewhat discussed, it was moved, seconded, and decided, that this convention go into committee of the whole, for a more particular examination of it; and Dr. Jonas Preston was chosen chairman.

The committee of the whole having risen, reported the memorial without amendment.

On motion of James Mott, the memorial was recommitted to the committee; and James Mott and William Kelsey were added to said committee.

The following resolution, presented by T. Shipley, was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the acting committee be directed to have 250 copies of the Constitution of the Convention, as amended, with the by-laws, printed for the use of the convention; and that they also have printed 750 copies of the minutes of the present session, and distributed to the several anti-slavery societies in the United States.

The following preamble and Resolution were offered by B. Lundy, and read, viz.

Whereas, a large number of anti-slavery Societies have recently been organized in the slave holding states of this union, many of them very far south and west of Philadelphia; and a disposition having been manifested among them to unite with the societies which compose this convention, several of them being now represented herein; and seeing it is all important that societies of this description, in every portion of our country, should co-operate in their labors, for the accomplishment of the great object which they severally have in view: Therefore,

Resolved, That the first section of the second article of this convention be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, viz.

The convention shall meet annually at the city of Washington, in the month of provided, however, that when a majority of the members may deem it expedient to adjourn to some other place, they shall be empowered so to do, once in every two years. It may also be specially convened, as is herein after provided.

On motion, adjourned to half past 3 o'clock.

Half past 3 o'clock, P. M.
Convention met, D. Raymond, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Present.—Messrs. Day, Preston, Paul, Tucker, Barton, Mott, AtLee, Hillos, Webb, Pierce, Pusey, Parker, Newport, Bond, Grubb, Raymond, Kelsey, Lundy, D. Brown, Scholfield, and Dawes.

The following gentlemen were appointed the acting committee, to transact the business of this convention in its recess, viz. James Mott, Thomas Shipley, Isaac Barton, E. P. AtLee, Benjamin Tucker, Mahlon Day, Lea Pusey, Samuel S. Grubb, William Kelsey, Benjamin Lundy, Daniel Raymond, Joseph Parker, Robert Bond, J. W. Newport, Jonas Preston.

The following resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, was presented by James Mott, viz.

Resolved, That Sec. 1st, of Article 2d, of this convention be so amended as to read thus:

Article 2, Sec. 1. This convention shall meet on the 1st Wednesday of December, at Philadelphia, or at such other place as may be designated by the preceding session of the Convention.

On motion, the several amendments proposed to the Constitution, during this session and the last, were referred to the following committee for consideration, to report thereon to-morrow morning, viz. Jonas Preston, James Mott, Benjamin Lundy, Joseph C. Dawes, and Robert Bond.

The committee appointed to draft an address to the citizens of the United States, on the importance of educating the children of indigent free persons of colour, presented the same, which being read, was ordered to lie on the table.

The memorial to Congress, on the subject of abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia, being again read, and considered, was adopted.

On motion, Resolved, That the memorials to Congress, signed by the President and Secretary, be delivered to the acting committee, and by them forwarded to both Houses of Congress.

The 7th Resolution, offered by the committee of arrangement, was on motion referred to the committee appointed on the 4th inst. To make inquiry and report to the next session what experiments, &c. &c.

The 8th Resolution, offered by the committee of arrangement, was, on motion, referred

mended to the particular consideration of the convention, at the next session.

The 9th resolution, offered by the committee of arrangement, was also referred to the consideration of next session.

The 10th resolution, offered by the committee of arrangement was referred, to the acting committee, whose duty it shall be to report thereon to the next session.

The following resolution offered by S. S. Grubb, was read and referred to the committee amendments, viz.

Resolved, That when this convention do adjourn, it adjourn to meet in the city of Baltimore on the day of 1828

The resolution of William Kelsey, offered on the afternoon of the 3d inst. being again considered, was, on motion, adopted.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

(To be continued.)

INFANT SCHOOLS.

Extract from an interesting pamphlet, entitled "A PLEA FOR INFANT SCHOOLS."

If it be asked, *How* can knowledge be communicated to so young minds? we answer that happily we are not left to grope in the dark, but have all the light of experience afforded by those who have preceded us in this excellent work. These Schools are now spread over all England, and their vast usefulness is there universally acknowledged. We will endeavor to give a brief sketch of the plan, which has been unfolded at large in works recently published there. And here we would state, that the system unfolded is not to be implicitly followed, but is thus given to convey an idea of its general method

If we would be successful in our labours, we must solicit aid from that Being who never yet denied it. The children being assembled, they are desired to stand up, and immediately to kneel down, all close to their seats, and to be silent. This being done, a child is placed in the centre of the room, who repeats a short and simple prayer. The Lord's prayer is afterward repeated by all the children, when they immediately repair to the stations assigned for their lessons. These lessons are communicated to them either by their teachers, or by monitors, but most generally by the former; because to avoid weariness, a great diversity of method is allowed. Ideas are also extensively communicated to them by means of pictures, which illustrates the wonders of creation, and the scenes and prominent transactions in the Holy Bible. *Singing* is too often introduced, inasmuch as *melody* has been found an important auxiliary in infant instruction. Many useful lessons are taught in verse, and even the *alphabet* is set to music, which the writer has heard charmingly sung by two hundred children to the tune of "Auld lang Syne."

To enable the teacher to have a view of all the children at once, semicircular seats, arising above and in the rear of each other, are provided. Upon these, at times, the children are seated, and the teacher proceeds in his course of familiar and patient instruction, asking questions in arithmetic, spelling, or concerning the meaning of words, in such a manner as his judgment directs; to all of which he suggests answers. These questions he repeats until the answers are fully engrained upon the memories of his youthful charge. The answers are repeated by the children aloud. The repeating of the arithmetical tables, alphabet, &c. is accompanied with the clapping of hands, or other bodily motion. Thus the attention is kept fully awake, and habits of quieted action, and of order are elicited. To illustrate all this we give the extract which follows.

As an Infant School may be regarded as a combination of the school and nursery, the art of pleasing forms a prominent part of the system; and as little children are apt to be fretful, it becomes expedient to divert, as well as teach them. For if children of two years old are not diverted they will naturally cry for their mother. But it is possible to have two or three hundreds of them assembled together, and yet not have one of them cry for a whole day, and I can assure the reader,

that many of the children that have cried heartily on being sent to school the first day or two, have cried as much on being kept at home, after they have been in the school but a very short time. And I am of opinion, that when children are absent, it is generally the fault of the parents. I have had children come to school without their breakfast, because it has not been ready; others without shoes, because they would not be kept at home while they were mending; and I have had others come half dressed, whose parents have been either at work or gossiping and when they have returned home have thought their children had been lost, but to their great joy and surprise, when they have applied to the school, have found them there!

"The children are desired to sit on their seats, with their feet out straight, and to shut each hand, and then ordered to count a hundred, lifting up each hand every time they count one, and bringing each hand down upon their knees when they count another. The children have given this the name of blacksmith; and when asked why they so call it, they answered, because they hammered their knees with their fists, the same way as blacksmiths hammer iron. When they have arrived at a hundred, which they never fail to let you know by giving an extra shout, then they may be ordered to sit on the floor. They are then desired to take hold of their toes; which being done, they are desired to add up one hundred, two at a time; which they do by lifting up each foot alternately, all the children counting at one time; saying, two, four, six, eight, ten, &c. By these means every part of the body is put in motion; and it likewise has this advantage, that by lifting up each foot every time, they keep good time, a thing very necessary, as unless this was the case, all would be confusion. They also add up three at a time by the same method; thus, three, six, nine &c. but care must be taken not to keep them too long at one thing, or in one position." (We would here remark, that in some schools the children are not seated on the floor, but repeat the tables while upon the raised seats, using their arms for the purpose of keeping time.)

"They also learn the tables, by forming themselves into circles around a number of young trees that are planted in the playground. For the sake of order, each class has its own tree; and when they are ordered to the trees, every child knows its place. As soon as they are assembled around the trees, they join hands and walk round every child, saying the multiplication table. They then let go hands, and put them behind and for variety's sake, sing the nomenclature, alphabet, &c. Thus the children are improved and delighted, for they call it play; and it is of little consequence what they call it, so long as they are elated, exercised, and made happy. The latter exercise is adapted for fine, and the former for wet weather."

Original Communications.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

THERESA.—A Haytian Tale.

(Continued.)

It was in the presence of Theresa that the conversation between M. L. Motelle and her heroic mother took place. Madame Paulina, on her part leaving nothing undone, which might serve to accomplish the object for which she had been induced to practice duplicity; M. L. Motelle regarded her for what she really appeared to be; and unhesitatingly spoke of matters concerning the nature of the times; of the military and local situations of the French troops: their condition and strength were topics of interest; and Theresa learned that the distance to the camp of the brave Toussaint, L'Ouverture, was a single league from the place where he communicated the intelligence. Seeming to be impatient, she pensively bent her eyes towards the earth, listening the while as he unconsciously developed many military schemes, which were about being executed, and if successful, would, in all probability, terminate in the destruction of the Revolu-

tionists, and, in the final success of the French power in this island. These were invaluable discoveries; and could they be made known in due time to those against whose rights their injustice was intended, it would not fail to give success to Haytian independence, disappoint the arch-enemy, and aid the cause of humanity. But, alas! important as they were to the cause of freedom, by whom shall they be carried.

Who shall reveal them to the Revolutionists? No one interested was near, and they were in the possession of none friendly to the cause of justice, except the three defenceless ones. Theresa herself must be the bearer, or survive only to witness, them executed agreeably to the desires of the enemy. In what manner must she act? The salvation of her oppressed country to her, was an object of no little concern; but she also owed a duty to that mother, whose tender solicitude for her happiness, could not be surpassed by any parent, and a sister too, whom she tenderly loved, and whose attachment to her was undivided. Her absence from the grove, she was confidently assured, would be to them their greatest source of affliction; it would probably terminate the already much exhausted life of her dear mother, and complete the measure of Amanda's wretchedness. Her own inexperience in the manner, she should conduct in an affair so important and hazardous; was an obstacle which in connexion with her sense of duty, and care for her mother's happiness, would deter her from embarking in it. She paused, then as if aroused by some internal agent, exclaimed, "Oh Hayti!—be independent, and let Theresa be the unworthy sacrifice offered to that God, who shall raise his mighty arm in defence of thy injured children." She drew from her bosom a pencil and wrote on a piece of bark of the Gourd-tree, telling her mother and Amanda, whither she was gone—her errand; begged that, they would not be unhappy on account of her absence; that they would remain at their place of peace and quiet, until she should return to them with an escort, who should conduct them to a safer retreat, and commit them to the protection of friends. This scroll, Theresa pinned on her mother's coat, while she and Amanda were yet indulging in repose, and like an heroine of the age of chivalry, she forsook the grove of Pimento and hastened on her way to the camp of L'Ouverture. She had scarce reached the third part of her journey, when her mother dreaming, that one of her daughters had been borne off by an officer of the enemy, awoke from sleep and missing Theresa, believed her dream prophetic. It was now that the keenest anguish filled her soul. Paulina wished not to live. Life to a mother thus sorely afflicted, is misery—she would go in search of the dear object of all her affliction, but where, she knew not. Keen is the grief of a mother, whose child has been forced from her. She is extremely wretched, and her affliction then, cannot be less severe, than it was when in the anguish and sorrow of her soul, the dear object of her tenderest solicitude, was introduced into the world, to take its station among the Probationers for eternity. Amanda was now awakened by the unhappy and pitiful grief of her bewildered mother. Hastily she enquired for her sister; Paulina in a burst of grief and wild despair, told her, she had been borne off while they slept; with half-articulated accents, she related her ominous dream; and the fact was now realized in her absence from the grove. An icy chillness pervaded her whole nature—a dark mist covered her eyes—all the objects by which she was surrounded seemed to recede—her senses were bewildered, and Amanda, unobserved by her mother, swooned and fell to the earth. But soon recovering, she beheld the piece of Gourd bark pinned to the skirt of her mother's coat—she hastened to unpin it, was the hand-writing of Theresa—they read it with avidity—joyful in the happy discovery, the mother and the daughter embraced each other. From neither words found utterance. Silence was perched upon their tongues, while the tears of mingled joy

and sorrow poured from their eyes; The troubles of their souls were greatly subsided, but happiness could not be restored, until the success of Theresa be ascertained, and she again be encircled in their arms.

It was uncertain whether she could, in safety reach the camp of the Revolutionists; the roads were at all times travelled by reconnoitering parties of the French; and what would be the fate of the heroic Theresa, if taken by any of them! How cruel would be her usage, particularly, if her intentions and the circumstances, which gave them birth be known. Death inevitable would deprive the world of one so fair, virtuous, and so noble.

Such were the thoughts of the mother and sister of the noble adventuress. But while they were thus grieving, Theresa, favoured by fortune, had safely arrived at the military quarters of the great Toussaint: had communicated to the chieftain the object of her visit to his camp, and was receiving all the distinctions due her exalted virtue, and which her dauntless resolution so justly merited.

The sun was now fast receding behind the lofty Cibao, whose rugged summits in the morning, appeared burnished by its resplendent rays, and darkness was outstretching her spacious mantle. The orange and citron groves, and all the rich enameled luxuriance of torrid luxuries, now began to wear a sombre aspect, while the chattering Paroquet ceased to imitate man, and disturb the sweets of solitude, with prating garrulity, had retired to her roost on the sturdy logwood. Now it was, that Theresa, under a strong military escort, left the general's camp of hospitality, retracing her steps towards the grove of Pimento, where, at her departure, she left her dear mother and Amanda, enjoying calm repose; seated in a close carriage, her thoughts reverted to the deplorable state of her country; with a prophetic eye she saw the destruction of the French, and their final expulsion from her native island. She entertained the Creator, that he would bless the means, which through her agency, he had been pleased to put in the possession of her too long oppressed countrymen, and that all might be made useful to the cause of freedom. But turning her thoughts toward her mother and sister, Theresa was conscious, that her absence from the grove could not fail to have given them extreme sorrow and unhappiness; her gentle nature recoiled at the recollection, and she gave way to a flood of tears. But recollecting again the important services, she had rendered her aggrieved country and to the Haytian people—the objects which prompted her to disobedience, which induced her to overstep the bounds of modesty, and expose to immediate dangers her life and sex. She felt that her conduct was excupulated, and self-reproach was lost in the consciousness of her laudable efforts to save St. Domingo. Her noble soul re-animated, recovered its wonted calm, as the ocean its quiet motion when the gentle breeze, and the returned sunshine, succeed a tempestuous sky and boisterous winds.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the Freedom's Journal.

Mr. Editor,

"That all men 'are born free, and equal' is a position which I think few will deny. It has been recognized in its fullest extent in our happy Constitution, and has become interwoven into every system which has for its object, the happiness of man. There is no principle that Americans hold more dear; they prize it as the safeguard of their liberties; as it necessarily follows that if this were destroyed, all their boasted happiness would be at an end. This has made our land to be justly called the asylum for the oppressed; where men of every clime can resort, and where no banner is erected to proclaim, thus far shall thou go, and no farther. True it is, that our race has been doomed to ignominious servitude in this happy land; that America has been stained

FEBRUARY.		Last 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		
Phases of the Moon		First 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		
New 15 5 49m. morn.		Full 22 6 49m. eve.		
Calendar, &c.		S. M. T. W. T. F. S.		
8	Friday	6 54	5 8	1
9	Saturday	6 52	5 7	2
10	Sunday	6 51	5 9	3
11	Monday	6 50	5 10	4
12	Tuesday	6 49	5 12	5
13	Wednesday	6 48	5 13	6
14	Thursday	6 47	5 13	7



POETRY.

[For the Freedom's Journal]
LINES.

Oh! tell me not of years that are past;
The present let me know;
Recall not all that's fled so fast,
In life's quick changing flow,
Tell me not of the gay wrought scenes,
We've known in days of yore,
Oh cease to think, they are here,
Like dreams, they'll be no more.
Tho' time has laid a kindly hand
On us, yet has he given,
Our hearts a change, or has he fan'd
The flame that lights to Heaven.
Seek we on earth its short-lived joys,
Transient as they are bright,
Why! plant we flowers which care destroys,
Ere they have burst to light.
The present let us call our own,
The future time will open;
One gives us joys before unknown,
The other whispers, hope.

ROSA.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
SONG.

Banish grief for hope presages,
Happier scenes in life ahead:
Bear up still, and pain that rages,
Soon will cease, its power be fled.

Why should we let drooping sorrow
Force the intrusive tear to view;
Is there a balm which we can borrow,
By opening healing wounds anew?

No, anguish feeds on its own making,
And rends the heart of softer mould;
Soon peace the trembling breast forlorn
Flies delug'd from its stormy hold.

Despair proclaims her dread dominion
So late tranquillity's domain,
And cautious each officious minion,
Guards close the avenues of pain.

Then banish grief, not once presuming
To brood o'er ills you can't arrest,
Bear up, the heart may yet be blooming,
The halcyon spirit fill the breast.

ARION.

From the London "Forget Me Not," for 1927.

A DIRGE.

BY THE REV. G. CROLY.

'Earth to earth, and dust to dust!'
Here the evil and the just,
Here the youthful and the old,
Here the fearful and the bold;
Here the matron and the maid
In one silent bed are laid;
Here the vassal and the king
Side by side lie withering;
Here the sword and sceptre rust—
'Earth to earth, and dust to dust.'
Age on age shall roll along,
O'er this pale and mighty throng;
Those that wept them, those that weep,
All shall with these sleepers sleep.
Brothers, sisters of the worm,
Summer's sun or winter's storm,
Song of peace and battle roar,
Ne'er shall break their slumbers more,
Death shall keep his sullen trust—
'Earth to earth, and dust to dust!'
But a day is coming fast,
Earth, thy mightiest and thy last!

It shall come in fear and wonder;
Heralded by trump and thunder;
It shall come in strife and toil,
It shall come in blood and spoil;
It shall come in empire's groans,
Burning temples, trampled thrones;
Then, ambition, rue thy lust!
'Earth to earth, and dust to dust!'

Then shall come the judgment sign,
In the east the King shall shine;
Flashing from Heaven's golden gate,
Thousands thousands round his state;
Spirits with the crown and plume,
Tremble, then, thou sullen tomb!
Heaven shall open on our sight,
Earth be turned to living light,
Kingdom of the ransom'd just—
'Earth to earth, and dust to dust!'

Then thy mount, Jerusalem,
Shall be like a gorgeous gem;
Then shall in the deserts rise
Fruits of more than Paradise;
Earth by angel feet be trod,
One great garden of her God!
Till are dried the martyr's tears
Through a thousand glorious years!
Now, in hope of Him we trust—
'Earth to earth, and dust to dust!'

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY," for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes, have re-opened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.

AARON WOOD, JAMES MYERS,
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, ARNOLD ELIZIE
E. M. AFRICANUS, HENRY KING,
Trustees.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennies earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GRASS, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business, as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.
All clothes left to be cleaned, or repaired will be good for one year and one day. If not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

G. & R. DRAPER
(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture all kinds of Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO, Scotch, Rappee, and Maccabau SNUFF, Spanish, Half Spanish, and American SE GARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their TOBACCO for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

B. F. HUGHES' SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes. Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

In this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY with the use of Maps and Globes, and History, Terms from two to four dollars per quarter. Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul and W. Miller. New-York, March 14. 1

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study there of two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. Williams's 68, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

W. P. JOHNSON,

No. 551 Pearl-street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES.

Also, a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms. New-York, Jan. 25

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks, such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

NOTICE.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the African School Room in Mulberry street; where will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c. Terms.—Three Dollars per quarter payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock. Sept. 18. 28

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH MUSIC SCHOOL. THE Public is respectfully informed, that the above SCHOOL, (under the direction of Mr. Ranzon), is open every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at 7 o'clock, in the School Room, under St. Philip's Church.

Persons wishing to join, are requested to do so without delay. Terms made known at the School. January 18.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOL.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed; that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William-street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, ha although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
"Each repetition of do. 35
"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
"Each repetition of do. 25
Proportional price for advertisements, which exceed 22 lines.
N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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Hayti.—W. R. Gardner, Port-au-Prince.

JOB AND FANCY Printing neatly executed at this Office.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1828.

VOL. I.—NO. XLVII.

THE MILITARY SKETCH BOOK.

NIGHTS IN THE GUARD-HOUSE.

STORY OF MARIA DE CARMO.

(Continued.)

"WELL! we got into the church, which was more like a stable; for there was a squadron of dragoons' horses in it the night before; the straw that remained was all we had to sleep on, an' wet enough it was; God knows! The altar piece, a fine painting; cut and hacked, an' the wood of the altar itself tore up for firing. 'There's something a brewing, Harry,' says I.—'Whist!' says he 'Tom; she makes to get us out if she can; an' sorry enough I am, for she may get shot, or be hung by these Frenchmen, if they discover that she is our friend.' So we talked about it a while, and agreed to watch all night, as she desired. It was then coming dark, an' we all sat down on the straw, after a few mouthfuls of what we had, an' some conversation, all fell asleep, except Harry and me. We talked together to pass the time, till about nine o'clock, when we both from fatigue felt very sleepy, so we agreed to lie down, one at a time while the other walked about. I had the first sleep; an' I suppose it might be two hours, when Harry awakened me, an' lay down himself; but although he did, his sleep was only a doze, for he used to start an' ask me something or other every ten minutes. At last about one o'clock—I think it couldn't be more—the high window on one side began to rattle, an' I could just discern a figure of a head an' shoulders, like Maria's between me an' the faint gray light of the sky; so I wakened Harry, an' we both went over under the window. 'It's she, sure enough!' says I; an' a whisper from her soon showed it was. The snoring of our comrades were just loud enough to throw her voice, an' ours too, from any danger; an' from the great fatigue they suffered, there wasn't a wren awake, but our selves and the sentry outside the door. 'Take this rope,' says she, in Portuguese, an' pull the ladder, while I guide it down to you—make no noise.' We then laid hold of the rope, which by a little groping we found hanging down from the window, an' we pulled steadily, while she took the top of the ladder, an' guided it down as nice as you please. She then sat down across on the window, while we cautiously mounted the ladder, an' got up to her. I was first—so I looked all round to see if I could make out any of the sentries; but the heavy sky and a high wind favoured us. So Harry an' I stand on the edge, an' we slowly draw up the ladder an' put it down. 'Here comes!' says I; an' I took a peering look at my next comrades. 'God send you safe, lads!' thought I, as I went down. Maria was the next, an' then Harry. When we all three got out clear, I was putting my hand to the ladder to take it away, when the sentry cried out, 'Qui va la?' from the front of the church. 'Thinks I, 'It's all up with us!' Maria seemed to sink into nothing; she lanced against us both trembling like an aspen leaf, while we stirred not a limb, and held fast our breath. 'Qui va la?' was again roared out by the sentry; in a louder voice. O God! how I suffered, an' Poor Harry too; the drops run off our faces with anxiety, for it was now whether we should answer to the sentry's challenge, an' be taken or remain silent and be shot! He challenged a third time, when, at the highest pitch of our feelings, a Frenchman answered to the challenge, as he passed by the sentry. I suppose it was some officer prowling about the town to watch the guards. Oh, what a relief it was to us! We may guess how glad we were to find that our chance was as good ever.

After a bit, Maria told us to follow exactly wherever she went, and to carry the ladder with us. So we proceeded—she first—picking our steps in the dark, till we got out over a little well into narrow lane, where we left the ladder down in a ditch. The wind blew as loud as ever! hard, which favoured us greatly; an' the sort of gray twilight that was above us, was just sufficient to show us our way. Maria now got into a little garden of grapes, through a broken wall, and desired us to follow her; which we did, all alone, an' the vines which grew over the wall as thick as

hops. We crept on, till we came to a sort of an outhouse; where we halted to draw our breath, an' thanked God for our escape so far. Says Maria to Harry, 'Men Anrique! men curacao?'—but there's no use of telling it in Portuguese, so I'll give it plain English.—'Henry my heart,' says she, 'we now are the back of Senor Luiz de Alandega's house, (that was her friend's where she lived) and we must stay there until morning.' 'Are the French in it, or not?' says Harry. 'No,' replied Maria, 'none of the soldiers, except a sick French curmel and his servant; but both are fast asleep above stairs. Poor Luiz an' his wife are dead, and there is nobody remaining in the house but Emanuel' (that was an old cratur of a man, sixty years in the family—a sort of care-taker of the vine yard). 'I will go to the window an' see if all is safe. It was he who provided me with the ladder, an' now waits to hear of my success. Stay here until I return.' She went up to the house and in a few minutes came back an' guided us safely into the kitchen, where old Emanuel was waiting.

When we got into the kitchen, there was the poor old man sitting. We couldn't see him till we struck a light—which was a good while first, owing to his groping about for a light, an' being fearful of waking the curmel or his servant, that was above stairs. Well, we got the light, and a sad sight it showed us; there was destruction itself—every thing broken and battered—the windows knocked out the partitions burned—an' the old man, with his white head, standing, like despair, over the ruins. 'This was all done by the rascals of French; an' I suppose if they weren't turned out, to make room for the sick curmel, they'd be left the house.

Maria now brought out from a book in the kitchen, two shutes of countryman's clothes for us to put on, in order that we might all escape to the English camp; an' scarcely had we taken them up, when we heard a noise, as if a person had slipped his foot on the stairs.

'Hist,' says I, 'Harry; there somebody stirring.' We were all as mute as mice, an' the old man blew out the light. We could now hear a footstep moving down the stairs; an' as there was a board broken out of the partition, Harry an' I popped out our heads to look. It was dark; but we could see the cracks in the gate of the house. Presently the step was at the bottom of the house. Presently the step was at the bottom of the stairs, an' in the stone passage or gateway.—The Portuguese houses mostly have gateways. Maria trembled like an aspen leaf an' Harry pinched her to be quiet. The bolt of the gate was now slowly moved an' opened. We could then see, by a dim light from the street, that a French soldier, in regimentals was let in by another in undress, an' the gate quietly shut an' not bolted, but latched after them. 'By the Powers!' thinks I, we are done. So we listened; an' presently one of the villains says to the other, in French, 'he's fast asleep; but you must be quick, or he may wake; the money is all ready on the table.' Both then stole up stairs, an' I consulted with Harry about the matter. We didn't know what to think of it. Says I, 'They're going to rob the curmel of his money, you may depend upon it.' I then exclaimed to Maria what the man said, an' she says, 'In a minute.' 'They're going to murder him.' 'Yes,' says old Emanuel. 'Certainly.' Scarcely was the word out of his mouth, when we heard a dreadful groan! It is the curmel, says the old man. Harry an' I jumped out in a minute, followed by Emanuel. 'Don't say your baguet,' says I, 'Harry was up first, an' slash into the room where the light was, we ran. One of the villains fired a pistol at Harry as he entered, an' just rubbed the skin off his arm with the ball. The poor curmel was screaming under the other fellow. Harry jumped in upon the bed at him, while I ran at the fellow who fired the pistol. It was a large room; he made for the door, an' leaped right over the Emanuel. I followed him, down stairs into the kitchen, an' got him down. He was a horrible strong man; I'm not very weak myself, and I had to leave me enough of it. I dropped my baguet to hold him, when he made a desperate effort, a twisted himself away from me. You may think I held a good hold, when the brand plate, which was the last thing

I held out of, broke away in my hand. I ran after him as he got out of the door, but he got clane of through the back of the house.

[To be Continued.]

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation. MINUTES, &c.

OF THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

(Continued.)

October 6th, 9 o'clock, A. M.

Convention met. Wm. Rawle, Esq. President, in the Chair.

Present—Messrs. Day, Rawle, Preston, Shipley, Barton, Mott, Brown, A. Lee, Hilles, Webb, Pierce, Pusey, Parker, Newport, Bond, Raymond, Lundy, Scholfield, and Dawes.

The address to the citizens of the United States, on the subject of the instruction of the children of indigent free persons of colour, being read, and considered by paragraphs, was adopted as follows:

The American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. to the Citizens of the United States.

Among the various subjects which have obtained our attention at this time, that of the education of indigent coloured children is considered one of primary importance. When we look around upon the one hand, and see the incalculable advantages which have accrued to the children of white persons in limited circumstances, from the instruction bestowed upon them by judicious benevolent provisions; and upon the other, to observe the deplorable effects of the want of instruction, in the case of the neglected children of coloured parents, we feel a conviction that the period has arrived, when the Abolitionist and the Philanthropist ought to renew and redouble their efforts to remove the unpleasant contrast; and it is with much satisfaction we have learned that in some parts of our country, the attention of benevolent individuals, and charitable institutions, has been attracted to this subject, and the success which attended their endeavors, furnishes a most powerful inducement to follow up so praiseworthy an undertaking by the united efforts of all those who are one in sentiment with us, in improving the condition of the African race. We trust it will be readily conceded, that whatever measures have the effect of enlightening any portion of the community, are a public good; and upon this maxim, the education of the children of what are called the lower classes, has often been recommended with a laudable zeal, by statesmen eminent for their wisdom and foresight; from hence, and the acts of some of the State Legislatures, much has been done to enlighten the minds of indigent children; unhappily, in some parts of our country, coloured children, are deprived of the benefits of education by ungenerous constructions of existing laws; in some, by the absence of all legal provision for their instruction, and in others by the existence of legal prohibitions; thus leaving a wide field open for the benevolent operations of those who feel an interest in raising the degraded African from a state of ignorance which is a reproach to the age and country in which we live.

As regards the capacity of coloured children to acquire knowledge, when the opportunity is afforded them, many facts might be collected to show that they are by no means deficient in intellect; that the minds of many of them are of quick perception; and capable of attaining to considerable degrees of eminence in scientific research; in short, that nothing but the means of instruction are wanting to the poor coloured child, to elevate him to that station in society, which he is entitled to upon every principle of justice and humanity; when his mind and his Creator, no doubt, designed he should occupy, and from which he is debased by the cruel hand of injustice and oppression.

If these views are correct, it is much to be lamented that instruction has been so long withheld from thousands of these objects of pity and our efforts ought to be so directed as to acquire or remove the evil. Under these impressions, we earnestly recommend, to the

friends of emancipation and equal rights, that they give to this subject the solemn consideration which its importance so loudly demands, and adopt such measures as may appear best calculated to dissipate the cloud of ignorance by which the present coloured generation is enveloped, and succeeding ones threatened. If those measures are pursued with a zeal worthy of such a cause, we trust your labors will be crowned with success, and the benevolent heart will expect no richer reward.

The committee appointed to draft an address to the several Abolition, Manumission, &c. Societies in the United States—reported an essay which was read, considered by paragraphs, and adopted, as follows:

To the various Societies instituted to promote the Abolition of Slavery in the United States, or to protect the rights and improve the condition of the People of Colour,

The American Convention of delegates from Societies, associated in various parts of our country, to promote the abolition of slavery and improve the condition of the African race, convened in Philadelphia, having harmoniously transacted its important concerns, addressed you at this time with increased interest for the success of the cause they have espoused; firmly relying on the Divine Being for a blessing on their feeble efforts to promote the cause of justice and mercy.

The communications forwarded to the Convention at this time, fully evince that the cause of Emancipation continues to advance, and that even in the strong holds of slavery, the friends of the oppressed slave are fast increasing in numbers. Our fellow citizens of the south and west are becoming more and more awakened to a sense of the evil, injustice, and impolicy of slavery; and we firmly trust that those who have engaged in the benevolent work of restoring liberty to the captive, and to let the oppressed go free, will not look back with discouragement to the long period this eagerly has prevailed, but continue to press forward with increased energy to the goal they have set before them, the complete and final abolition of slavery within the United States. To promote this desirable object we know of no measures more efficient than the formation of anti-slavery associations, particularly in situations where the evils of slavery prevail; for experience has fully proved that a combination of effort has often effected that which individual exertion has attempted in vain. The dissemination of useful works and tracts on the subject of slavery, cannot but have a powerful effect in enlightening the public mind on this awfully interesting subject. The convention would particularly recommend the following works to your special attention—viz: Clarkson's Abolition of the Slave Trade, abridged by Evan Lewis; Clarkson's Thoughts on Slavery; Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, passed 1780; Tract on Slavery, published by the Tract Association of Friends in Philadelphia; Hodgson's letter to J. B. Say, on the comparative productiveness of Free and Slave Labor; and a work now preparing for publication in this city, entitled, a Sketch of the Laws in relation to Slavery in the United States, by George M. Stroud. They also recommend that each Anti-Slavery Society subscribe, and promote subscriptions among their members and others, for the Genius of Universal Emancipation, edited by Benjamin Lundy, of Baltimore, and to the African Observer, a periodical work published in Philadelphia, by Enoch Lewis, and the Freedom's Journal, a weekly paper published at New York, by John B. Russwurm, a person of colour. All these works we believe are well conducted, and will be powerful aids to the cause of liberty and justice.

As an incipient step to the abolition of slavery, we earnestly recommend that immediate application be made to the Legislatures of states where slavery exists, to prohibit the sale of slaves out of the state. The traffic which is now carried on from state to state, is fruitful of evil consequences, not only depriving the minds of those engaged in it, but producing the most cruel separations of near connections, and depriving its victims of almost every incentive to conjugal fidelity or correctness of conduct.

Perhaps next in importance in meliorating the condition of the slaves, is the adoption of regulations for their religious instruction and the education of their children.

The condition of the free people of colour in the United States has claimed our attention, and we earnestly recommend to the several societies, not only to use their endeavors to protect them in their just rights, but to use every means in their power to elevate them in the scale of society, by affording them and their children the means of literary instruction. And as the first day of the week is too frequently spent by them in dissipation, we would suggest the formation of associations wherever practicable, for the establishment of first day or Sunday schools for their benefit, as well as schools on the other days of the week. The degraded condition of this class of men ought to call forth our regret and sympathy; being precluded from pursuing the lucrative employments of life, it is much to be desired that more of them have heretofore been permitted may be instructed in handicraft trades, and employed in manufactures.

You will observe, by our minutes, that the Convention has again addressed Congress, on the important subject of the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, and the restriction of the further introduction of slaves into the territory of Florida; and we hope our application will be supported by addresses, from other bodies of our constituents. The convention believes that if the advocates of freedom persevere in endeavoring to enlighten the public mind on this all important subject that the time is not far distant when a triumph will be obtained over the strong prejudice and delusion which has so long continued, and the cause of justice and humanity will finally prevail.

The convention fervently desires that all who have put their hands to this great work may really deserve the epithet of "Saints," which in irony has been reproachfully cast upon them; and by their energy, prudence, and moderation, convince their opponents they have been mistaken in their characters and conduct. And we confidently hope that the blessing of that Almighty Being, who equally regards the bond and the free, will crown your righteous labours with success.

(To be continued.)

HORRORS OF SLAVERY.

We copy from a Philadelphia paper, the following paragraph, for the sake of offering an incidental remark:

"DIED, in Philadelphia Almshouse, James Dailey, the mulatto kidnapped boy, recently brought home by High Constable Garrigues, from Louisiana. He was far gone when sent to the Almshouse, and lived but eight days after his return home.

The House Surgeon's Certificate declares that, in his opinion, the boy died of debility, resulting from improper food, neglect during illness, and severe treatment. His person bore the scars of repeated whippings and blows and was emaciated."

It is to be lamented, that there is no remedy to be applied, to satisfy the outraged laws of the nation, for the cruelty inflicted upon this unfortunate descendant of Africa. He was "born free as Caesar," and from his birthday, till the hour when he was kidnapped and torn from his mother's cottage, and the embraces of of sisters and friends, he breathed the pure air of liberty, and dreamed not of the horrors that awaited him. But in the midst of security—at an hour when he delighted himself, with the sports of his juvenile companions, he was seized upon by ruffians, and conveyed to regions, far beyond the towering Alleghany, and doomed to spend a portion of his life in bondage, and to receive the stripes and castigations of a merciless master.

But it was decreed by Heaven, that he should be freed, and at an hour, when he little expected to be liberated from his chains, a min-

istering angel came to burst his manacles, and to restore to him that freedom which was his birthright, but which he had lost.

But his liberation came an hour too late, for already had the hapless victim to many treachery and rapacity, begun to sink beneath the load of human suffering, and looked complacently towards that grave, which was ready to receive him, and which would silence all his sorrows, and quiet the tempest of his soul.

He had scarcely arrived at the home of his fathers, when he yielded up this mortal tabernacle, to that God who gave it, and sleeps in peace. Peace to his manes, and may a just God meet the negro boy's destroyer, with his avenging rod, and inflict on them that punishment, which is not prepared for their villainy by the laws of the land.

It would be well for humanity, if poor DAILEY were the only one who has "suffered for his complexion," and felt the rigor of the slave dealers' tyranny. Unluckily he was not alone; there are hundreds in the Southern States who have been torn from their homes by the kidnappers—hundreds are now held in chains who were born free, and were entitled to the rights of freemen; and yet nothing is done to return them to their homes—to restore them their rights, and to place them on equal footing with their brethren. We do not state this at random; we know of several free blacks, belonging in the neighbourhood of Wilmington, Delaware, who are now held as slaves in the South Western States and who were kidnapped and torn from their homes and families. If they are yet living, and we doubt not that they are, they can be easily returned, and should any citizen of Delaware, feel sufficiently interested, to induce him to make an effort to procure their redemption, if he will address a note to the editor of the Literary Cadet, Providence, Rhode Island, the residence of the kidnapped slaves will be pointed out, and every information be given, necessary to their redemption. We can also point to one, who was kidnapped in the city of New-York—sold in Norfolk, Virginia, and afterwards transported to Alabama. Should any citizen of New-York feel disposed to be informed in relation to the last mentioned kidnapped boy, by addressing us, he can be directed how to proceed, to save the sufferer from a life of slavery.

Providence, R. I. Lit. Gaz.

Original Communications.

TOOTH-ACHE.

Mr. Editor,

Of all the evils, perplexities, and pains, we mortals are subject to, there are none that will bear a comparison with the tooth-ache. You may unluckily bruise your finger, or perchance be promanaged Broadway with your gawty toe; carefully wrapped in some half dozen folds of flannel, in this delectable state you may be revelling in the balance of enjoyment you possess removed from the domestic fireside with three or four urchins around you, rather troublesome occasionally. I repeat thus how delightful the reveries you may chance to be, when without any previous intimation of the sad disaster some unlucky wight plants his boot fully upon the object of your kindest solicitude, thereby giving you an irresistible proof of his weight as a blood of first water. All this is horrible! but with a few ouchs and ahs, the effect ceases. Not so with shooting, throbbing tooth-ache; when this seizes you it puts an end at once to all hilarity and enjoyment; not a smile is seen on the countenance, all is clouds and vapours, grumbling and ill nature; soothing avals nothing, but on the contrary are repaid with a volley of spleen and moroseness. The very elements seem to conspire against you; it is sure at such times to rain incessantly; the sun will not even shine out for fear his beams might allay a moment's agony. You may fidget almost to strangulation, but it is ten chances to one after this and the grievous trouble and pain of blistering the cheek by the application of hot bricks, whether a mo-

ment's ease will ensue. The tooth-ache is not to be puffed at jocularly, but will have its own way—is quite as imperious as a Mogul Prince. "Throb! throb! the heart of a young maiden never throbbed so wildly as the teeth." Fill up the cavity of thy tooth with lint dipped in peppermint, once exclaimed my Friend Uncle John, I followed his directions implicitly, as I thought, but, ye powers! what a mistake I made! in the agony of my distress, I seized a phial containing aqua fortis, yes, the real biting kind, not however with the most distant idea that its contents were of so pungent a nature, the lint was applied as recommended: and now, ye kind souls judge how I must have bounded, why, nephew cried my aunt Nabby, what ails thee? After some harmless execrations, a satisfactory explanation took place, the result was this—the remedy actually administered, proved infallible, but subjected me to the necessity of breakfasting, dining and supping on gruel, for at least a fortnight.

ARION.

[For the Freedom's Journal]

THERESA—A Haytian Tale.

Concluded.

FATED to experience trials, she was now to be made more wretched than ever. St. Lewis was now near the forward progressing company of his brethren in arms. He had been despatched to the Pimento grove, to acquaint madame Paulina and Amanda, of the approach of their dear Theresa. But, alas! by whom, or how was the doleful news to be reported to the heroine? Her mother and sister were not to be found at the place where she had left them; and who shall keep the shocking intelligence from her! Already she saw him approaching; he was now near. She observed the gloomy melancholy, which settled on his brow, that plainly foretold all were not well. She inquired into the result of his journey to the grove, and as an earthquake rends the bosom of the earth, so the intelligence her gentle soul.

"Oh! Theresa!—Theresa! said she in bitter grief, thou art the murderer of a mother and a loving sister! Where! where shall I hide me from the displeasure of heaven and the curse of man!—Oh, matricide! matricide! whither shalt thou flee from thy accusing conscience! In life I shall be wretched, and after death, oh! who shall release this soul from the bonds of self-condemnation! "Oh my affectionate mother! Hast Theresa rewarded thee thus for thy tender solicitude for her; "was it for this, that thou didst exert all thy ingenuity, and saved me from the uplifted sword of the enemy of St. Domingo!—"Oh God! forgive this matricide! "Forgive Theresa, who to save her country, sacrificed a mother and a sister—Wretched Amanda! and thrice wretched is thy sister, who devoted thee to misery and death!"

The body of escorts were now arrived at the Pimento grove—Theresa sprang from her carriage; hastened to the place where her mother and sister reposed at her departure. She cried in the anguish of her soul, "My mother, my mother! where art thou!—Come forth—let Theresa embrace thee to her wretched bosom. Come Amanda! dear Amanda; come, and save thy loving sister from black despair! "Where, cruel enemy, where have ye conducted them! If ye have murdered my dear mother and sister, let Theresa but embrace their clayey bodies, and while I bless the enemies of the Haytiens!" But her grief was unheard by those, the loss of whom she bitterly deplored; solemn silence occupied the grove, interrupted only by intervals with the moans and sobs of the men of arms, who marked her anguish of soul, and were absorbed into pity. Whither now shall Theresa bend her steps! No kind mother to guide her in life, or affectionate sister, to whom to impart the sorrow of her soul, or participate with in innocent pleasure; friendless and disconsolate,

she was now left exposed to many evils, and at a time too when the assiduous care of a mother, was most essential in the preservation of her well-being. Theresa, was on her way back to the camp of the kind Touissant L'Ouvverture, to claim his fatherly protection, and seek a home in the bosom of those, to whom she had rendered herself dear by her wisdom and virtue. The trampling of many horses was heard rapidly approaching, and bending its way towards the same direction. It was a party of the French troops, and she was now to witness war in all its horrors. The enemy of Haytien freedom was now near. The war trumpet now sounded the terrible blast for the engagement, and the Revolutionists like lions, rushed on to the fight with a simultaneous cry of "Freedom or Death!" The French, great in number, fought in obedience to a cruel master. The Haytiens for liberty and independence, and to obtain their rights of which they long have been unjustly deprived.

The pass between the Mole and the village St. Nicholas, drank up the lives of hundreds in their blood. The French retreated with precipitation, leaving their baggage with their gasping friends, on the spot where victory perched on the standard of freedom: And now the conquerors had begun to examine the property deserted by the vanquished. A faint but mournful groan issued from a baggage cart forsaken by the enemy; directed by the light of a flambeau, captain Ingineau bent thither his nimble steps. Curiosity is lost in surprise—joy succeeds sorrow—the lost ones are regained. It was Madame Paulina and Amanda, the mother and sister of the unhappy THERESA.

VARIETIES.

A gentleman was informed by his valet that his wife had just been delivered, and was requested to guess what it was; he replied "perhaps a boy." "No, guess again." "A girl," "Egad you've hit it," said the astonished tansor.

A certain officer of an envious disposition, said to Lord Exmouth, when he had just gained a great victory, "what can those who envy your glory say now?" "I do not know," said the brave admiral, "what do you say!"

Tierney observed of lord Thurlow, who was much given to swearing and parsimony, that he was a rigid disciplinarian in religion, for that in his house it was *passion week in the parlour, and lent in the kitchen all the year round.*

Count Stackenberg was on a particular embassy by the Empress Catharine of Russia, into Poland; on the same occasion Thurgut was dispatched by the Emperor of Germany. Both these ambassadors were strangers to each other. When the morning appointed for an audience arrived, Thurgut was ushered into a magnificent saloon, where, seeing a dignified looking man seated, and attended by several Polish noblemen, who were standing most respectfully before him, the German ambassador (Thurgut) concluded it was the king, and addressed him as such, with the accustomed formalities. This dignified looking character turned out to be Stackenberg, who received the unexpected homage with pride and silence. Soon after, the king entered the presence chamber, and Thurgut, perceiving his mistake, retired much mortified and ashamed. In the evening it so happened that both these ambassadors were playing cards at the same table with his majesty. The German envoy threw down a card, saying, "The king of clubs." "A mistake!" said the monarch, "it is the knave!" "Pardon me, sire," exclaimed Thurgut, casting a significant glance at Stackenberg, "this is the second time to-day I have mistaken a knave for a king." Stackenberg, though very prompt at a repartee, bit his lip, and was silent.

From a work entitled *Sketches of Persia*.

The following admirable lines were inscribed upon a golden crown having five sides which was found in the tomb of Noosherwan.

First Side.—"Consider the end before you begin, and before you advance provide a retreat."

Give not unnecessary pain to any man, but study the happiness of all.

Ground not your dignity upon your power to hurt others."

Second Side.—"Take counsel before you commence any measure, and never trust its execution to the inexperienced."

Sacrifice your property for your life; and your life for your religion.

Spend your time in establishing a good name, and if you desire fortune, learn contentment."

Third Side.—"Grieve not for that which is broken, stolen, burnt, or lost."

Never give orders in another man's house, accustom yourself to eat your bread at your own table.

Make not yourself the captive of women."

Fourth Side.—"Take not a wife from a bad family, and seat not thyself with those who have no shame."

Keep thyself at distance from those who are incorrigible in bad habits, and hold no intercourse with that man who is insensible to kindness.

Covet not the goods of others.

Be guarded with monarchs, for they are like fire, which blazeth but destroyeth.

Be sensible to your own value, estimate justly the worth of others; and war not with those who are far above thee in fortune."

Fifth Side.—"Fear Kings, women and poets."

Be envious of no man, and avoid being out of temper, or thy life will pass in misery.

Respect and protect the females of thy family.

Be not the slave of anger; and in thy contests always leave open the door of conciliation.

Never let your expences exceed your income.

Plant a young tree or you cannot expect to cut down an old one.

Stretch your legs no farther than the size of your carpet."

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY. 15, 1828.

As intelligent friend to whose judgment we have submitted the important communication of our Correspondent F. A. has returned the following answers to the different queries contained therein. We assure our Correspondent F. A. that we agree perfectly with our friend. As the subject of African Education is important on all its bearings; as it concerns us—as it concerns society at large—we hope all who feel the least sympathy for the present degraded condition of our people, will second the benevolent views of our Correspondent F. A.

AFRICAN EDUCATION.

Messrs. Editors,

I have been looking from week to week, with intense anxiety, for something like action and result, in regard to African Education in this country. This is evidently the object which demands the first and immediate appropriation of talent and money. Whatever difference of opinion may exist with reference to the ultimate destination of those who may be educated—what prevents a union of abilities and efforts in preparing them for usefulness somewhere? The prime object is to give elevation and happiness to our coloured population: not as citizens of the United States; not as emigrants to Hayti; not as Colonists for Liberia, but as a race of human beings, as our neighbours, according to the liberal interpretation of the Gospel.

On this one principle alone rests the whole cause of African education, in the

northern and middle states, and how many, or how difficult soever may be the undecided points on the general subjects of slavery and colonization, not one of them is essentially involved in the consideration and accomplishment of the object here presented. With this broad principle then in view, are you able and willing, gentlemen, to give the public answers to the following questions.

Have the coloured population in the Northern and Middle States, the intention and ability to accomplish any thing of consequence, alone and immediately, to promote the cause of education among them? Or,

Are they willing and ready to unite their funds and their influence with those of the white population, in the execution of the same object? Or,

Are they willing to submit all operations in this matter, to the justice and entire management of the white population? In a word,

Are they prepared to encourage and co-operate with a National Society, for African Education? The definite object of which might be to establish Common Schools, Academies, a School for Teachers, and a College for limited or liberal instruction.

With great respect, I am, &c
F. A.

Boston, Mass. Feb. 1, 1828.

It affords us pleasure to answer the foregoing inquiries. We have ever considered the education of the rising generations of our Colour of the highest importance; and when we reflect on the vast sums which infatuation is wasting on Colonization, which will never profit but the few; we have lamented that philanthropists should be so misled. Were half the amount expended in emigration to Hayti and Africa, devoted to the subject of African Education, it would bring about a new era in the history of our coloured population. But educate our youth, and you remove the moral infection that exists among the lower class of our people—you elevate the intellect, and excite and oppress an injured people, to honourable and successful endeavours after virtue and competency. This is the whole secret of amelioration, and let him that would improve us as people, either in this country or Africa, turn his attention to the improvement of our education; furthermore, let him that would touch the heart of the slaveholding sections of our country, and bring about universal emancipation, as the most efficient means, educate and elevate the moral character of the coloured population of the North. Philanthropy directed in this channel would strike at the root of moral degradation and slavery.

But to the subject of the several inquiries, and first; The coloured population of the Northern and Middle states, as a body, have not the ability to accomplish any thing of consequence of themselves. There are many individuals among this population, who have sufficient means to give their children a classical education, and to do something for general education; but under existing circumstances, these individuals, prefer sending their children to our Eastern institutions; believing it far better for their sons (especially) to be educated with our white youth, than in a separate institution among themselves; and in this idea we fully concur with them. We feel ourselves to be true Americans, and believe our interests are inseparably connected with the interests of the country, and that every plan or institution that contemplates us as a separate people, is at war with good policy.

Secondly; All coloured men possessing wealth, education or influence would rejoice in the privilege of uniting all their abilities with those of the white population, in any plan, that would raise the standard of education among our colour, reserving to themselves at the same time, the privilege of educating their own children according to their respective views.

Thirdly: We are sure we speak the senti-

ments of our brethren generally, and especially, the enlightened part, when we say that we are prepared to enlist our means, efforts and influence, in the encouragement of any National Society, whose object is African Education—believing if this object could be obtained, there would be no want of Pioneers to go forth with the instruments of civilization and christianity to our benighted brethren in Africa, and throughout the world.

Summary.

Cure for Intemperance.—It has recently been discovered, says the *Elkton Press*, that sulphuric acid taken in spirits, completely eradicates the inclination to use them intemperately. It is said to be preferable to Chamber's remedy, being more simple, cheap and innocent.—*Aboriginal Poetry.*—In Dr. James Jamison, the Seneca Indian, lately promoted to be Surgeon's Mate in the American Navy, is said to have been found the real author of the "Tremont Prize Poem," about which so much noise has been made.—*Laudable.*—The Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore, have resolved to supply each destitute family in the state of Maryland with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures within the year. We hope our free and enslaved brethren will not be forgotten.—*Travelling.*—The number of persons who stopped at the City Hotel in Baltimore, during the past year, was nine thousand, nine hundred and thirty-two, making an average of about twenty seven arrivals a day.—*Shoes.*—Lynn, Mass. manufactures and exports a million of Shoes annually. Its population in 1820, was 3,300.—*New Church.*—The proprietors of Trinity Church, Boston, have lately voted to take down the old wooden building, and to erect in its place a handsome stone edifice.—*Cold.*—At Bangor, Me. on Wednesday the 23d ult. the thermometer stood at eleven degrees below zero.—*Medical Students.*—There are 151 Students attending lectures in the Medical College of Transylvania in Lexington, Ken.

—*Progress of Morals.*—A man by the name of Blake, living halfway between Syracuse and Salina, N. Y. was stabbed a few evenings since, by a man named Parkinson, who has been arrested and committed for trial. Blake is likely to recover.—*Stage Robbery.*—The box of the Eastern Stage was cut lately near the city of Philadelphia, and four trunks taken therefrom. Two of the trunks have been found, and stripped of most of their contents.—*Suicide.*—A man by the name of Lycun Willis, commanding a small oyster boat, belonging to Philadelphia, committed suicide by shooting himself with a fowling piece at Easton, Penn.—*Continental Money.*—By a report made to Congress, it appears that the Continental Money from 1775 to 1780, amounted to \$241,552,780.—*Population.*—Alabama in 1827, contained 152,178 whites, 91,308 slaves, and 555 free persons of Colour. Total, 244,041.—*Mr. Conway.*—The Savannah Georgian of the 20th January, states, that Mr. Conway, the celebrated Tragedian, who was a passenger on board the Niagara, when off Charleston light, took an opportunity when the passengers of the Ship were below at dinner, to jump overboard, and thus put an end to his existence. Every attempt was made to save him, without effect.—*Steam Boat Accident.*—The Louisiana Courier of the 11th January, states, that the Steam-boat Feliciana burst her air boiler the preceding evening, and that two of her crew were killed.—*Drowned.*—Two men and three girls were drowned in Schoharie creek, Jan. 27, in attempting to cross it in a sleigh. The horses also were lost.—*Suicides.*—Daniel Hudson was found dead at Albany, Jan. 26. The verdict of the jury was, that he came to his death, by his own rash act of voluntarily taken opium.—*In Baltimore.* 27th ult. a woman by the name of Eliza Seth, was found dead in Caroline-street. Verdict of Jury: "that she came to her death by taking laudanum."—*Incendiarism.*—An attempt was made to set fire to the house of Mrs. Kurty, in Saratoga-street,

Baltimore, early on the morning of the 1st inst, by a person who scaled the yard wall, and placed combustibles against the back-door. A timely discovery probably saved the family from being burnt in their beds.—*Deaths from burning Charcoal.*—Two coloured persons, man and wife, by the name of Williams, were found dead on their bed at East Hartford, on Thursday morning last. Previous to their retiring to bed, they placed a kettle of burning charcoal in the room in which there was no fire place, which was undoubtedly the cause of their death.—*Serious misfortune.*—Miss Blanchard of the Albany Circus Company, fell from her horse lately, while performing at Utica, and broke her leg, so that in three days time amputation was necessary; and it is much feared that death will be the consequence.—*Law.*—At the Court of Sessions last week, a woman was indicted for stealing some bombazines; but as it was proved that she had only stolen bombazette, she was acquitted.

AFRICAN DORCAS ASSOCIATION.

At a late meeting of the Association held at No. 96 Chrystie street, the following Ladies were chosen officers of the Society. Mrs. Margaret A. Francis, President; Mrs. Margaretta R. Quinn, Secretary; Mrs. Henrietta D. Regulus, Asst. Sec'y. Mrs. Sarah Bane, Treasurer.

Board of Managers.—Margaret A. Francis, Margaretta P. Quinn, Henrietta D. Regulus, Sarah Bane, Elizabeth Lawrence, Nancy Scott, Mary Seaman, Maria Johnson, Harriet Stokely, Rebecca Matthews, Violet Jackson, Susan McLane, Esther Lambert, Harriet Woodruff, Maria Morris, Amelia Smith, Maria Degrasse, Esther Lane, Caroline Dennis, Mary Williams, Diana Reynolds.

Persons desirous of becoming members or aiding the benevolent efforts of the Association, can apply to any member of the Board of managers, or the Advising Committee.

N. B. The place of meeting and deposit for Clothing is in the African School Room in Mulberry-street. The Society meet every Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Arion has been received, and shall appear next week. No. 1, of the Letters of a Man of Colour, in our next.—Augustus has been received. The subject upon which he treats, we have already discussed to our sorrow, and therefore beg to be excused from giving it an insertion in our columns.—Sonneteer has been received, and is under consideration.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

As the Year is nearly expired, we hope all our Delinquent Subscribers will see the necessity of immediate payment. Using the words of a contemporary at the North, we address them thus:—"Gentlemen, we cannot live upon air, names, nor any of that kind of stuff," nothing short of the Cash will keep our "mill a-going."

MARRIED.

At Newark, N. J. 9th inst. Mr. Jacob Theodore Ray, to Miss Sarah Ray.
In New-Haven, Conn. by the Rev. Mr. Merwin. Mr. Benjamin Haskell, of Providence, Mass. to Mrs. Charity Vanscoit, of Litchfield, Conn.

Deaths.

The City Inspector reports the death of 25 persons during the past week.

The number of deaths in New-York, in the year 1827, was 5,151, viz. 1556 men, 991 women, 1457 boys, and 1197 girls. The number of children who died not exceeding one year of age, was 1336, from one to 10, 546, from 10 to 20, 539. There were 63 over eighty years of age, 13 over ninety, and 1 over a hundred. The deaths by consumption were 329, dropsy in the head 235, dysentery 199, drowned 69, intemperance 72, small pox 149, measles 172, typhus fever 96, bilious fever 16, bilious remittent 18, fever 132, intermittent 20, remittent 42, &c. The excess over the number of deaths in 1826, is 208.

The average number of deaths in Philadelphia, in 1827, was unusually small, and that of births much greater than common. The total amount of deaths was 3,945, and the excess of births 3,028.



POETRY.

Inscription under the Picture of an aged SLAVE.

[By James Montgomery, Esq.]

Art thou a Woman?—so am I, and all
That woman can be, I have been, or am;
A daughter, sister, consort, mother, widow.
Which of these thou art, oh be the friend
Of one is what thou canst never be!
Look on thyself, thy kindred, home, and cry,
"Thank God,
An English woman cannot be a SLAVE!"

Art thou a man?—Oh! I have known, have
loved,
And lost all that to woman man can be:
A father, brother, husband, son, who shared
My bliss in freedom and my woe in bondage.
A childless widow now, a friendless slave,
What shall I ask of thee, since I have nought
To lose but life's sad burden; nought to gain
But heaven's repose?—These are beyond thy
power;
We thou canst neither wrong nor help;—what
then?

Go to the bosom of thy family,
Gather thy little children round thy knees,
Gaze on their innocence: their clear full eyes,
All fix'd on thine; and in their mother, mark
The loveliest look that woman's face can wear,
Her look of love; beholding them and thee;
Then at the altar of your household joys,
Vow one by one, vow all together, vow
With heart and voice, eternal enmity
Against oppression by your brethren's hands;
Till man nor woman under Britain's laws,
Nor son nor daughter, born within her empire,
Shall buy, or sell, or hold, or be a slave

SONG,

By Miss CRANSTON, (now Mrs. Dugald Stewart) wife of the celebrated Metaphysician of Edinburgh.

The tears I shed must fall,
I mourn not for an absent Swain,
For thought may past delights recall,
And parted lovers meet again.
I weep not for the silent dead.

Their toils are past, their sorrows o'er,
And those they lov'd their steps shall tread;
And death shall join to part no more.

Tho' boundless oceans roll between,
If certain that his heart is near,
A conscious transport glads each scene,
Soft is the sight, and sweet the tear;
E'en when by death's cold hand remov'd,
We mourn the tenant of the tomb,
To think that e'en in death he lov'd,
Can gild the horrors of the gloom.

But bitter, bitter are the tears,
Of her, who slighted love bewails,
No hope her dreary prospect cheers,
No pleasing melancholy hails:
Her's are the pangs of wounded pride,
Of blasted hope, of wither'd joy,
The flattering veil is rent aside,
The flame of love burns to destroy.

In vain does memory renew,
The hours once ting'd in transports' dye
The sad reverse soon starts to view,
And turns the past to agony;
E'en time itself despairs to cure,
Those pangs to every feeling due;
Ungenerous youth? thy boast how poor,
To win a heart—and break it too!

No cold approach, no altered mein,
Just what would make suspicion start;
No pause th' extremity between;
He made me blest, and broke my heart
From hope, the wretched's anchor, torn,
Neglected, and neglecting all,
Friendless, forsaken and forlorn,
The tears I shed must ever fall.

Glasgow Paper.

At the time a great flood of the river Thames, Dick Suet and some friends were enjoying themselves over a bowl of punch, at a tavern on the banks of the river. The waters increased rapidly and threaten to inundate the house in which they were in. The landlady rushed, in great alarm into the room, exclaiming, "Gentlemen, rise and be off; unless you want to be drowned. The water will be in upon you immediately." "Let it come," quoth Dick Suet, "only make punch of it, and we will drink it!"

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH MUSIC SCHOOL.

THE public is respectfully informed, that the above SCHOOL, (under the direction of Mr. RABBESON,) is open every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the School Room, under St. Philip's Church.
Persons wishing to join without delay. Terms made known at the School. Jan. 18.

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with BOARDING AND LODGING.
Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.
New-York, Sept. 1827. 26—3m

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have reopened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.
An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.

AARON WOOD, JAMES MYERS,
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, ARNOLD ELZIE
E. M. AFRICANUS, HENRY KING,
Trustees.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is good as two pennies earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment.

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic styles; having perfect knowledge of the business; having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. of Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

ALL kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day, if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture all kinds of Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO, Scotch, Rappee, and Macabau SNUFF, Spanish, Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large box of their TOBACCO for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

B. F. HUGHES'

School for Coloured Children of both Sexes.

Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

In this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY with the use of Maps and Globes, and History. Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.
Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. Cornish, E. Paul and W. Miller.
New-York, March 14. 1

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes his method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study thereof two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. E. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. Williams, 68 Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

W. P. JOHNSON,

No. 551, Pearl-street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES.

Also, a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.
Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.
New-York, Jan. 25

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

NOTICE.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the African School Room in Mulberry street, where will be taught
READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c. Terms.—Three Dollars per quarter payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock. Sept. 18. 28

A. RICAN FREE SCHOOL.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1828

THE

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

is published every FRIDAY, at No. 132 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2.50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 33 "
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50 "
" Each repetition of do. 25 "
Proportional price for advertisements, which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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JOHN AND FANCY Printing neatly executed at this Office.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1828.

VOL. I.—NO. XLVIII

THE MILITARY SKETCH BOOK.

NIGHTS IN THE GUARD-HOUSE.

THE STORY OF MARIA DE CARMO.

(Concluded.)

"I immediately went back to the room, and there was Harry shaking the murderer by the neck, and the old man lifting up the curnel gently, who was groaning in a shocking way, and looking at us as if he thanked us from his very heart and soul, but couldn't spake a word. He was bleeding fast from a deep wound in the side, and the bloody knife was on the ground, beside the bed.

"After I shook my fist at the tallow-faced rascal that stabbed his master, and when I threatened him with the rope, I went over to the poor curnel, and I spoke kindly to him: I gave him a drink of water; O! God help him, how ghastly he looked at me—I'll never forget it. He pressed my hand to his heart, and sunk back upon the pillow; then he struggled and heaved his breast very much, and seemed just on the point of death.

"At this minute we heard people running up the stairs, and in a minute a corporal and six file of the French guard burst into the room. The murdering dog no sooner saw this than he fell on his knees, and pretend to pray to heaven and to thank God for his deliverance; then starting up, he cried out to the corporal to seize the murderers of his master.

"The three of us were immediately seized. We did every thing we could to prove the murder as it really was, but this was of no use. I abused, and cursed and swore at the villain as well as I could, in both French and English, and bid them ask his master; but this had no effect, for when the soldiers went to the curnel they found him dead: so Emanuel, Harry, and myself, were hauled off as if we were three murderers, and locked up in the guard-house.

"When we began to think of ourselves, good God! how dreadful our situation appeared. Harry suffered on account of his Maria as much as any thing else. What was become of her he could not tell, nor could I either; poor old Emanuel did nothing but pray all the night.

"As soon as the day light came, handthreds of officers crowded to see the two English soldiers who broke from their prison and murdered a curnel; and sure enough it was past bearing what we endured from them. But the worst of all was when the general, who wanted us to enter his service the day before, came and saw us.

"What! says she, are these the men who refused so nobly yesterday to betray their country? Have they committed murder?"

"O, this cut us to the heart. There was not an hour passed until a court marshal was assembled; we were marched in by twelve men and placed before it for trial. The charges were read; they were for murdering the curnel, and attempting the murder of his servants. All the officers of the garrison were present.

"To describe our feelings at that moment is out of the power of man; but we were conscious of our innocence, and that supported us. The poor old man almost dead; he could scarcely spake a word.

"The trial was very short; the murderer was the evidence. He swore as coolly and as deliberately that he killed his master as if it really was the case. He said that the curnel had just gone asleep, and he had lain himself down beside his bed, on a mattress, when he saw the door open, when we three entered with a lantern, and having seized him, stabbed his master with a clasp-knife, but that before he was seized, he said he snatched a pistol and fired at us.

"One of the officers present then persavin the mark of the ball on the arm of Harry, pointed it out. His coat was stripped off, and the skin appeared to a little, which a surgeon present declared was done by a ball. The corporal and the guard which took us, proved the situation which they found us in, adding that we were just proceeding to kill the servant as they entered the room.

"This of course clenched the business; however, we were called upon to make our defence. As I spoke French, I undertook it. I

acknowledged that Harry and I got out of the church for the purpose of escaping to our own troops, that we went into the house where the curnel was killed, in order to change our regimentals for other clothes, which old Emanuel had provided for us. I didn't say any thing about Maria, lest the poor thing might be brought into the scrape. I then described the way that we ran up stairs, and the struggle I had to hould the soldier who was the accomplice. Harry and the old man gave the same account of the affair through an interpreter, but all our stories only made them think worse of us. We were asked could we point out the soldier we saw? and what proof could we give of it? But there was so much hurry when we discovered the murderer, that none of us could give any particular description of the man, so as to find him.

"We were immediately found guilty, and sentenced of death was pronounced. We were marched on the minute to the place of execution; it was in front of the house where the murdered body lay, and the gallows had been erected before the trial.

"Great God! as we stood undr the fatal bame, what was my feeling! My friend Harry's fate, and the poor old man's sunk to the bottom of misery. Harry thought of nothing but his dear Maria, and Emanuel was totally speechless and tottering.

"The ropes were preparing, when Maria burst through the soldiers, with a paleness on her face even worse than ours; her clothes disordered, her hair flying about; the soldiers were ordered to stop her, and they did; but although they did not understand her language, they could't mistake her well, when she pointed to Harry, and knelt down at the officer's feet. All thought it was a friend of ours, but none supposed her a woman. She was then permitted to go to Harry, and—oh! such a parting!—she hung upon his neck; she knelt down; she embraced his knees! I stood motionless; gazing at the fond and unfortunate pair in agony, wishing that the scene was past. And even Emanuel felt for them, overcome as he was with the thoughts of his own situation.

"The Provost was now proceeding to his duty, the ropes in his hand, when I started as if I had awakened from a horrid dream. A thought struck me like lightning; I roared out 'Stop, for God's sake, stop!' with a strength and determination of manner that changed the feelings of every body; and I called out to the officer commanding, with such earnestness, that he rode over to me at once. 'Oh,' says I in French to him, 'I'll prove our innocence; I'll prove it if you will grant me your support in doing so.' This the officer willingly assented to. 'Go, then, yourself, Sir, says I, go yourself into the kitchen of that house, and look upon the floor. There, please the Lord, you will find the breast-plate of the soldier that murdered the curnel; I tore it off him in the struggle, but unfortunately did not keep it.

"The officer, God bless him! although he was a Frenchman, seemed as glad as if he had already found proof of our innocence, and immediately dismounted, called his adjutant and a sergeant to go with him; and went straight into the house; I then told Harry, Maria, and Emanuel, what I thought of; and such an effect I never saw, as it had upon all of them. Harry grew red, and looked at me with feelings as I had already saved his life. Maria's eyes almost started from her head. She seemed to laugh like, and hung round

my neck as if I was her lover, and not Harry while poor old Emanuel suddenly came to his speech, and cried like a child.

"The officer was away about ten minutes and during this time there was the greatest anxiety among the crowd. I could see plainly their countenances showed that they wished we might be found innocent. The officer at length appeared; advanced hastily.—O God! to have seen us then Poor Maria, and the old man shaking every limb!

"Have you found it, Sir?' says I. Yes, yes, my friend, I have,' was the answer; and immediately he ordered the Provost to unbild us. The old man dthropped on his knees, and every one of us followed his example. There was a murmur of satisfaction among the crowd,—all were delighted with the respite, and their prayers mixed with ours.

"We were on our way back to the Governor's house, when I thought of the necessity of sending to the regiment to which the breast-plate belonged, to secure success, and I asked the commanding officer to do so; but it had been already done; he had sent off his adjutant at the moment to the proper quarter.

"It was not more than eleven o'clock in the day; the news of the affair had spread, and a greater number of officers crowded to spake to us now, than to see us before the trial.

"We were all brought into a private room where the Governor was, (and that was the General that spoke to us about joining the French the day before.) The officer who found the breast-plate, up and told him all about it.

"But this breast-plate,' says the General, only gives the number of the regiment. We are still at a loss for the man, should he have obtained another breast-plate. Besides, this is not direct proof."

"Turn the other side, sir, said the officer, and you will see the man's name scratched upon it with a pen knife."

"Oh! by the powers! this was like providence, and we all thanked God Almighty for it.

"In a few minutes the adjutant who was sent to find the man, returned; the sergeant was with him, carrying a kit, and every thing belonging to the fellow that was suspected. He was then brought in before us; and when we saw him and he us, any body could have sworn he was guilty. 'Look at the villain,' says I; 'look at his neck, where I left the marks of my knuckles; and sure enough the marks were there, as black as you please.'

"The General looked like thunder at him. 'Where's your breast-plate, Sir?' says he. The fellow shook.

"It's on my belt,' was the reply. The belt was produced. It had no breast-plate on it! The passport dthropped off the fellow's forehead.

"Search his kit,' says the General. The kit was opened, and among his things was found a purse of money, a miniature picture of a lady, and a gold watch—all belonging to the curnel.

"This was convincing. The general demanded him to answer to these proofs. He was silent. In a few moments however, he confessed the crime; but pleaded that he was led to it by the servant, and that both intended to desert to the English.

"We were immediately liberated. The general himself came forward, and shook hands with us. Maria acknowledged her disguise, and the whole story of her getting her lover and myself out of the church was told. Every officer of the garrison came to congratulate us. They all seemed happy as if they were our relations.

"The rascally servant that swore against us was seized, and both him and the soldier were tried in an hour after by the same court that tried us. We were the evidences; and in less than two hours, the murderers were hung on the gallows which they had prepared for us!

"There wasn't a man in the garrison so happy as Harry that evening, nor a woman more joyful than Maria; for the general ordered that we all should be escorted safely to the front and delivered over to our own army. Not only that, but plenty of money was given to us, with a hearty shake of the hand from all the officers for our conduct; and we marched out of Abrahams next morning with three jolly cheers from the men."

"Thus ended the Corporal's story of Maria De Carmo.

"Awel, Corporal," said Sergeant M'Fadgen, that story is nae far short o' bein' a romance. If I didn't ken it to be far mysel' I'd ha' swore it to be made out o' yir ain Irish invention."

"The meed of praise so justly due to O'Callaghan for his story was now given by all the men; his courage and loyalty were commended, and his sufferings pitied. Al! however, who had not been in the regiment at the time the circumstance occurred, demanded of the Corporal, what became of Harry and his sweetheart."

"Faith," replied O'Callaghan, 'they lived like turtle-doves together for three years. When we were delivered over from the enemy, they got married, and had two fine boys, who are now in the Juke o' Yorks School.'

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

MINUTES, &C.

OF THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

[Concluded.]

The committee appointed to prepare an address to the various Anti-Slavery Societies in the United States, requesting them to memorialize congress on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, reported an essay, which was read, considered, and adopted, as follows:—

To the various Anti-Slavery Societies in the United States.

The American Convention, for promoting the abolition of slavery, and improving the condition of the African race, feeling desirous to encourage every measure that may have a tendency to aid this deeply injured people, and to relieve our country from the many evils inseparably connected with the system of individual oppression, take the liberty to address you upon the present occasion. And in the performance of this task, we are particularly solicitous to draw your attention to the subject of the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia—a subject which we view as highly important, especially at the present moment, and deserving your most serious consideration.

When we reflect that the government of this District emanates from the Congress of the U. States—that the power to regulate its political and municipal concerns is solely vested in that body—that the people in every State must share the honour or opprobrium attending the course of conduct pursued by the authorities in the administration of its local government—and that the whole Union must be measurably responsible for the consequences resulting therefrom—when we take this view of the subject, we ought not for a moment to hesitate in appealing to the friends of humanity in every section of the country, and urging them to use all lawful and just means within their reach to limit, and finally to eradicate the demoralizing and corrupting system of slavery, which is yet upheld and tolerated there.

We will not enter into minute details of the many advantages that would result to the nation, either morally or politically, from the ab-

olition of slavery in the District aforesaid. But we feel it an imperative duty to state, that in our opinion it would be attended with the most salutary effects on other portions of the Union, the influence of which would be incalculable. Under the present regulations, that distinguished spot on which is erected the sacred Fane of republican Freedom, is not only polluted by the galling shackle and the iron rod of oppression, but is, absolutely, converted into a great depository for the purchase and sale of human beings. The demoralizing effects which this must produce on the minds of many who become familiarized with it, and the odium which it attaches to us, in the estimation of enlightened foreigners, many of whom are constant witnesses thereof, must inevitably sap the foundation of our free institutions, and degrade our national character in the eyes of the world. This, we conceive, (to say nothing of the injustice of slavery and its concomitants), should be a sufficient incentive to action—a sufficient inducement to labour in the holy cause of emancipation.

We are aware that it has been asserted, even on the floor of Congress, that we should wait until the people of that District themselves demand the abolition of the system of slavery. This doctrine we conceive to be fallacious. The people there are not exclusively responsible for the national disgrace and criminality attending it. The United States' government, and of course, the people in every section of the Union feel the consequences:—and if so, it follows, that they have a perfect right to avert the same, by such just and legal means as their wisdom may point out, and their judgment select. But a portion of the people of that District are now demanding the eradication of the evil in question. Societies for the abolition of slavery have been organized among them; and they have protested against the continuance of the cruel and disgraceful practice. Let, then, the voice of their brethren elsewhere be heard in unison with theirs. Let a strong appeal be made to the justice of the nation, that the constituted authorities may be induced to take up the subject, and bestow upon it that care which its importance imperiously requires.

To facilitate accomplishment of this purpose, we would advise and recommend, that petitions and memorials be circulated by all the Anti-Slavery Societies in each of the States and Territories, for the signature of the citizens at large, and that they be forwarded to Congress by the Representatives, with instructions to lay them before that body, at an early day.

The Committee appointed to consider of and report what measures, &c. made the following report, which was adopted.

To the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c.

The Committee appointed "to consider of and report what measures are necessary to be taken to promote the abolition of the Domestic Slave Trade, and to protect free persons of colour from being kidnapped and whether any regulations might be adopted to prevent their being carried off in steam boats, stages, and coasting vessels," Report, that although in their opinion the intimate connexion between the Domestic Slave Trade, and the system of slavery generally, precludes the expectation of applying a very efficient check to the one except by a reduction to the other, yet they indulge the hope that the united influence of the several Abolition and Anti-Slavery Societies throughout the Union, directed to memorializing Congress, might procure some wholesome restraint upon a traffick fraught with such aggravated evil, and productive of such complicated misery.

In relation to the other subject submitted to them viz. "the protection of free persons of color against kidnappers," the Committee are of opinion that the existing laws appear to be amply sufficient if properly executed. They have therefore, no other measure to recommend than the less obtrusive, but persevering exertions of the several associations now formed, and which may be hereafter instituted in the different sections of our country.

On behalf of the Committee,
DAVID SCHOLFIELD, CHAIRMAN.
The committee on Amendments reported as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the several resolutions relative to the amendments of the constitution of the American Convention, and relative to the adjournments of this session, Reported,

That in their opinion the following amendments should be made to the constitution, viz. That section 1st of article 2nd, be amended by striking out "Philadelphia," and introducing in place thereof "Washington," D. C. And striking out "first" and introducing "second," and making "October" read "December." So that the article will read thus—

The convention shall meet biennially in the

city of Washington, D. C. on the second Tuesday in December. It may adjourn from time to time to such place as it may deem proper, and may be specially convened as it hereafter provided.

The committee also recommend the following resolution—

Resolved That when this Convention adjourn, it do adjourn to meet in the city of Baltimore, on the 1 Monday of November, 1828. On behalf of committee.

JONAS PRESTON, CHAIRMAN.
Which report and resolution were adopted. The following resolutions were read and adopted,

1. By James Mott,
Resolved, That the acting committee be authorized to open a correspondence with the "African Institution" and other anti-slavery societies in Great Britain; and invite an exchange of information relative to the important and mutual objects contemplated by our respective institutions.

2. By Robert Bond,
Resolved, That the acting committee be authorized when the funds may permit, to obtain copies of the best works and tracts on slavery and slave labor, for the use of this convention.

3. By Jesse W. Newport.
Resolved, That the Treasurer be directed to place in the archives of the convention, five copies of the minutes of the present and each succeeding session, and at least one copy of each work which shall be subscribed for by this convention.

4. By Joseph C. Dawes.
Resolved, That this convention recommend to the friends of abolition, the instruction of coloured children, by the establishing of Sabbath schools, or any other means which they may think most advisable.

5. By Isaac Pierce.
Resolved, That a copy of each of the periodical or other publications, subscribed for, on account of the Convention, or presented to it by the editors or publishers thereof, so far as they are unappropriated, be furnished the president of the convention, and the secretary of each of the societies represented in this convention.

The following resolution was offered by J. Parker, and read—viz:

Resolved, That article 2, section 1st, of the constitution, be altered by striking out the words, "in the city of Philadelphia on the 1st Tuesday in October," and inserting, on the 2d Monday in December; and the places of meeting shall be alternately in the cities of Philadelphia and Washington, D. C.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to William Rawle, Esq. for the patient and dignified manner in which he presided over its several sittings.

On motion, adjourned sine die.

[The various communications from different Societies, to the Convention, will be inserted hereafter.]

[We invite the attention of our readers to a perusal of the following essays (the first number of which we republish this week) from the pen of one of our most intelligent and respectable citizens of Colour in the U. States. They were originally published in the year 1813, in Philadelphia at a time of considerable excitement, when a proposition came before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to register all free persons of Colour within the state, and also to prevent others from the different states settling within her borders. For our ourselves, we are so pleased with them, that we are anxious they should circulate far and near, and be perused by friend and foe. We hope every one will will judge for himself.]

LETTERS

From a MAN OF COLOUR, on a late Bill before the Senate of Pennsylvania.

LETTER I.

O Liberty! thou power supremely bright, Profuse of bliss and pregnant with delight, Perpetual pleasures in thy presence reign, And smiling Plenty leads thy wanton train

Addison.
We hold this truth to be self-evident, that GOD created all men equal, and is one of the most prominent features in the Declaration of Independence, and in that glorious fabric of collected wisdom, our noble Constitution. This idea embraces the Indian and the European, the Savage and the Saint, the Peruvian and the Laplander, the white Man and the African; and whatever measures are adopted subversive of this inestimable privilege, are in direct violation of the letter and spirit of our Con-

stitution, and become subject to the animadversion of all, particularly those who are deeply interested in the measure.

These thoughts were suggested by the promulgation of a late bill, before the Senate of Pennsylvania, to prevent the emigration of people of colour into this state. It was not passed into a law at this session and must in consequence lay over until the next, before when we sincerely hope, the white men, whom we should look upon as our protectors, will have become convinced of the inhumanity and impolicy of such a measure, and forbear to deprive us of those inestimable treasures, Liberty and Independence. This is almost the only state in the Union wherein the African have justly boasted of rational liberty and the protection of the laws, and shall it now be said they have been deprived of that liberty, and publicly exposed for sale to the highest bidder? Shall colonial inhumanity that has marked many of us with shameful stripes, become the practice of the people of Pennsylvania, while Mercy stands weeping at the miserable spectacle? People of Pennsylvania, descendants of the immortal Penn, doom us not to the unhappy fate of thousands of our countrymen in the Southern States and the West Indies; despise the traffic in blood, and the blessing of the African will forever be around you. Many of us are men of property, for the security of which, we have hitherto looked to the laws of our blessed state, but should this become a law, our property is jeopardized, since the same power which can expose to sale an unfortunate fellow creature, can wrest from him those estates which years of honest industry have accumulated. Where shall the poor African look for protection, should the people of Pennsylvania consent to oppress him? We grant there are a number of worthless men belonging to our colour, but there are laws of sufficient rigour for their punishment, if properly and duly enforced. We wish not to screen the guilty from punishment, but with the guilty do not permit the innocent to suffer. If there are worthless men, there also men of merit among the African race, who are useful members of Society. The truth of this let their benevolent institutions and the numbers clothed and fed by them witness. Punish the guilty man of colour to the utmost limit of the laws, but sell him not to slavery! If he is in danger of becoming a public charge prevent him! If he is too indolent to labour for his own subsistence, compel him to do so; but sell him not slavery. By selling him you do not make him better, but commit a wrong, without benefiting the object of it or society at large. Many of our ancestors were brought here more than one hundred years ago; many of our fathers, many of ourselves, have fought and bled for the independence of our country. Do not then expose us to sale. Let not the spirit of the father behold the son robbed of that liberty which he died to establish, but let the motto of our legislators, be—"The Law knows no distinction."

These are only a few desultory remarks on the subject and intend to succeed this effervescence of feeling, by a series of essays, tending to prove the impolicy and unconstitutionality of the law in question. For the present, I leave the public to the consideration of the above observations, in which I hope they will see so much truth, that they will never consent to sell to slavery

A MAN OF COLOUR.

James Gordon.

Summary.

Florida.—About a million and a half of acres of land, within the boundary of Florida are claimed by Georgia as belonging to that state.—New Academy.—Captain Patridge proposes to establish a Literary Scientific and Military Academy, at Harlem, E. I. similar to the establishment at Middletown, with a capital of \$50,000, to be divided into shares of 100 dollars, under the management of trustees.—Intolerance.—A convention of the Baptist Society, at Le Roy, N. Y. consisting of delegates from 19 Churches, have resolved to request all Free Masons belonging to their churches, to renounce publicly all communion with the order; and to excommunicate such as do not comply within a reasonable time.—Curiosity.—The Middlesex, Conn. Gazette, mentions that in cutting of an elephant's tusk at a combfactory in that city lately, two iron bullets were found imbedded in it—the surface of the tusk being perfectly smooth.—Strength of the Militia.—It appears from an abstract of the annual return of the militia of the U. States, and of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition by states and territories, that here are 1,150,58 men performing militia duty.—Churches in Boston.—There are now in Boston 12 Congregational Churches, (Unitarian).—7 Congregational Churches, (Trinitarian).—1 Independent Unitarian (Stone Chapel).—3 Episcopalians.—5 Baptists.—4 Methodists.—3 Universalists.—1 Catholic.—2 Christians.—1 Presbyterian.—1 Swedenborgian.—3 African and 1 Freewill Baptist.—Serious Accident.—As the Rev. Dr. McMurray, and the Rev. Mr. De Witt, were walking through Nassau-Street, when at the corner of Liberty Street, a cart which came up behind them, struck the former gentleman and threw him with great violence against the curb stone by which his hip was seriously injured. The cartman we learn was much to blame, paying no attention whatever to his business.—Fatal Accident.—On Friday morning last, Mr. G. Stackhouse, while employed in cleaning the gutter of the three story house occupied by Mr. Ford the hatter in Broadway, near Fulton Street, fell down on the pavement and was instantly killed on the spot.—Cheap Living.—Three hundred and seven waggons were counted in 1 morning at the Hill Market House in Cincinnati, Ohio. A medium price for a good turkey was 37 1-2 cents; for a chicken 6 1-4 cents; for a pair of ducks, 18 cents; for eggs, 6 1-4 cents per dozen; for butter, 12 cents per pound.—Pews.—A person in Boston advertises two pews in the Rev. Mr. Dean's meeting house; one in the Rev. Mr. Ballou's and one in the Rev. Mr. Ware's all of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for Lottery Tickets.—Indian Bible Society.—The females in the mission School at Mayhaw have formed a Bible Society. The members contribute the avails of their labours half a day every week, to furnish bibles for the destitute in Ceylon; to be remitted to the Female Bible Society of that Island.—Funds.—The funds of the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, now amount to nearly Fourteen Thousand Dollars.—Murder.—Mr. Godfrey Bowyer, while sitting in his house at Valle's Mines, Missouri, on the evening of the 14th ult. was killed by a shot fired through the window by some person unknown.—Blessings of Slavery.—The Washington (Pa.) Examiner of 2d inst. states, that Robert Carlisle of Kentucky, had been killed within two miles of that borough. Carlisle was a dealer in slaves, and at the time he was killed was driving a slave. The slave has been lodged in prison, charged with having committed the act.—Removal from Office.—Judge James of S. Carolina, has been removed from office, having been convicted before the Legislature, of being grossly intemperate, and guilty of habitual intoxication.—Drowned.—Mr. John Finch, of this city, was drowned at Mobile on the 21st ult. in attempting to get on board of the Steamboat Pittsburgh, and buried the next day.

St. Thomas' Church.—The Rev. Geo. Uphold, D. D. has been unanimously elected Rector of St. Thomas' Church, in place of the Rev. Mr. Duffie, deceased.

Marriages Extraordinary.—Great doings among the Andrews!—Married, lately in Exeter, Conn. Andrew Burnham, to Anna Andrews; Adoniram Burnham, to Sally Andrews; Nehemiah S. Burnham to Susan Andrews; Nathaniel Burnham, to Henry Andrews; John Wagfield, to Polly Andrews; Ephraim P Low, to Hannah Q. Andrews; Enoch White to Eliza B. Andrews; Caleb Andrews to Sally Brown; Seth Andrews, to Sally Daniels; Obed Andrews, to Fanny Butler; John L. Andrews, to Anne G. Burnham; Andrew Andrews, to Ann Andrews. An improved way of making merry *Sabbath*—Rochester Telegraph.



POETRY.

For the Freedom's Journal.

STANZAS.

Oh, tell me what sanative power
There is for the sorrowing heart:
What sun-beam to pierce the dark hour
When the flick'ring of Fortune depart!

KIND friends! oh, they last but a day
When our sun of prosperity's high
They sink with *its setting away*—
Are flown when adversity's nigh.

RELIGION! how mild is the balm
She pours in the agoniz'd breast;
How soft with her holy the calm
We feel with her spirit possest.

In trouble she brings us her aid
But rest in the bright hope above.
She bids the soul be not afraid,
'Tholent sweets of Thy love;

ARION.

For the Freedom's Journal.

TO S—

The liquid chrysal glitters in thine eye,
The pearly dew drop quivers on thy cheek,
Thy snowy bosom heaves the trembling sigh,
What can thy grief dispel?—Speak, Lady
Speak!

Thy ivory brow with thought is overcast,
Thy dulcet accents tremulously flow,
The purple on thy cheek is fading fast,
What ails these gentle Lady—may I know.

That nameless something in thy nymph like
form
That smothered sigh too, which thou fain
wouldst quell
Betray within, a gnawing canker worm:
What gave it birth? Oh gentle Lady tell!
J. T. E.

VARIETIES.

Addison's chief companions, before he married Lady Warwick, were Steele, Budgell, Philips, Carey Davenant, and Colonel Brett. He used to breakfast with one or other of them, at his lodgings in St. James's Place; dine at taverns with them; then to Button's; and then to some tavern again for supper in the evening; and this was then the usual round of his life.—*Spence.*

F. Seward, Earl of Northumberland, learning that his son had been slain, whom he had sent against the Scots, demanded whether his wounds were in the fore or back part of his body; and, being informed in the fore part, he replied, "I am rejoiced to hear it, and wish no other kind of death to befall me or mine."

When the same Earl felt, in his sickness, that death was fast approaching, he quitted his bed, and put on his armor, saying, that it became not a man "to die like a beast," on which he died standing.

The night after King Charles the First was beheaded, Lord Southampton and a friend of his got leave to sit up by the body in the banquetting-house at Whitehall. As they were sitting very melancholy there, about two o'clock in the morning, they heard the tread of somebody coming very slowly up stairs. By-and-by the door opened, and a man entered the room very much muffled up in his cloak, and his face quite hid in it. He approached the body, considered it very attentively for some time, and then shook his head, and sighed out the words, "O cruel necessity!" He then departed in the same slow and concealed manner as he had come in.—Lord

Southampton used to say that he could not distinguish any thing of his face, but that, by his voice and gait, he took him to be Oliver Cromwell.—*Spence.*

Mr. Colman was, on another occasion, rising to leave a convivial party, when he was strongly pressed to stay by the host, who remarked, that "he must not go yet, for he was not half primed." "Not half-primed!" said the wit, "I am both loaded and primed, and if you wait an instant, you shall hear me go off."

One morning a party came into the public rooms at Buxton, somewhat later than usual, and requested some tongue. They were told that his lordship had eaten it all. "I am very angry with his lordship," said a lady, loud enough for him to hear the observation. "I am sorry for it madam," retorted Byron, "but before I ate the tongue, I was assured that you did not want it."

His majesty, when Prince of Wales, being present at a piquet party, in which Mr. Stepmey and Mr. Church were opponents, the former gentleman went out for a king, but meeting with a disappointment, exclaimed with considerable warmth, "By Jove, the King is against me," to which his royal highness immediately replied, "Truly, Mr. Stepmey, your case is pitiable in the extreme, to have the King and Church against you; you cannot, therefore, hope to escape, but must suffer without benefit of clergy."

FRANCIS WILES, RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 132 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—8m

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY," for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes, have reopened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.

AARON WOOD, JAMES MYERS,
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, ARNOLD ELLER,
E. M. AFRICANUS, HENRY KING,
Trustees.



JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant extract all kinds of STAINS, GRASSES, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

DO! All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day, if not changed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

NOTICE.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the African School Room in Mulberry street; where will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c. Terms—Three Dollars per quarter payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock. Sept. 18. 28

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value; provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

W. P. JOHNSON,

No. 551, Pearl-street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

also, a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking, from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

New-York, Jan. 25

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study there of two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. Williams's 68, rosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

B. F. HUGHES'

School for Coloured Children of both Sexes.

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In this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY with the use of Maps and Globes, and History. Terms from two to four dollars per quarter. References.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul and W. Miller. New-York, March 14. 1

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture all kinds of Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO, Scotch, Rappee, and Maccabau SNUFF, Spanish, Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

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SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

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Coloured Children and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The Male school is situated in Mulberry-street near Grand-street, and the female school in William-street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

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By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,

RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1828.

THE

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"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1828.

VOL. I.—NO. XLIX

REPORT

Of the African Institution for 1827. By Hatchard. 1827.

The great field of Colonial Policy offers few matters to our view, more at all times, but in the existing posture of affairs more peculiarly pressing upon our attention, than the situation of the people of colour. Those unfortunate persons form a very numerous class of our fellow subjects; and their industry and general good conduct render them still more worthy than their numbers to attract our notice. They are highly important in respect of wealth and they suffer under privations entailed upon them by no fault of their own, but arising from the crimes and follies of others, and affixed to their colour by the decrees of colonial wisdom and humanity. Dr. Lushington, the able, enlightened, and honest friend of oppressed men, of what colour soever, has lately added to the very great obligations he had before conferred upon the cause of justice and sound policy, by bringing before Parliament and the country this interesting subject, in a speech replete with enlarged views, animated by a spirit of true philanthropy, and tempered by an extraordinary portion of moderation. The same question which Dr. Lushington so ably raised in the Commons, was afterwards most admirably stated in the Lords, and with great effect, by Lord Harrowby, President of his Majesty's Council. That enlightened, accomplished, and virtuous nobleman, has always approved himself the firm and powerful friend of the oppressed negro, in all the situations where his eminent talents have been exerted. We shall proceed, without further preface, to state the case which so lamentably adds one to the numberless examples heretofore given of the unfitness of West Indian Legislators to discharge their high functions, and of the absolute necessity which exists for the prompt and efficacious interference of the mother-country, in order to preserve her colonial empire from all the worst mischiefs that can result from power abused on the one hand, and vengeance long deferred and signalized on the other.

The important island of Jamaica was conquered from Spain during the brilliant period of the Protectorate, in the year 1655. Charles the Second, soon after his restoration in 1661, granted the island a charter, under which the House of Assembly was constituted. By that document, it is solemnly declared, that "the children of subjects of England, to be born in Jamaica, shall, from their respective births, be reputed to be, and shall be, free denizens of England, holding the same privileges, to all intents and purposes, as the freeborn subjects of England;" a superfluous grant, it is true, because, long before the Restoration, at the accession of the King's grandfather to the English Crown, the general principle had been solemnly recognized by the Judges in the famous case of the Post nati, (commonly called Calvin's Case,) that all persons born within the King's allegiance are natural-born subjects of the English Crown. Nevertheless, to remove all doubts, the grant is thus expressly made to all persons, without distinction of colour or race, and by the self-same instrument which constituted the Jamaica Legislature a lawful body.

Nothing appears to have been done against these rules during the reigns of Charles, James II. and King William; but, as if the good

Queen Anne's time were fated to be in all parts of the world, America as well as Ireland, and to all subdivisions of persons, mulattoes as well as Catholics, the era of disqualification, either for opinions which they should not and for complexion which they could not, change, in 1711 an act was passed, (10 Ann. cap. 4.) excluding from all public offices all persons of colour, Indians, and Jews. In 1733 this policy was further followed up by the act 6. Geo. II. disqualifying all persons of colour not in the fourth degree from the negro stock, from voting at elections. Previous to this period, a custom had been introduced of rejecting the evidence of coloured people against whites in every case; but it was doubted whether or not they could bear witness against one another. This doubt was solved in 1748, by the 21. Geo. II. cap 7, which legalized the customary exclusion of coloured evidence in all cases against whites, but let in as against each other.

Notwithstanding these serious disabilities, the mixed race grew rapidly in numbers and in wealth; for it was found by the House of Assembly in 1762, that property of between 200,000l. and 300,000l. in value, including four estates, had devolved to them by devise and bequest at different times. Men's affections not to mention their feelings of justice, towards the innocent offspring of their love, lawful or illicit, were found not to obey exactly the dictates of West Indian policy; and legislative measures were required to force them into courses more congenial to the savage spirit which presided over those councils. The Assembly, accordingly, which derived its own existence and authority entirely from the same charter that gave the mulattoes all the rights of English subjects, "to all intents and purposes, from the dates of their respective births," passed a law, restraining their power of taking, by devise or bequest, to the value of 2000l. currency, and limiting their power of purchasing landed property to the same inconsiderate sum.

In 173 the first attempt was made to exclude mulattoes from all employment on plantations, by a general act, which, being transmitted to England, was refused the Royal assent: and thus began the system of annual bills, to defraud the Crown of its negative voice. Each bill bound the planters, under severe penalties, to fill every situation in their employ with a white person. Those bills continued up to the last year, when the Governor refused his assent to the deficiency law because it contained provisions of peculiar hardship respecting the absentees.

In all this history of exclusion and disqualification, it is cheering to meet with one exception. After the Maroon war in 1796, when the men of colour had distinguished themselves, so as to extort the unqualified approbation of the Assembly, and to command the hearty gratitude of the whole community, a bill was passed, allowing them to give evidence against white persons, in cases of assault upon the witnesses themselves! It graciously pleased those lords of the world to decree that the race, so nearly allied to themselves by blood, and to whose gallantry and faithful attachment they owed their existence, should no longer be kicked and beaten like dogs, without redress; but the privilege of giving evidence was strictly confined to the case of the person himself who was assaulted; and no mulatto could call another as his wit-

ness, if tried for any offence. These restrictions and all others on the evidence of free persons of colour, were done away again in 1813; and in 1816 they were permitted to navigate their own vessels coastwise, which, ever since 1712, had been prohibited, by a law requiring vessels of a certain burden to be manned by whites. They were now also allowed to drive carts and hackney coaches, a right formerly withheld by the same spirit of curious and niggardly legislation. The restrictions upon bequests and devises were also repealed in 1813.

There still remain, however, the most grievous of all the disabilities under which the coloured race have been laid. They cannot exercise the elective franchise; they are excluded from all offices and places of trust; and worse than all, they cannot serve in any case upon juries. Let us for a moment consider the effects of these disqualifications.

The mulattoes are subject to the laws made by the House of Assembly. By those laws they are regulated, governed, and taxed. "ut rich and accomplished and intelligent as many of them are, they can neither sit in that house, nor exercise their voice in saying who shall sit there; nor in any way lift that voice, as free men should do, in any other than the notes of suppliant petition. And to whom is the unchecked dominion confided over this race of men, who must have no voice, either direct or indirect, in the councils that are to rule their destiny? To a hostile caste; to the men who have created all these disabilities, in order to exclude them; to those who prove, by the very act of engrossing all the power over the degraded race, that they hate and fear them, and feel their subjection as necessary for their own security and ease. Let Christian people make the case their own, according to the favourite maxim so often quoted, and so seldom followed. How would the people of England like to be ruled and taxed by a parliament all Irish—still more, by one all French or all American? But that bears a faint semblance to our case. Peace and fashion may reconcile us to Frenchmen; our interest, the fear of losing Ireland, and having England crippled, may even reconcile us to Irishmen; and the interests of trade may almost make us friends with the Americans. But between the people of colour and their representatives and rulers, there is no common tie, except that of humanity, which is outraged by the one party, and only remembered in the other, to show that it exasperates all animosities, and that cattle would be better treated than human beasts of burden. The hand of Providence has stamped on the oppressed a mark that cannot be effaced, and the Ethiopian must be washed white before his lot in being subject to the hostile caste can become so gentle as the case we have been supposing, of the English nation ruled by an American parliament, chosen in America, and not in England.

The exclusion from all places renders the deprivation of the elective franchise still more severe. The mulatto only feels the ruling powers, by coming in contact with his natural enemy; he only sees the constituted authorities of his country, when he looks at the hostile colour. Power is never mitigated by kindred feelings; on the contrary, it is exasperated by the instinctive sense of natural diversity, by all the factitious prejudices of customs and laws, by all the feelings of fear which tyranny creates at once for its own augmentation, and its own punishment.

But look to the worst of all these disabilities. Whatever mulatto comes in a court of justice—a court by outward form resembling what elsewhere are courts in which justice presides—he comes among judges and jurors who are his natural enemies and oppressors. He is injured in his person, he is despoiled of his property, he is restrained of his liberty by a white man; his child or his wife is taken from him; his feelings are outraged; his sense of honour—for all our cruelty has not rooted all sense of honour from the dingy bottom—his sense of honour is wounded—a sense the more exquisite that it has survived every effort of his oppressor to extinguish it. In mockery, he is bid to bend his footsteps towards the halls of Justice, and tauntingly told that they fling open wide their gates to men of every complexion and every race.—He hurries thither; the doors are blackened with the white clouds—of his foes; the ermine decks the shoulders—of his foes; the jury-box is filled with twelve—of his foes,—selected from the motley population he lives in, for the express purpose of doing injustice between him and his adversary. But we hear it said, "this is insidious—there is no such purpose in the selection." Why then, we would ask, is the selection made? Answer us this, ye who charge us with distorting facts, or rather with perverting inferences. Answer and tell us, why the jury is to be purged of all colour, when the man of colour is tried?—freed from all community of feeling and opinion with him, and made up of men expressly and avowedly taken because they have a common colour and origin with the mulatto's antagonist? Who can name another reason for choosing them all whites, except that, if chosen indiscriminately of the two hues, there would be jurors of the same race with the man of colour: where as the principle is, to have them all of the white man's blood and lineage? Again, let the Christian wrong-doer—for whose consents to wrong, doeth wrong—resort to the golden rule of his Master, and put himself in the place of his tawny brother. How should we, in Old England, like being tried for our lives by a French or an American jury, sitting under the superintendence of a French or American judge? But that is a poor approximation to the case in hand. Rather let us ask, how would you—Englishmen and whites as you are—like being tried by a jury all brown mulattoes, or all black negroes, with an African, in the seat of the presiding judge? How would you like being told, not only that all your judges were not to be whites like yourself, but that not one of them was to be other than aliens to your name, and complexion and race? You have already answered the question; you have, wherever you had the power, refused to be tried by judges, any one of whom bore the marks of the hostile colour; and yet you desire the mulatto to think he has justice when you try him by judges, every one of whom is taken from among his enemies & oppressors! In England, you suffer not the meanest foreigner, of the most hostile nation, or the most barbarous, to be tried by a jury of Englishmen; he must have at least one half of foreign race and birth. No matter from what lineage he is sprung, be it ever so base; from what coast he has come hither, be it ever so hostile; before what gods he bends, be they ever so savage; by what barbarities his caste is disgraced; be they ever so revolting—he may be a rude idolater from New Holland, or a barbarian

vous soldier of Mahomet, or a vile and prostituted adorer of the Juggernaut—he cannot be tried by an English tribunal. But the civilized mulatto, begotten by an English father, born in the bosom of an English settlement, trained, it may be, in the refinements of English society, is condemned by his fellow Christian, to be tried by a jury far more likely to do him injustice than the English could by possibility be to wrong any infidel on whose superstitious rites the sun ever rose; and he is yet further condemned to hear this fellow Christian, boast that he has done his unfortunate and unoffending brother justice.

It may now be fit, as principles alone, how incontrovertible soever, are rarely appealed to with effect, to ask what interest we have in perpetuating such grievances as these—what safety there is in keeping such a cause of offence in all people of colour? And this question may best be solved by inquiring into the importance of the coloured order. Their numbers in Jamaica alone are said to exceed 30,000, and those of the free blacks 10,000. They therefore greatly exceed the whites in numerical force; and the the mulattoes form one half of the militia—being, from the necessity of the case, freely intrusted with the possession of arms. But how much more important an aspect do those numbers—those armed numbers—wear, when we reflect that they stand between a handful of whites and the sable myriads of African slaves by whom they are surrounded, daily and nightly, in town and in country, in the house and in the field, and to whose divisions and want of concert, but, more than all, want of arms and of leaders, that handful owes its prolonged existence in the Charaibean Seas. Moreover, by natural and political causes, the numbers of the whites are daily decreasing; by the like causes, the mulattoes are on the increase. Then let the wealth of the degraded caste be taken into account. Their property is now reckoned at upwards of three millions. One gentleman of that colour has 150,000*l.* of his own; another, a white planter, left as much to his coloured children; a third left 200,000*l.* in the same way, and a fourth gave 200,000*l.* to a mulatto friend who survived him, and 150,000 to a black woman. Among the petitioners who made the late forcible appeal to parliament, through Dr. Lushington, three inhabitants of one parish were possessed of property to the amount of 120,000. This is a body of men, we may rest assured, who will wax great in wealth as well as strong in numbers; and it becomes us to think betimes whether it consists best with our interest, and with our safety to have them for our allies or our enemies.

The existence of the grievance is too palpable to be denied; the planters, therefore, essay to mitigate the asperity of its features; and, failing in this too, they would fain persuade us that the true remedy is by sending the coloured men to seek redress individually at the hands of the Colonial Assemblies, from which they are by law excluded. "Go," say they, "and bring in private naturalization bills, as if you were aliens. The fees are now diminished, and by paying your attorneys heavy costs, you may gradually, and one by one, succeed to the enjoyment of your just and natural rights." To this the answer is easy, and it is decisive. If the remedy be fit to mention, it must be commensurate with the mischief. Who, then, recommends bringing in eight thousand naturalization bills? But all—*all* would pass as a matter of course. Is it so? Then what better reason can you give for the obvious process of consolidating all the 8000 bills into one general act? The honourable minded among the mulattoes feel an honest repugnance to seek this kind of relief, which the wealthy only can obtain; while, from partaking in it at all, the poor are for ever excluded—the poor upon whom the oppression of the disabling laws presses by far the most severely.

We have said much on this painfully interesting question: yet the subject remains unexhausted. The Legislature of the mother country has been powerfully appealed to; the whites of the colonies have begun to feel its pressure; there have within the two last years been petitions from the whites in parishes of Jamaica, bearing to their Assembly, and to us at home, the unsuborned testimony of most unsuspected witnesses against one of the worst practical evils which the destruction of the grand evil of all, the African Slave Trade, has left behind it. Threats are much objected to by the Islands, and justly, if any one ever launched such threats at them. But there is a difference between a threat and a warning—a vain, braggart menace, and a fair, open, timely notice. The duty of the Imperial Legislature is to act as the rights of its colonial subjects and the safety of the state demand; and to discharge its own functions for the common good, if the Colonial Assemblies forget or abandon theirs. Incident to this high duty towards the Empire, is another towards the Assemblies, the neglect whereof would give these zealous bodies just cause of complaint. It is fitting to give them due intimation of what must be done in England, if nothing be done in the West Indies. Then, there is a wide difference between acting upon this solemn warning and doing the just things which will render all proceedings here unnecessary, and basely yielding to the menace of an adversary, and doing wrong to escape from his anger. Let not the Assemblies then any longer neglect this warning. It has oftentimes been given, no doubt, and by a power most slow to follow it up—but followed up it will and it must be, unless right and justice have ceased to find favour in the sight of England.

[Edinburgh Review.]

Original Communications.

[For the Freedom's Journal]

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

I HAVE been induced to make a few comments on this address, from seeing it in our Southern papers highly lauded, while I acknowledge my inability to discover its great merit. But let us hear the gentleman, he says, "True it is, there are a few among us, who have created objections to the Colonization Society. The first great material objection is, that the Society does, in fact, in spite of its denial meditate and conspire the emancipation of the slaves. To the candid, let me say, there are NAMES on the rolls of the Society too high to be rationally accused of the duplicity and insidious falsehood which this implies farther, the Society and its branches are composed, in by far of the larger part, of citizens of *slave-holding* states, who cannot be gravely changed with a design so *perilous* to themselves. To the uncandid disputant, I say, let him put his finger on one single sentiment, declaration, or act of the Society, or of any person which shews such to be their object; there is in fact no pretext for the charge. Let me repeat the friends of this Society, three fourths of them are slaveholders: the Legislatures of Maryland, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, all slaveholding states have approved it; every member of this Auxiliary Society is, either in himself or his nearest relatives interested in holding slaves. It is such as we who have originated, and are maturing the plan. And I ask, shall we not be allowed to promote our own *safety* and gratify our humane feelings—then I must leave the gentleman for one moment to eulogize those humane feelings by an attempt to show to what they are directed. To send the free coloured people to Africa, to expose them to perils by sea and by land, to pirates, to savages, to disease, and to death.—Gentle reader, be not indignant at the picture, for it is doubtless a faithful one. The bill of mortality at the Colony in Africa, exceeds anything of the kind in so small a period of time I ever read of.

I am acquainted myself with the very names of numbers who have gone from Virginia, and who have perished; nor is this mortality as pretended confined principally to those who go from the North. But I may be told that letters have been received from them, giving honorable accounts, &c. I reply that those letters come most frequently from persons interested; from persons who have possessed influence at home, and who on account of this fact being known, there have been dressed up with a little brief authority in Africa, received appointments, made Librarians, &c. with salaries attached to them—and thus dazzled and gulled, write flaming epistles to their friends in America, persuading them to emigrate; and here let me inquire if it is not the character of all emigrants to write in exaggerated accounts of their new residence—is it not their interest to do so, in order to draw others to them, who may improve and strengthen their society? And admitting the colony to be at present prosperous, how much longer is it likely to continue so? It at present holds out better or no inducement for an attack, either from at home or abroad. The prudent man and the philosopher never looks only at the present day, extends his view beyond the present, tracing natural effects from natural causes. But to return to this gentleman's fine speech—"once more this society is in no way connected with certain Abolition Societies in the country. To these the Colonization Society would say 'your object is unattainable, your zeal dangerous, and nothing can give it the right direction, or the right temperature but surrendering your plans to ours.'" What extreme modesty! what convincing arguments! Again, he says, "It is no Abolition Society; it addresses as yet no arguments to the Master, and disavows with horror the idea of offering temptations to any slave. It denies the design of attempting Emancipation either partial or general. It derives with us that the U. States government have any right or power to emancipate, and declares that the states have exclusively the right to regulate the whole subject of slavery." (To be concluded in our next.)

LETTERS

From a MAN OF COLOUR, on a late Bill before the Senate of Pennsylvania.

LETTER II.

Those patriotic citizens, who, after resting from the toils of an arduous war, which achieved our independence and laid the foundation of the only reasonable republic upon earth, associated together, and for the protection of those inestimable rights for the establishment of which they had exhausted their blood and treasure, framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania, have by the ninth article declared, "that all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying life and liberty." Under the restraint of wise and well administered laws, we cordially unite in the above glorious sentiment, but by the bill upon which we have been remarking, it appears as if the committee who drew it up mistook the sentiment expressed in this article, and do not consider us as men. or that those enlightened statesmen who formed the constitution upon the basis of experience intended to exclude us from its blessings and protection. If the former, why are we not to be considered as men. Has the God who made the white man and the black, left any record declaring us a different species. Are we not sustained by the same power, supported by the same food, hurt by the same wounds, pleased with the same delights, and propagated by the same means. And should we not then

enjoy the same liberty, and be protected by the same laws.—We would wish not to legislate, for our means of information and the acquisition of knowledge are, in the nature of things, so circumscribed, that we must consider ourselves incompetent to the task: but let us, in legislation be considered men. It cannot be that the authors of our Constitution intended to exclude us from its benefits, for just emerging from unjust and cruel mancipation, their souls were too much affected with their own deprivations to commence the reign of terror over others. They knew we were deeper skinned than they were, but they acknowledged us as men, and found that many an honest heart beat beneath a dusky bosom. They felt that they had no more authority to enslave us, than England had to tyrannize over them. They were convinced that if amenable to the same laws in our actions, we should be protected by the same laws in our rights and privileges. Actuated by these sentiments they adopted the glorious fabric of our liberties, and declaring "all men" free, they did not particularize white and black, because they never supposed it would be made a question whether *we were men or not*. Sacred be the ashes, and deathless be the memory of those heroes who are dead; and revered be the persons and the characters of those who still exist and lift the thunders of admonition against the traffic in blood. And here my brethren in colour, let the tear of gratitude and the sigh of regret break forth for that great and good man, who lately fell a victim to the promiscuous fury of death, in whom you have lost a zealous friend, a powerful, an intrepid advocate, a sincere adviser, and one who spent many an hour of his life to break your fetters, and ameliorate your condition—I mean the ever to be lamented Dr. Benjamin Rush.

It seems almost incredible that the advocates of liberty, should conceive the idea of selling a fellow creature to slavery. It is like the heroes of the French Revolution, who cried "Vive la Republic," while the decapitated Nun was precipitated into the general reservoir of death, and the palpitating embryo decorated the point of the bayonet. Ye, who should be our protectors, do not destroy.—We will cheerfully submit to the laws, and aid in bringing offenders against them of every colour to justice; but do not let the laws operate so severely, so degradingly, so unjustly against us alone.

Let us put a case, in which the law in question operates peculiarly hard and unjust—I have a brother, perhaps, who, resides in a distant part of the Union, and after a separation of years, actuated by the same fraternal affection which beats in the bosom of a white man, he comes to visit me. Unless that brother be registered in twenty four hours after, and be able to produce a certificate to that effect, he is liable, according to the second and third sections of the bill, to a fine of twenty dollars, to arrest, imprisonment and sale. Let the unprejudiced mind ponder upon this, and then pronounce it the justifiable act of a free people, if he can. To this we trust our cause, without fear of the issue. The unprejudiced must pronounce any act tending to deprive a free man of his right, freedom and immunities, as not only cruel in the extreme, but decidedly unconstitutional both as re-

gards the letter and spirit of that glorious instrument. The same power which protects the white man, should protect

A MAN OF COLOUR.

FROM EDWARDS JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY, 29, 1828

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Arrival has been received, and shall appear in our next.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival last evening of the packet ship Birmingham, Captain Harris, we received London papers to the 7th, Shipping Lists to the 5th, and Liverpool papers to the 8th, of January, inclusive. They came to hand at so late an hour, that we are only enabled to extract the following leading articles of intelligence.

The London Courier of the 5th of Jan. in speaking of the news from Constantinople, says—"It is mentioned, that, after an extraordinary Council had been held, the Porte renewed its refusal to accept of the intervention of the Allied Powers. The Ambassadors, in consequence, demanded, it is said, their passports, which were again refused, upon which they prepared to quit the Turkish capital."

"It would appear, that with respect to the subjects of England, France, and Russia, there was no disposition on the part of the Turks to molest them in any way. The government is stated to have been engaged in making every preparation for war, but nothing inconsistent with the usages of the most civilized States, had been attempted, or appeared to be meditated, on their part."

Letters from Bucharest, dated 16th Dec. say every thing announces war, and that the Russian armies were ready to march; but it appears from letters dated the day subsequent that the Russian Consul was still there, and no preparations for his departure were spoken of.

The London New Times of Jan. 7, says—"The affairs of the East, so far at least as the private letters which have reached town since our last, and the notices in the Foreign Journals, enable us to judge, continue in the same state. The departure of the Ambassadors took place quietly, and it is reasonable to suppose that they would avail themselves of the permission, or rather sufferance of the Porte, to place themselves in safety before any active hostilities could commence on any side. In Vienna, by the latest accounts, it was still hoped that no war would take place. We fear that this is but an exemplification of the old rule, quod volumus credimus. M. de Ribeaupierre had, it is said, renewed to Mr. Canning, on taking leave of him, his assurances, that unless Turkey committed some infraction of the Treaty of Akerman, Russia would not attack its territories. On this assurance we can implicitly rely; and in further confirmation of the considerate intentions of his Court."

M. de Ribeaupierre has ordered M. de Minziacky to remain at Bucharest, to receive communications, should the Porte see fit to make any. We do not think it will. Up to the departure of the Ambassadors, our hopes were sanguine that the Sultan was but acting a part—that when he found that he must acquiesce, or break with the Allies, he would choose the former as the least evil; but his suffering them to depart, bespeaks more obstinacy and less cunning than we were willing to give him credit for. We are now more than ever convinced of an observation made by one of the Diplomats—"that nothing but a good drubbing would bring him to his senses." The affair at Scio has either been altogether fabricated, or else extremely exaggerated.

From the Gazette de France, of Jan. 5. Constantinople, Dec. 9.

The Ambassadors of France and England, at length, embarked yesterday. All the efforts made to induce the Porte to accept their proposals have failed.

The Marquis de Ribeaupierre, who embarked on board his ship before the other Ministers, had previously sent to M. Minziacky, the Russian Consul General at Bucharest, instructions, in which he acquaints him with his departure from Constantinople, and at the same time desires him not to leave Bucharest till further orders, because his presence there still depends upon particular circumstances. The capital, in consequence of the precautions taken by the government, remains tranquil, yet the Franks are not without uneasiness.

Paris, Jan. 4.

This morning, at eight o'clock, the Minister of Finance came to transact business with the King. At nine, his Majesty transacted business with the Minister of War, and at noon, with the Minister of Marine.

To the news from Constantinople already given, we add the following details, furnished by the Augsburg Gazette, in a letter, dated Dec. 8, in the evening:

"Messrs. Guilleminot and Stratford Canning had quitted the Porte, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at five they were out of sight. The north wind still detained M. de Ribeaupierre, at their hotels, the Ambassadors of the Three Courts had repeatedly asked for their passports. The Reis Effendi caused them to be answered, that the Porte would make no difficulty in delivering Firmans to them if they could shew orders from their Courts for the step they were going to take, it must be ignorant of their departure, though it did not intend to throw any obstacle in the way of it."

"However, orders were given underhand to respect the vessels of the Ambassadors. It had not transpired that they met with any difficulty. M. de Ribeaupierre, it is said, gave his two Colleagues, before his departure, the assurance, that if the Porte respected in its full extent the Convention of Akerman, and did not by some inconsiderate step, compromise the protectorate of Russia over the two Principalities the Russian Cabinet would conscientiously execute the Convention of 6th July."

The report of the destruction of the Greek fleet, received by last arrival, proves to be incorrect.

The total deficiency in the Quarter's Revenue in England, compared with that of the similar quarter of last year, amounts to 187,978 pounds.

The Austrian observer, of Dec. 26, in replying to the observations in the English papers respecting the policy of Austria in the affairs of the East, says:

"The instructions of the Intercursio during every period of the insurrection, however various they may have been, were always the same in principle, spirit, and end. The Emperor never had any other desire; and, at Constantinople, he never manifested any other, than to put an end to that unhappy struggle in the most prompt, effectual, and satisfactory way to all parties. It is in this sense, and only in this sense, that the Austrian Government has constantly acted and spoken to the Porte, and, and whatever difference of opinion there may have prevailed from time to time between the Courts on the choice of means, every attempt to arrive at the desired end has been put in practice by the Imperial Cabinet, or has been supported by its Embassy at Constantinople. One day all the European archives, as well as those of Turkey will prove this fact."

Private letters dated London, Jan. 5, mention that it was rumoured that the British government were about to send Consuls to Greece immediately, and that the Allies are to take forthwith, some measures of a still more efficient nature for establishing their independence.

A letter from Constantinople, dated Nov. 27, states that the Wechabites, to the number of 50,000 men, are marching against the army of Mahomet Ali, which is only 14,000 strong. The Pacha has sent his troops to join that army, only leaving three battalions of infantry in the camp near Cairo.

Egyptian Cotton. The accounts from Alexandria state, that no price has yet been fixed for the crop of cotton, which is computed at 150,000 bags.

Paris, Jan. 3.

The report of ministry is confirmed. At the close of the council, to day, M. de Chabrol transacted business with the King, and the ordinances of nomination were countersigned by that minister, the one who remains to form part of the new administration. It appears from the most authentic accounts that it is definitely composed as follows:—

Mc de Feroenais, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Martignac, minister of the Interior.

M. Portalis, Keeper of the Seals,

M. Roy, Minister of Finance.

M. Chabrol, Minister of Marine.

M. le General Deaux, minister of war.

M. de Saint Crq, minister of Commerce.

M. Frayssinous, Bishop of Hermopolis, minister of Religion—Public Instruction will it is said, be separated from his department, and restored to the ministry of the Interior.

It is asserted that M. de Polignac returns to his Embassy to London. Nothing is yet known concerning the fate of the functionaries of the upper Police.

[N. Y. Daily Adv.]

Summary.

Youthful Benevolence.—The Greek Committee of Pittsburgh acknowledge the receipt of a Silver Watch from Master J. B. Toole, a boy of twelve years of age with a request that the proceeds may be sent to the Starving Greeks.—Faithful public Servant.—Among the papers of the late John McIntyre, Post-Master, in Marion, Ga. were found a great many letters broken open, but containing money, one directed to D. D. Saunders, containing \$475. Mr. McIntyre died for the public good.—Legislative Dignity.—A member of our Assembly upon a Committee, addressed a witness under examination in the following polite terms—"You are a rascal and a liar, and you stated what is false, and you know it to be so."—Postage.—The nett amount of postage accruing to the general government for the year 1827, was D 999,766.79, of which N. York City gave D.114,388.81—Philadelphia, 77,446.04; Boston, D.52,067.31. One town returned a net gain of eight cents.—Fire.—A fire broke out lately in Taunton, Mass. in a milliner's shop. It was caused by depositing ashes under the counter in a band-box. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

—Cheap Wife.—The Little Falls Friend, mentions that a man in that village sold his wife for the sum of 5 dollars in cash, and 2 dollars in store pay.

New Periodical Work.—Messrs. Pierce & William of Boston, proposes to publish by subscription, a new periodical work, entitled The Spirit of the Pilgrims.—Foolish exposure of human life.—From the Montpelier Patriot, Maj. Geo. W. Collamer, of Barre, on the 14th inst. states that an apple was shot from the bare head of Mr. Ingram, at the distance of 27 yards with a rifle.

Mr. Collamer then took his turn, and Ingram at the same distance shot an apple from his head. It was done in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen, who, after fruitless attempts to stop the parties, had the satisfaction to see them come off in safety. S. Carolina Lunatic Asylum. It is expected this Asylum will go into operation in May or June next. The building will accommodate at least 100. The site is a square of 4 acres in a healthy and pleasant situation.—Suicide.—A person named George Broien, House-Carpenter, on Saturday evening last, about 11 o'clock, put an end to his existence in Philadelphia, by discharging the contents of a pistol into his head, by which he was instantly killed. The act was committed in an open street at the intersection of Pine and Fifth Streets.

Accident.—We understand that on Saturday, a lad engaged in the printing office of the Sunday School Union, had his legs caught under one of the large wheels connected with the printing press, and suffered a very considerable injury before he was released.

Fire.—On Monday week, the Soap and Tallow Manufactory of Messrs. Bainton and Bancroft, Wilmington, Del. was consumed by Fire. The loss which these gentlemen have sustained is estimated at 3000 dollars.—Castor Oil.—The owners and holders of Castor Oil are now informed that cold pressed Castor Oil is now selling in New York for 3 dollars per gallon. Farmers would do well to turn their attention to raising the Castor Bean.—New Society.—A bill has passed the Legislature of Maine to incorporate the Abyssinian Religious Society in Portland.—Daring outrage for peaceable times.—Two of the brass field pieces, which have for a long

time been in peaceable possession of the N. Haven battalion of Artillery, were found missing on the morning of the 4th inst. The doors of the building in which they were stored, were found open, the guns were dismounted from their carriages and had gone off.—Wolf caught.—A wolf was caught in Wilmington, Vt. It is said a number more are prowling about in the vicinity. A great number of sheep have been destroyed. Whale.—The whale lately seen in Nassagaret Bay, has been caught by some Newport whalers, and proves to be 44 feet long.

The following is a copy of bill No. 32, on the file of our House of Representatives.

House of Representatives, Dec. 8, 1827.

An Act for the relief of George Banks.

Whereas, a certain George Banks, (coloured man) of Fayette county, was convicted in the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Fayette, on the 10th day of January, 1813, on a charge of Burglary, and was sentenced to the State Penitentiary of Philadelphia, for a term of three years. And, whereas, after the said George Banks had served twenty-two months and four days of said term, it was discovered that he was innocent of the charge for which he was then suffering.

Therefore be it enacted, &c. That the State Treasurer be and he is hereby authorised to pay to the said George Banks or to his order, the sum 200 dollars, as a remuneration to him for having suffered innocently.

An incident of this kind, ought to make Courts and Juries cautious. What atonement is it to the innocent man, to be told, 'after he has suffered twenty-two months imprisonment, that the ministers of the law are at length convinced of his innocence? Is the paltry sum of 200 dollars, a remuneration to him for having suffered innocently? Is this any compensation to himself, his friends, and his family, for the loss of peace of mind?—Phila. Gaz.

New-Orleans, Feb. 7.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Police, the most daring attempts are daily made to fire the city. Two men were arrested yesterday, who we understand were detected in setting fire, in broad day light to some houses in the faubourg. Some strong suspicions are entertained, that the fire of Friday night last, was the work of an incendiary.—Argus.

A late Providence paper contains an advertisement of two schoolmasters, in which they state, as a proof of their qualifications, that "they had pupils of ordinary abilities, in 4 months, to perfect themselves in Latin and Greek, and also in mathematics, as to enter Yale College, six months in advance."—Cour.

Deaths.

At Port-au-Prince, (Hayti) on the 7th inst. Mr. Bernard Celestin, of this city, aged 23.

In this city, Mr. Henry Harley.

In this city, on Saturday last, of a consumption, John Brown.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Paul, Mr. Edward Jackson, to Miss Ann Ball.

ADAM SUDER, CABINET MAKER,

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t



POETRY.

PUNNING.

By T. HOOD—FROM THE CHRISTMAS BOX.

Cavation to Youth of both sexes.

My little dears, who learn to read,
Pray early learn to shun
That very silly thing indeed
Which people call a pun.
Read Entick's rules, and 'twill be found
How simple an offence
It is make the self-same sound
Afford a double sense.

For instance, *ale* may make you *ail*,
Your *ant* an *ant* may kill,
You in a *vale* may buy a *vell*,
And *Bill* may pay the *bill*.
Or if to France your bark you steer,
At Dover it may be,
A *peer* appears upon the *pier*,
Who blind, still goes to *sea*.

Thus one might say, when to a treat,
Good friends accept our greeting;
'Tis *meet* that man who meet to eat
Should eat their *meat* when meeting
Brawn on the *board's* no *bore* indeed,
Although from *bore* prepared;
Nor can the *fowl* on which we feed,
Fowl feeding be declared.

Thus *one* ripe fruit may be a *pear*
And yet be *pared*, again,
And still be *one*, which seemeth rare
Until we do explain.
It therefore should be all your aim
To speak with simple care;
For who, however fond of game,
Would choose to swallow hair?

A fat man's *gait* may make us smile,
Who has no *gate* to close!
The farmer sitting on his *style*,
No *stylish* person knows.
Perfumers men of *scents* must be;
Some *Scilly* men are bright;
A *brown* man oft *deep* read we see,
A *black* a wicked *weight*.

Most wealthy men good manners have,
However vulgar they;
And actors still the harder slave
The oftener they *play*.
So poets can't the *baize* obtain
Unless their tailors choose;
While grooms and coachmen not in vain
Each evening seek the *Mews*.

The *dyer*, who by *dying* lives,
A *dire* life maintains;
The glazier, it is known, receives
His profits for his *paines*.
By gardeners *thyme* is tide, 'tis true,
When spring is in its prime;
But *time* or tide won't wait for you
If you are *tied* to *time*.

Then now you see, my little dears,
The way to make a pun;
A trick which you through coming years,
Should sedulously shun.
The fault admits of no defence;
For whoso'er 'tis found,
You sacrifice the *sound* for *some*,
The *sense* is never *sound*.

So let your word and actions too,
One single meaning prove,
And, just in all you say or do,
You'll gain esteem and love.
In mirth and play no harm you'll know,
When duty's task is done;
But parents ne'er should let ye go
Unpunished for a *pun*.

PRINTING.

JOB and FANCY Printing, neatly executed at this Office.

Mr. Harvest being once in company with Mr. Onslow in a boat, began to read a favorite Greek author with such strange theatrical gestures, that his wig fell into the water, and so impatient was he to get it out, that he jumped into the river to fetch it out, and was with difficulty fished out himself.

BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends to open a Boarding House on the first day of May next, for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, at No 26 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who may favour him with their patronage, that no pains will be spared on his part in rendering their situation as comfortable as possible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board from the above mentioned time will please to call at No 114 Varick-Street.

New-York Feb. 26. 1828

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture all kinds of Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO, Scotch, Rappee, and Maccabau, SNUFF, Spanish, Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their TOBACCO for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH

F. WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have reopened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.

AARON WOOD, JAMES MYERS,
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, ARNOLD ELZIE
E. M. AFRICANUS, HENRY KING,
Trustees.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study there of two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience;) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Hall, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. Williams, 68, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

B. F. HUGHES

School for Coloured Children of both Sexes. Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

In this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY with the use of Maps and Globes, and History. Terms from two to four dollars per quarter. Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul and W. Miller. New-York, March 14.

W. P. JOHNSON,

No. 551, Pearl-street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS & SHOES.

Also, a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms. New-York, Jan. 25

N. T. E.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the African School Room in Mulberry street; where will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c. Terms.—Three Dollars per quarter payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 8 o'clock. Sept. 18.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase. SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style: having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, etc. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place. All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN

FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan 10, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

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Hanti—Mr. W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1828.

VOL. I.—NO. L

THOUGHTS

ON BRITISH COLONIAL SLAVERY.

By the Rev. D. Wilson, Vicar of Islington.

It may be a question whether the contrariety between the Christian religion and West Indian Slavery has been sufficiently insisted upon. The inhumanity, the impolicy, the cruelty, the injustice, involved in our present slave system, have been exposed; but, perhaps, not the directly antichristian spirit of it,—its opposition to all the principles and obligations of the religion of love. At least this view of it has not been dwelt upon with the force which its paramount importance demands. For if there be any one thing which characterizes the religion of Christ, it is the tenderness which it inspires. Its foundations were laid in love—the love of God, our heavenly Father, towards lost mankind—the love of Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord, in dying a sacrifice upon the cross for us. Even infidels allow that the meek and peaceful spirit of Christianity, and especially the character of our Lord, is pure and lovely. In fact, the distinguishing badge of the religion of Christ—that by which all men are to know that we are his disciples, is Love. It is the boast of Christianity that she has diffused a spirit of kindness amongst mankind—that she has mitigated the horrors of war—abolished the gladiatorial spectacles—ameliorated the treatment of captives—introduced hospitals and infirmaries for the sick—banished infanticide—improved the condition of the laborious classes—set apart one day in seven for the repose of the body and the instruction of the mind—softened the administration of absolute governments—changed, in short, the aspect of the countries where it has prevailed.

How comes it to pass, then, that upon 800,000 subjects of the British empire, the most burdensome of all yokes should still be permitted to press? How comes it to pass that Christianity has not abolished the slavery in the West Indies, as it triumphed over the slavery established in the Roman Empire? The answer is, that Christianity has never been brought to bear upon the question in the way that it should, and that it must, before the evil will be abated. Christians have not yet fully considered the absolute unlawfulness of the present state of slavery to every man who calls himself by the name of Christ.

It was late in the 18th century before the public attention was effectually called to the condition of our slaves, and the horrors of the traffic by which their numbers were supplied. The first great object of the friends of Africa was to obtain the abolition of the trade itself. During the 20 years exhausted in that contest, the attention of the public was not directed so immediately to the opposition of slavery to the Christian religion, as to the atrocities of the trade between Africa and the West Indies—to the terrific cruelties of the middle passage—to the miseries of the captivity in which it terminated—to the impolicy of pursuing so fatal a traffic—to the beneficial effects which its abolition might produce on the condition of the slaves. Much time was also of necessity consumed in establishing, by irresistible evidence,

the facts on which the various parts of the case rested. It has only been within the last five years that the attention of parliament has been called, distinctly, to the question of the mitigation and gradual abolition of West Indian Slavery itself. The time is still more recent since it has been established by undeniable facts, that no material improvement of the system of slavery can be expected from the slave farmers and the colonial assemblies in the West Indies. Now, at length, the whole case stands out clear and prominent. The solemn act of justice which is to vindicate the oppressed and injured African race, must proceed from the mother country—from the general feelings of Englishmen—from the effects of decided public sentiment upon the parliament and the government. Nor can this be brought about, except as the irreconcilable hostility of the Christian religion to the dreadful evil of negro slavery is fully and strongly shewn. This will awaken the public conscience. This will shake us from the torpor which is apt to creep upon the mind after we have become familiarized with the terms and statements of a great question.

Nothing then can be more directly contrary to the whole spirit of Christianity than the inhuman and horrible system of slavery. If one act of injustice, wilfully committed, is inconsistent with the character of a Christian, what must be ten thousand? If one injured and oppressed fellow creature cries against us for redress to the Father of mercies, and cries not in vain, what will not the cry of thousands upon thousands effect? If any occasional deed of cruelty, prompted by passion, is a provocation in the eyes of a gracious Father, what must a cool, deliberate system of cruelty be? If crimes affecting the health or property of another, though ever so partially, be a breach of the divine commandments, what must injuries be, affecting the liberty—the whole future well-being—the children—of hundreds of thousands of innocent fellow-creatures consigned to hopeless slavery?

Do we remember what are the plain broad facts of the case? Is it not unquestionable that the West Indian slave now in our colonies, were obtained by the fraudulent and unjust rapacity of the slave traffic? Thus the first possession rests on an act of injustice, which every subsequent day of captivity continues and aggravates. The English slave owner has no more right, in the eye of religion, to retain in bondage the unoffending African, than an slave-owner would have to retain a number of Englishmen, if he had made an incursion on our coast, and had carried off our peasants with their wives and children. The poverty, the ignorance, the uncivilized state of Africa, its inability to cope with our force and detect our fraud, only aggravate our enormous guilt; and aggravate it in the exact ratio of our superior knowledge, attainments, power, and advancement in the arts of life.

What, again, are the facts as to the condition of these poor slaves, when landed on the West India islands? Are they treated like men—like fellow creatures—like brothers? Are they instructed in the Christian religion? Is the Sabbath allowed them as the day of repose and peace? Is the institution of marriage encouraged? Is their labour moderated by their strength? Are their chains softened and enlightened by the general kindness of their masters? Are they placed under the equal protection of their masters? Are they placed under equal protection of the laws? Are the tender bonds of domestic charity respected and

preserved? Do they make advances in religion, social order, happiness? Do their numbers increase according to the usual progress of population in other countries? The answer to every one of these questions—NO.

Our fellow-creatures, our brethren in blood, they are treated as beasts of burden—are delivered over to the absolute will of a slave-driver—are compelled, in gangs, to their daily work—to their excessive and overwhelming toil by the cart-whip—are exposed to punishments the most cruel and debasing, at the passion and caprice of another—are branded in the flesh with hot irons—are sold as goods and chattels for the payment of their masters' debts; are separated, the one part of their families from another, and sold to distant owners; are debarred from religious instructions by the Sabbath being the market-day, and the chief time allotted for cultivating the patches of land by which they support themselves; marriage almost unknown; cruel punishments and overworking, especially in crop-time, with the constant effect of indiscriminate licentiousness, lessening their numbers: their testimony not received in courts of law; their possession of property unprotected; the purchase of their liberty made almost impossible; thus man is the prey of man. The innocent African, first taken from the land of his fathers, is pursued by unrelenting barbarity through his shortened term of life, to a death unrelieved by the Christian's hope.

And what is done by Englishmen—by the professors of that religion which says, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.' And all this is done by those who acknowledge the Bible to be the word of God, who read the continual woes by the Prophets against those who oppress and do unjustly—woes which fill the sacred page, and which ended in the Babylonish captivity. All this is done by the followers of that Jesus who came to proclaim peace and mercy, and love; who wept at the grave of Lazarus; who denounced his heavy threatenings against the oppression and cruelties of the Scribes and Pharisees; and who accomplished his sacrifice upon the cross to redeem all mankind, and break down all differences of race, and teach us that 'in Christ Jesus there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free; but Christ is all, and in all.

All this is done, again, by those who read the second great commandment of the law, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself; who join, in words, in the prayer of the Psalmist, 'Let the sorrowful sighing of the prisoners come before; who hear the Apostle's command, 'Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal; knowing that you also have a master in heaven; neither is there respect of persons with him'—who hear his exhortation, 'Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep: Remember those that are in bonds, as bound with them, and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body'—who hear him class 'men stealers,' with 'murderers of fathers, and murderers of mothers'—and who read his affectionate language concerning Onesimus, a run-away slave, whom he had begotten to the Christian faith at Rome, as 'not any longer a servant, but above a servant; a brother beloved, specially to me,' says the Apostle to his correspondent Philemon, 'but how much more to thee, both in the flesh and in

the Lord; if thou count me therefore as a partner, receive him as myself.'

All this is done, finally, by those who profess to believe that at the last solemn day, when masters and slaves will stand before the same tribunal of Christ, works of mercy will be especially produced as the proofs of faith and love.—'For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me.'

And, what increase the guilt, all this is supported by a systematic opposition to reform in the Colonial assemblies—by a partial and industrious concealment and perversion of facts, false representations and colourable excuses—by a pertinacity and folly which the authority of the King and the resolutions of the British parliament in vain attempt to subdue: and by an infatuation, which bears along the West Indian body in blindly defending a system in open hostility with every principle of humanity, with every view of just policy, and with every dictate of religion. But this seems the natural effect of great crimes. Obscurity is the just infliction which follows habits of such a character.

It remains for a free and religious nation like England to look the dreadful evil in the face, and to devise the efficacious remedy.

I do not stay to answer the objection that the Christian religion tolerates such a slavery as is available in our colonies, because the Jewish Law modified the domestic bondage of early times, and stripped it of its most fearful characteristics—an objection which is the strongest possible confutation of itself. Nor do I condescend to refute the cavil, that, because the Apostles enjoined obedience on the first converts who were of the class of slaves, and commanded them to be faithful to their masters, (which Christianity now does, oppressed as the negro slave is,) therefore the injunctions of mercy, and justice, and kindness, on masters, and princes, and legislators, (which would at once unloose the chains which we so much abhor) are null and void. Nor can I with patience hear the unworthy sophism, that because Christianity and some sort of bondage have co-existed since the first promulgation of the gospel, therefore, the most cruel and inhuman species of slavery ever known, admits of apology as not inconsistent with the Christian faith. Christianity is indignant at such an insinuation. As well might all the vices and evils which have co-existed with Christianity because men have not received and obeyed her precepts, be imputed to her as their defender and patron.

No; the only real patron of West Indian Slavery, is torpor and selfishness of heart, false views of policy, fear of the power and wealth of the West Indian body, the revenue; the blood-stained revenue; raised from the importation of Colonial produce; the ignorance in which our carelessness leaves so many Englishmen of the horrid facts of the case—and the backwardness of man to discharge a duty towards an absent and unprotected class of sufferers.

But these subterfuges are fast disappearing. The public mind is more and more aroused. The indignation of a generous people will not suffer much longer the greatest instance of oppression to go unredressed. The rising principles of true Christianity will pervade our legislature and our government. The fear of

* The following able Article is extracted by permission of the Editor, from a work entitled "The Amulet, or Christian and Literary Remembrancer, for 1828."

the divine wrath for a great national sin, will overbalance the false fears of man, and the false calculations of a short-sighted policy. England will awake to its duty. All due consideration, indeed, will be given to the actual situation of our slave population, and the just interests of the slave owners and merchants; but the main duty of mitigating the condition of the present generation, and preparing for the remission of the next, will be efficaciously discharged. And the country, which is multiplying its missions, and circulating its bibles abroad, will no longer be reproached with the monstrous inconsistency of neglecting nearly a million of its subjects in its own colonies at HOME.

So I returned, and considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun; and behold the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter; and on the side of their oppressors there was power; but they had no comforter, Eccl. iv. 1.

"If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; If thou sayest, Behold, we knew it not; doth he that pondereth the heart consider it? And he that keepeth thy soul, doth he know it? And shall not he render to every man according to his works? Prov. xxiv. 11, 12.

Islington, August 1827.

CONGRESSIONAL LOGIC AND ELOQUENCE.

Mr. Weems (from Maryland) speaking in relation to some captured Africans, undertakes to point out to his enlightened hearers, in intelligent Congress, the Divine origin of slavery in the following words:

Mr. W. said he would not go back to the origin of slavery. The sin of ingratitude by the ungrateful Ham towards his aged father, after that father had, as the favored instrument of God, saved him and his family from that universal ruin into which all animated nature had been thrown, with the exception of what, under God's directions, he had received into his ark of safety, farther than by a reference to satisfy those who will examine for themselves, that slavery was the decree of Heaven: 'Cursed should be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren;' and that 'Shem should be blessed,' and 'Canaan shall be his servant,' and that 'God would enlarge Japheth and Canaan should be his servant;' so the good old Noah, and the sequel, so far as sacred and profane history are to be received in evidence, has proved that he knew and said it prophetically, as he knew and spoke of the approaching deluge before it came—and who can unsay it?

We are very far from denying in every instance, the legality, policy, or moral injustice of slavery; for whenever individuals or nations become too indolent for self preservation, or government, it seems to be a natural and just consequence, that they should become subservient to the direction of others, till sufficient energy is imparted to their sluggish souls, to arouse their moral and physical energies to self-preservation. But that all the slaves which have ever served an Egyptian, a Grecian, a Roman, a Mahomedan, a Pagan, or Christian master, was, and is in consequence of Ham having casually discovered the body of his father exposed to nudity and drunkenness, and that father having cursed his grandson, is ridiculous enough. Admitting servant to be synonymous with slave, so as to read slave of slaves, the prediction has undoubtedly failed of fulfilment, and Mr. Weems's argument of course fails; but unless Noah's imprecation was of Divine permission, it might have been a second error, equally impious with the first, and as nothing can proceed from God, which is not stamped with the seal of justice, and as there is no semblance of justice in a father's pronouncing the curse of interminable slavery upon the posterity of the son, formerly witnessing the father's misconduct, what foundation has Mr.

W. in this occurrence for drawing so momentous a conclusion? Is not the parental as great as the filial responsibility? Is it not as incumbent on the parent to exhibit a good example and precept as it is for the child to obey them? How could Canaan, without inheriting fore-knowledge know that his father was drunk, and consequently avoid seeing him as he did? Canaan may be blamed for not having covered his father; but his astonishment at the novel discovery, might have precluded for the moment, the course dictated by decency and prudence, for even admitting that topers were as frequent among the ante, as post diluvians, it is unreasonable to suppose the father of the only family which was worth saving from universal destruction, was so much of a sot as to create no surprise in one of his children who discovered him in the situation described in the text. The astonished son might have supposed some strange and terrific disease the cause of what he saw; and perhaps nothing was more remote from his belief, than that his honored father, the preserver of the human race, was drunk? But the brothers of the unfortunate Canaan, (who must have blundered on his fatal discovery,) who were informed of their father's situation, had more time to devise the proper course to be pursued, and conciliate the paternal favor. However, it will hardly be contended that Canaan had any hands in making his father drunk. Then take a parallel case; Lot was twice seduced into drunkenness by his daughters for the express purpose of committing the revolting crime of incest! It would seem, if ever the Divine justice permitted the guilt of the parents to descend on the innocent heads of their posterity, this was a case calling for such a visitation, but it is remarkable that the product of these incestuous intercourses was the base of two prosperous nations!

It seems much more reasonable that Lot should, some time before or after the extraordinary fall of fire and brimstone from Heaven, have informed his daughters that the destruction was only partial; and not the entire human family than that Noah should have apprized Canaan that he was going to get drunk and deprived of his fig-leaves. And it would seem that Lot must have strangely neglected the instruction of his own daughters, or they must have been the veriest dunces on earth and their dullness could only have been exceeded by the extravagance of their conceits, to have supposed the moral attributes of God, would so far have extinguished the human race, as to render the worst form of an adulterous intercourse, necessary for its perpetuation!

But if it be argued that every act, however vicious it may seem to us, is right, which has the Divine sanction, and the act of Lot's daughters is in this predicament such a doctrine would destroy every idea of God's moral attributes, and leave us at a loss when vice or virtue is to have a preference! And if Canaan's accidental discovery of his father's drunkenness and nakedness, was such a high crime as to call for the visible punishment of his innocent posterity through all ages, what punishment would not Lot's daughters require who saw and made their good old father so! And that too not once, but twice, or if the former is cursed while the latter is blest, what is to become of our ideas of the administration of Divine Justice! *Hive.*

LETTERS

From a MAN OF COLOUR, on a late Bill before the Senate of Pennsylvania.

LETTER III.

The evils arising from the bill before the Legislature, so fatal to the rights of freemen, and so characteristic of European despotism, are so numerous, that to consider them all, would extend these numbers further than time or my talent will permit me to carry them. The concluding paragraph of my last number, states a case of peculiar hardship, arising

from the second section of this bill, upon which I cannot refrain from making a few more remarks. The man of colour receiving as a visiter any other person of colour, is bound to turn informer, and rudely report to the Register, that a friend and a brother has come to visit him for a few days, whose name he must take within twenty four hours, or forfeit a sum which the iron hand of the law is authorized to rend from him, partly for the benefit of the Register. Who is this Register? A man, and exercising an office, where ten dollars is the fee for each delinquent, will probably be a cruel man and find delinquents where they really do not exist. The poor black is left to the merciless gripe of an avaricious Register, without an appeal, in the event, from his tyranny or oppression! O miserable race, born to the same hopes, created with the same feeling, and destined for the same goal, you are reduced by your fellow creatures below the brute. The dog is protected and pampered at the board of his master, while the poor African and his descendant, whether a Saint or a felon, is branded with infamy, registered as a slave, and we may expect shortly to find a law to prevent their increase, by taxing them according to numbers, and authorizing the Constables to seize and confine every one who dare to walk the streets without a collar on his neck—what have the people of colour been guilty of, that they more than others, should be compelled to register their houses, lands, servants and children. Yes, ye rulers of the black man's destiny, reflect upon this; our children must be registered, and bear about them a certificate, or be subject to imprisonment and fine. You, who are perusing this effusion of feeling, are you a parent? Have you children around whom your affections are bound, by those delightful bonds which none but a parent can know? Are they the delight of your prosperity, and the solace of your afflictions? If all this be true, to you we submit our cause. The parent's feeling cannot err. By your verdict will we stand or fall—by your verdict, live slaves or freemen. It is said, that the bill does not extend to children, but the words of the bill are, 'Whether as an inmate, visiter, hireling, or tenant, in his or her house or room.' Whether this does not embrace every soul that can be in a house, the reader is left to judge; and whether the father should be bound to register his child, even within the twenty-four hours after it is brought into the world, let the father's feelings determine. This is the fact, and our children sent on our lawful business, not having sense enough to understand the meaning of such proceedings, must show their certificate of registry or be borne to prison. The bill specifies neither age nor sex—designates neither the honest man or the vagabond—but like the fretted porcupine, his quills aim its deadly shafts promiscuously at all.

For the honour and dignity of our native state, we wish not to see this bill pass into a law, as well as for its degrading tendency towards us; for although oppressed by those to whom we look for protection, our grievances are light compared with the load of reproach that must be heaped upon our commonwealth. The story will fly from the north to the south, and the advocates of slavery, the traders in human blood, will smile contemptuously at the once boasted moderation and humanity of Pennsylvania. What, that place, whose institutions for the prevention of Slavery, are the admiration of surrounding states and of Europe, become the advocates of mancipation and wrong, and the oppressor of the free and innocent—Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in the streets of Askelon! lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice! lest the children of the uncircumcised triumph.

It is to be hoped that in our legislature there is a patriotism, humanity, and mercy sufficient to crush this attempt upon the civil liberty of freemen, and to prove that the enlightened body who have hitherto guarded their fellow

creatures, without regard to the colour of the skin, will stretch forth the wings of protection to that race, whose persons have been the jest of the world for ages. We trust the time is at hand when this obnoxious bill will receive its death warrant, and freedom still remain to cheer the bosom of

A MAN OF COLOUR.

Original Communications.

[For the Freedom's Journal.]

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(Concluded.)

Let us now hear him speaking about the free coloured people in the U. States. 'I will look no farther when I seek for the most degraded, the most abandoned race on the earth, but rest my eye on this people.' And yet these are the people so vicious on this side the water that are to be sent to the other, to civilize and christianize the benighted Africans; to be the virtuous missionaries when in Africa; to awaken remorse among the natives for their crimes and idolatry. This part of the subject has been most happily treated on in the piece to which I before made mention, written by a coloured man of Baltimore, and to such as may not have read it, I cannot too much press it on their serious attention. When I see men treating kindly all persons, without distinction, or regard to colour: hear them advocating the cause of justice at home as well as abroad—I believe them sincerely. But on the contrary, when I hear persons who belong to this Colonization Society, and it is not unfrequent, speak of coloured people as brutes, deny to them any improvement, even in our holy religion, and advocate their exclusion from the house of God, or at all events if there, their joining the whites in their worship: I confess myself astonished, and wonder if they can so far impose on themselves as to believe they possess the holy humble religion of Jesus Christ. I have been laughed at for taking my servant to Church, and blamed for leaving him to read, while at the same time I was told, salvation could alone be procured from a perusal of the Scriptures. And after all this, shall I tell the coloured people to believe all protestations of humanity on the part of these worthies? Shall I join in deluding them, and driving them from their country and their home? Never—I would sooner perish for telling them the truth. But what greatly astonishes me, and confirms my opinion as to the designs of many of the colonization advocates, is their indisposition to see the subject fairly canvassed; to find them even to withdraw their patronage from your paper, and on this ground alone. We can ascribe it only to passion and prejudice; for respect is ever elicited from principle, if believing this society to be deadly hostile to the interests of your coloured brethren, you had joined with the popular and influential party in riveting the chains of slavery, and by deceiving the less informed of your colour or prepare them to migrate to a distant land, which you conceive equally inimical to their health or comfort? But suppose you to be mistaken in your opinion, do they well know, that correctness of principles does not necessarily imply a correctness of judgment. How then as liberal men, did it become them to act? To reason with you on the subject, as with men, so obviously, sincere that nothing, not the loss of the greatest patronage could tempt you to swerve from a course you conceived pointed out by justice, humanity and truth—But not so, they abandon and denounce you, thereby proving to the world, that their aim was not to alter, but to force opinion. Such conduct must eventually serve you. A liberal and enlightened public must respect principle, and surely there could have been no other motive than what a love for truth impelled you to, for the most influential characters have been all against you.

By joining them, your popularity might have been reserved for a time, but when passion and prejudice shall have passed away as "the morning cloud, and the early dew," then, indeed will your expectation be perfectly unsatisfactory to human malice or sinister feeling. A reward alone for the virtuous to enjoy.

I believe sincerely, the leading object with the greater number of this society is merely to get rid of what they consider a troublesome and disagreeable population. And this accomplished; that they would be satisfied, while there are some few who have joined it from humanity, but who I trust on seeing more deeply into their views, will abandon this society, and join with us in endeavoring to arrest its fatal progress. VERITAS.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 7, 1828.

NEW-YORK AFRICAN FREE SCHOOL.

It is generally known to the public, that these schools, one for girls and one for boys, have been respectfully kept up, under able teachers, for a number of years, by the Manumission Society.—The salutary effect to education upon the character of the coloured race in the city, has been felt and acknowledged.

In order to induce as general an attendance of the coloured children as possible, the Board of Trustees have engaged Samuel E. Cornish as agent, to visit the parents, etc. of the pupils of the two schools; and it is with pleasure the Board can state, that his exertions, thus far, have been industrious, and considerably successful in producing a better attendance. And, while the schools are thus benefited, the influence which this measure has upon the minds of the parent and guardians, is found to be most salutary. Encouraging prospects open, and a new impulse appears to be felt among the coloured people themselves.

An association of coloured females has lately been formed, the object of which is to procure by donation, second-hand clothing, hats, shoes, &c. for the poor children, who are found or who may be found so destitute as to be unable to attend school. (The Agent has found a great number in this situation.) The Association is called the AFRICAN DORCAS ASSOCIATION, and is governed by a constitution drawn up for the purpose. Great good may reasonably be expected to result from the exertion of this laudable and novel institution. They are divided off into sewing classes and each class is to meet in turn once in two weeks, to alter, mend, and make up clothing for the destitute boys & girls of these schools.

The following Trustees have been appointed a Committee to aid the above Association, by receiving donations in cast-off clothing, shoes and hats, or cash, for the above benevolent object; and, it is hoped, the charitably disposed will exert themselves in the cause of a purpose so praiseworthy, and let many a poor and destitute child have cause to say—"I was naked and ye clothed me."

MAHLON DAY, 376 Pearl-street.

WILLIAM L. STONE, 53 Courtland-st
ISAAC HATCH, 341 Pearl-street.

Donations may also be sent to the care of Caroline Roe, Teacher of Girls' School, No. 245 William street; and C. C. Andrews, Teacher of Boys' School, No. 197 Mulberry-st. And the benevolent will please to observe, that these donations are not only wanted in an inclement, but at all seasons of the year.

[Spectator.

Friday, Feb. 22.—In the Senate, Mr. Chambers presented the memorial of the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, praying for the immediate and effectual interposition of government to provide for the common defence, and to promote the general welfare of the country, by accomplishing the removal to the coast of Africa (with their

own consent) of such people of colour within the United States as are already free, and of such as the humanity of individuals and the laws of the different States may hereafter liberate.—Vt. Chronicle.

Summary.

Steam Boat.—The steam boat Robert Burns, bound from Red River to N. Orleans with 400 bales of cotton, took fire about 40 miles from town. So rapid were the flames, that the passengers barely had time to save their persons and baggage.

Eagle.—A grey Eagle, whose wings spread seven feet, nine inches, was killed in Danvers, Mass. last week.

Post Office.—A new post-office has been established in the north part of the town of Cicero.—Wells Crumb, P. Master.

Steam Boat.—The Albany Steam Boat Company have unanimously resolved to call the Boat they are about to build, the "DE WITT CLINTON."—It is an elegant compliment to the memory of the deceased Patriot.

Bibles.—The Females in Windsor Co. Vt. who were destitute of the Bible have all been supplied.

Fire.—The clothing establishment of Wm. Rathbun, at Albion, Orleans Co. was destroyed on the 14th Feb. together with the office of the sheriff of that county.

Snake.—The Schenectady Cabinet asserts, that on the 4th Feb. Mr. George Saunders, a respectable mechanic in that village, ejected a Snake from his stomach nine inches long. For a year previous, he had been troubled with a gripping pain, from which he is entirely relieved.

Monument.—It is in contemplation at Albany, to build a vault, and erect a monument over it, to the memory of the late Gov Clinton.

Music.—A beautiful piece of music has been published at Paris, entitled the battle of Navarino. It is adapted to the piano-forte, with a duo for the violin and violoncello.

Fire.—The jail in Frederickton, N. B. was set on fire Feb. 3, 11 o'clock at night, by a prisoner who was under sentence of death. It was soon extinguished, but the wretch was nearly suffocated.

Fire.—On the 29th inst. a fire broke out in the Carpenter's shop of Robert Hoe & Co. in the rear of 90 Maiden lane. It was soon got under. Damage estimated six hundred dollars.

Paper Kites.—The recent accounts we have had from England, of propelling carriages along roads by means of kites, has led some of the citizens of Castine, to attach boats to a kite string. A few days since, at that place, a batteau with two men was dragged against a strong head tide, as fast, says the American, as two men could have rowed her.

A fire broke out early on Sunday morning, in a building on the south side of Norris alley, near Second street, and before the flames could be subdued, a carpenter's shop, occupied by Mr. Jones, was entirely destroyed. Mr. J. loses considerable work that had been prepared, some lumber and all of his tools. A shop recently occupied by a painter, was also destroyed—the last tenant had just vacated the building.

During the fire, a lady one hundred and six years of age, was removed from the ancient buildings at the corner of Second street and Norris' alley, into Mr. Sanderson's dwelling, at the Coffee House.

We understand that there is no doubt the fire was caused by an incendiary, as a carpenter's shop, Mr. Mahule's in the same alley, was set on fire about the same time, but was fortunately saved by a timely discovery. Phila. U.S. Gaz.

Two females in Montreal Goal, under sentence for capital crimes, have been detected in counterfeiting American half dollars in prison! Several of them they had passed to visitors.

Two Steam Boats have ascended the Allegany from Pittsburgh to Kittanning, and one passed on to Warren, crowded with passengers.

Gov. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday the 3d April, as a day of fasting and prayer, in that commonwealth.

Experiments have been made at Woolwich, Eng. on an extensive scale, of hollow shot. The results were considered very satisfactory. It is said that if found applicable, as is expected, to naval warfare, that hollow shot will create a new era in the art of destruction.

The lifeless body of a female, name unknown, was found floating in one of the docks in New-York; a few days ago. A letter, in a mutilated state, was found in the bosom of the deceased, directed to M. A. Watson, N. York.

Curious Law Suit.—At a late court, a man and his wife brought cross actions, each charging the other with having committed assault and battery. On investigation it appeared that the husband had pushed the door against the wife, and the wife in turn pushed the door against her husband. A gentleman of the bar remarked, "that he could see no impropriety in a man and his wife a-dore-ing each other."

The house of Mr. Merchant in Virgil, Cortland Co. caught fire, while Mr. and Mrs. M. were on a visit to a near neighbor, and two children, the one three, the other five years old, were burnt to death.

Hymenial Copartnership.—Mr. Wm. Edwards, of New-Marlborough, Mass. hereby gives notice to his numerous friends, that on Tuesday of last week, he entered into copartnership, for better or for worse, for life, with Miss Jerusha Tobey of West-Stockbridge.

A quarry of Oil Stones has been discovered in Perry county, Ohio, which are said to be superior to the far-famed Turkey oil stones, for sharpening razors, &c.

A wag who keeps an oyster cellar in Newark, N. J. advertizes, among other things, "wild birds domesticated, and stool pigeons trained to catch voters for the next Presidency—warranted to suit either party."

A little girl hearing her mother say that she was going into half mourning, inquired if any of their relations were half dead.

When in a village, be wary of any remarks upon persons, for three to one they are all cousins.

Friendship.—Forsake not an old friend for the new is not comparable to him. A new friend is as new wine, which when it becomes old thou mayest drink with pleasure. A friend cannot be known in prosperity; an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

In the "Zion's Herald," the Rev. Stith Mead, Methodist minister, in Virginia, thus describes a remarkable coloured preacher, who attended him on his last course around his circuit;

"The Rev. John Charleston is now in his 61st year, jet black, between 6 and 7 feet in height, weighing 230 pounds; has short hair inclining to gray. During 18 years of his life he would walk thirty miles in a day, and preach three times. He could not be stopped by trifles—would wade to his neck through streams of water. He had taught his dog to swim rivers and brooks, and carry his hymn book and bible across, in his mouth, without getting them wet."

A MEAL IS A MEAL.

A traveller, some time ago, at a tavern in Rhode Island, at the decline of day, when his appetite began to be rather clamorous,

and asked for a cold cut—at the same time, inquiring the price.

"Twenty-five cents," replied mine host. That's rather high, returned the other, "as I merely want a cold cut." "No matter for that," replied mine host, "a meal is a meal, I never charge less than twenty-five cents." "Well if that be the case," replied the traveller, "I may as well have a meal cooked." Accordingly the gridiron was placed over the coals, and a steak of respectable dimensions, was soon broiled and placed on the table. The stranger sat down and like a man who works by the job, soon dispatched the steak, together with the accompaniments, and called for more, observing at the same time "a meal is a meal, you know?" Another steak of godly size was forthwith cooked and placed before him. This also disappeared, in a short time, and yet unsatisfied the traveller bawled for more, still repeating "a meal is a meal, sir." A steak larger than either of the former, was now cooked and without the least appearance of satiety in the eater, sent to accompany the first, and the dinner was reiterated for more accompanied as usual, with the unlucky phrase of mine host, "a meal is a meal, sir." Thus mine hostess was kept cooking for full two hours, and steak after steak disappeared with the most appalling despatch, each time accompanied with that ill omened sentence, "a meal is a meal, you know," until at last the inn-keeper, hopeless of satisfying his guest, and heartily sick of the operation of his own rule, told the traveller, if he would quit then, he would charge him nothing for what he had eaten; to which the other, feeling that he could not hold out much longer, consented without much show of reluctance, and merely added, as he was washing down the last morsel with a mug of cider, "a meal is a meal, you will recollect."

THOUGHT AND FIRES.

The best time for thought is between the hours of ten and twelve, P. M.; then, as you sit with chair and table at an angle of forty-five degrees, with the Lehigh grate, you can think with comfort; if the wind blows a hurricane, and sleets beat against thy window, it will be an advantage, for the thought of your own comfort will beget thought upon the subject on which you are writing. The flickering blaze that hangs over will lighted Lehigh coal, like beauty in a consumption, or the sulphurous blue from the coal before it is well burning, like a frozen turkey's thigh, is peculiarly adapted to help along one whose head is none of the clearest. The poet may compare the said blaze to any thing than is beautiful, and rhyme upon it by the hour together; the moralist may compare it to human life, and moralize upon it; but then, after going out, the blaze comes again, and human life never makes but one visit to one body; however, that is a difficulty easily remedied, for he can write life out of a man when he warms one side, and turns his back to the fire before he continues his reflection. A wood fire is best for theatrical critics, because many puffs are necessary to make all parties comfortable; and as the wood steams, and sputters, and smoke, and is sappy, it will remind the writer of the great body of actors, and thereby be a great benefit to him.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Benjamin Paul, Mr. Thomas Smith, to Miss Ann Schank.

Deaths.

In this city, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Hagar Teasman, relict of Mr. John Teasman, Teacher, aged 60 years, 2 months and 2 days.

In this city, on the 21st inst. Mr. ROBERT ASH, Tyler of the Boyer Lodge. [Not Charles Ash, as was stated in our paper of the 22d inst.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. has been received, and shall appear in our next.

NOTICE.

An Exhibition of the Pupils of S. H. Gloucester and J. C. Bowers, jun. will take place on Wednesday the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock, in the evening, in the hall occupied by the 2d Presbyterian Congregation, in Norris' Alley. Tickets 12 1-2 cents; Children half price, to be had of Messrs. Jno. Bowers, Jacob Gilmore, James Prosser, and Charles Short, and at the door on the evening of performance, after which, there will be an address delivered by Jno. C. Bowers, jun. and thirteen Silver Medals and a number of premiums distributed to the Children. Philadelphia, March 5, 1828.



POETRY.

SYMPATHY.

What, when the heart is sick with grief,
When joys are gone that us'd to be;
Soothes us when all looks dark and drear:
Lady? it is—Sympathy.

When long we've toil'd our bark to steer
Of life far, far, from misery;
But fail'd, and we were wreck'd on wo,
Lady! what help like—Sympathy.

When with fond dreams of happiness
We sigh'd for what we wish'd could be;
We clasp'd the phantom, but 'twas gone,
Lady! we then priz'd—Sympathy.

Oh! be you e'er deceiv'd by friends,
(For true one's we're long ceased to see);
There's nought allays the rankling wound,
Lady! like heavenly—Sympathy.

ETHERIAL balm! of source divine,
Thou giv'st thy comfort willingly;
And ev'ry heart with virtue fraught,
Lady! swells with sympathy.

ARION.

THE OLD MAN'S COMFORT.

By R. Southey, Esq.

You are old, father William, the young man
cried,
The few locks which are left you are gray;
You are hale, father William, a hearty old
man,
Now tell me the reason, I pray.

In the days of my youth, father William re-
plied,
I remembered that youth would fly fast,
And abused not my health and my vigour
at first,
That I never might need them at last.

You are old, father William, the young man
cried,
And pleasures with you pass away;
And yet you lament not the days that are gone,
Now tell me the reason, I pray.

In the days of my youth father William re-
plied,
I remember'd that youth could not last;
I thought of the future, whatever I did,
That I never might grieve for the past.

You are old, father William, the young man
cried,
And life must be hastening away;
You are cheerful, and love to converse upon
death—
Now tell me the reason, I pray.

I am cheerful, young man, father William re-
plied;
Let the cause thy attention engage—
In the days of my youth I remember'd my
God,
And he has not forgotten my age.

ENIGMA.

An Enigma, said to have been written by
Mr. Canning—which for a length of time baffled
the skill of all England to solve.

"There is a word of plural number,
A foe to peace and human slumber.
Now any word you chance to take,
By adding S, you plural make;
But if you add an S to this,
How strange the metamorphosis:
Plural, is plural 'hen no more,
And sweet, what bitter was before."

Solution—The word is *cares*, to which by
adding an S, you have *careless*.

BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respectfully
informs his friends and the public gen-
erally, that he intends to open a Boarding
House on the first day of May next, for
the accommodation of genteel gentlemen of
Colour, at No 27 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who
may favour him with their patronage, that
no pains will be spared on his part in ren-
dering their situation as comfortable as pos-
sible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board for
the above mentioned time will please to
call at No 114 Varick-Street.
New-York Feb. 26. 1823

**ADAM SUDER,
CABINET MAKER,**

Would acquaint his Friends and the
Public, that he has taken the House 166
Duane Street; where all orders in his line
of Business, will be thankfully received
and punctually attended to. Also, old
Furniture repaired at the shortest notice
and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at
a few hours notice, as low priced as can be
made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture all
kinds of Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO,
Scotch, Rappee, and Maccabau SNUFF,
Spanish, Half Spanish, and American SE-
GARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me
a large Box of their TOBACCO for sale and
should the experiment succeed, they can sup-
ply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH

F. WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and
the Public generally, that his HOUSE No.
152 Church-street, is still open for the accom-
modation of genteel persons of colour, with
BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a
continuance of the same. His house is in a
healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no
pains or expense will be spared on his part
to render the situation of those who honour
him with their patronage, as comfortable as
possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL IN-
STRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction
of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have re-
opened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening,
October 1st, at their former School Room, un-
der the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street.
The School will be open on every Monday,
Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at half
past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will
be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until
the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of
one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.
An early application is requested, as there
will be no allowance made for past time.

AARON WOOD, JAMES MYERS,
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, ARNOLD ELIZIE
E. M. AFRICANUS, HENRY KING,
Trustees.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes
this method of informing the coloured popu-
lation of this city, that he teaches English Gram-
mar, upon a new and improved plan, by which
a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a cor-
rect knowledge of the principles of the En-
glish language, by attending to the study there
of two hours in a day in six weeks. He would
be willing to teach a class of coloured persons,
either in the day or in the evening (as may suit
their convenience;) and his terms will be
such, that no one desirous to learn will have
cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this
opportunity of learning English Grammar will
please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6
York-street, or the Rev. P. Williams's (68,
Crosby-street, with whom also the names of
those who determine upon becoming pupils of
Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

B. F. HUGHES'

School for Coloured Children of both Sexes.
Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for
the admission of Pupils.

In this school will be taught: READING,
WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY
with the use of Maps and Globes, and History.
Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.
Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S.
E. Cornish, B. Paul and W. Miller.
New-York, March 14.

W. F. JOHNSON,
No. 551, Pearl-street, near Broadway, keeps
constantly on hand, an assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES,

Also, a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking,
free from the use of Vitriol, of his own man-
ufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.
Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired
on the most reasonable terms.
New-York, Jan. 25

NOTICE.

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of
Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October
next in the African School Room in Mulberry
street; where will be taught
READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY,
&c. TERMS.—Three Dollars per quarter
payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half
past 8 o'clock. Sept. 18. 28

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his
coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND
Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one
half its value, provided they will take mea-
sures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured
farmers. The land is in the state of New-
York, within 70 miles of the city; its location
is delightful, being on the banks of the Dela-
ware river, with an open navigation to the city
of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the
Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through
the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-
York city. The passage to either city may
be made in one day or less. The land is of
the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his
brethren, who are capitalists, will at least in-
vest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To
such he will take the liberty to say, this land
can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by
coloured men,) though it has been selling for
25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to ob-
serve that the purchase will be safe and ad-
vantageous, and he thinks such a settlement,
formed by coloured families, would be con-
ducive of much good. With this object in view
he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post
paid, will be received and attended to.



Economy is the Road
to wealth—And a
penny saved is a
good as two pennies
earned. Then call
at the United States
CLOTHES DRESSING
Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway,
and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes
Dressing in correct and systematic style; ha-
ving perfect knowledge of the business, havin
been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning
and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by
STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct
system of CLEANING, which he will warrant
extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-SPOTS,
Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the
imposture of those who attempt the Dressing
of clothes; by STEAM SPONGING, who are
totally unacquainted with the business as
there are many Establishments which have
recently been opened in this city.

Of all kinds of Tailoring Work done at
the above place.
All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired
will be good for one year and one day—if not
claimed in that time, they will be sold at pub-
lic auction.

PRINTING.

JOB and FANCY Printing, neatly exe-
cuted at this Office.

AFRICAN

FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of
Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a
Male and Female School has long been estab-
lished for coloured children, by the Manumis-
sion Society of this city—where the pupils re-
ceive such an education as is calculated to fit
them for usefulness and respectability. The
male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near
Grand-street, and the female school in William
street, near Duane street; both under the
management of experienced teachers. The
Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,
Geography and English Grammar—and the
Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught
Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted
by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of
twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, ac-
cording to the circumstances of the parents;
and the children of such as cannot afford to pay
any thing are admitted free of expense, and en-
joy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a commit-
tee of the trustees, in addition to which a com-
mittee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Fe-
male school. Care is taken to impart moral
instruction, and such have been the happy ef-
fects of the system pursued in these schools,
have throughout several thousand have been
taught in them since their establishment (now
more than thirty years) there has never been
an instance known to the trustees where a pupil
having received a regular education has been
convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan 10, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152
Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, pay-
able half yearly in advance. If paid at the
time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.
No subscription will be received for a
less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five sub-
scribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for
one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of
Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding
22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
"Each repetition of do. 38
"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
"Each repetition of do. 25
Proportional price for advertisements,
which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons ad-
vertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and
6 for 3 months.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1828.

VOL. I.—NO. 11.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

[From the Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.]

The twenty-first Annual Report of this Society has recently been given to the public. It contains much that is of a highly interesting nature, and we earnestly recommend it to general attention. We must be satisfied, at present, with a single extract, which bears more directly than any other part of it on the main object of the Anti-Slavery Society. It refers to the trial of a Captain Young.

The first trial which has occurred under the act of parliament which constitutes slave-trading a capital crime, took place at the Admiralty Sessions, held at the Old Bailey, on the 24th of October, 1826. The facts of the case were these. Thomas Young sailed from Liverpool in a vessel called the Malta, to trade for the produce of Africa. While trading in the river Gaboon, he took eight women on board, as hostages for the payment of advances of goods made to native chiefs. The debts for which they were specifically pledged being paid, they ought all, according to African law, to have been released. Four of them, however, were retained in custody, not on account of any failure on the part of the person pledging them to discharge his obligations; but because another chief of the same place had contracted a debt due to Mr. Young, which he had neglected to pay. On this ground, four of the women were detained in custody, and when the Malta was about to quit the coast, they not having been redeemed by their relations, were sold to a Spanish slaver for about thirty dollars each. The great distress of the women on the occasion was given in evidence. The plea of Mr. Young, but unsupported by any evidence, was, that he had not sold these women, but merely transferred them to the Spanish captain for the amount of his debt, the Spanish captain engaging to restore them to their relations on being repaid his advance. The jury appear to have given credit to this statement, for they returned a verdict of not guilty; and it is probable they gave the more weight to it, as this was the first time that any prosecution of slave-trading as a capital offence had taken place. Possibly also, in a case of this kind, considerations might involuntarily have obtruded themselves on the minds of the most conscientious juror, to incline the balance in favour of the accused. It might occur to him, as an anomaly in our law, that Mr. Young should suffer death for having done that on the coast of Africa, which in our colonies, on the opposite shore of the Atlantic, is done daily, not only with impunity, but legally. It might seem to him not quite consonant to natural justice, at least not quite consistent with a rational legislation, that Mr. Young should be hanged for the very same act (morally speaking) in one degree of longitude, which many British subjects, of high consideration in society, were allowed, in a different degree of longitude, openly and constantly to commit, without incurring either penalty or discredit.

Property, it has been said, is the creation of law; still the idea of law cannot obliterate the traces of natural equity; and if we suppose a juror to have called to

mind, that some of the very individuals who had framed the law which condemned Thomas Young to death, for buying and selling his fellow creatures in Africa, were themselves in the avowed and regular practice of buying and selling their fellow creatures in the West Indies, he might have been led, without any very grave impeachment of his integrity, to have shrunk from dealing out to this unhappy individual so unequal a retribution.

But whether such a view of the subject presented itself to the minds of the respectable jurors who acquitted Mr. Young, or not, it is still one which lies at the very root of the whole question of the Slave Trade. It is in slavery that the Slave Trade has its origin; it is the market provided by the slave-holder which furnishes the direct incentive to all the crimes of a trade in slaves; to the murders and confagurations which attend their capture; to the condensed horrors of the middle passage which follow it; and to the misery and desolation of a continent. And if so, is the conduct of Great Britain quite consistent, in cherishing, and even encouraging Slavery, with all its attendant sales and transfers of human beings, in our colonies, while on principle she repudiates and proscribes and capitally punishes the Slave Trade in every other part of the world? Let it not be supposed, that it is intended to blame the righteous zeal which has been manifested in the suppression of the Slave Trade, and which has produced such splendid results. But has not our own success, with respect to the Slave Trade, been greatly impeded, and is it not now impeded, by the selfish inconsistency of our conduct in respect to slavery? It may be doubted, whether there be a single argument, which can be advanced for maintaining slavery in our colonies for a single day after it is in our power to abolish it, which will not be found to be as valid a plea, morally considered, for continuing to strip Africa of her inhabitants, to supply Cuba, or the Brazils, or even our own colonies, with labourers. The atrocities of the slave trade may, it is true, practically far exceed those of slavery; yet the principle of both is identically the same; equally opposed to humanity and justice, and to every principle of the Gospel; and equally indefensible on every plea of financial and commercial expediency. And who, after all, will venture to affirm, that viewed in the whole range of their results, the atrocities of the slave trade; though more palpable to observation, and striking more directly and forcibly on the senses, outweigh, in the sum of misery they produce, the evils of Slavery—of a protracted and irremediable and perpetual servitude, living through the life of the slave, and renewed in his children, to the latest generation? Let any man think but of the perpetually impending scourge, the interminable toil to which it urges, the stocks, the blows, the contempt, the degradation, the hunger, the lassitude, the disease, the agony of broken and bleeding hearts, and all the nameless and scarcely conceivable inflictions which await those, whose own destinies, and those of every endeared relative—wife, husband, child—are bound up in the will of any individual who claims them as his slaves, without any effectual, nay, any possible, protection from law against his tyranny and caprice. Let any one but think of all this, and he will perhaps see no very cogent reason for exempting the slavery which exists in our colonies, from a moral reprobation to the full as severe as we pass on the Slave Trade, or for not exhibiting it alike as an

outrage on every principle of justice, humanity, and true religion."

QUESTIONS

To Professing Christians, on the Use of Slave-grown Sugar, Coffee, &c.

Which crime is the worst?—1st. That of stealing men, women and children and selling them? or, 2ndly, that of buying these stolen men, &c. and dooming them and their posterity for ever, to a cruel, and hopeless bondage, to interminable and uncompensated toil, (under the lash of the cart-whip) and to moral and intellectual degradation, and the captivity, imprisonment, and death of the soul? or, 3rdly, that of purchasing the produce of their toil, and bribing the "Men-stealers," or sellers, or possessors, by paying them a higher price (two millions annually in bounties, &c.) than for the same commodity produced by free labour? or, 4thly, that of partaking of it when bought by another, whom you have denounced as a criminal for so doing? Is the purchaser any thing less than a receiver of stolen goods? Is not the consumer, in this instance, a greater delinquent, having condemned the thief, and then become partaker of his sin? Does he not sanction and encourage him, by sharing in the spoil? "He that breaketh the law" in "this one-point, is he not guilty of all?" May he not justly tremble at the word of God, which threatens with an iteration very striking, to take vengeance in kind on all injustice, cruelty and oppression? Does not he who neglects to dissuade all over whom he has influence from making use of the "accursed thing," in any form, and on any occasion, violate the injunction "thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbour, and not suffer sin upon him?" "He that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

If the consumption of slave-grown sugar, proceed from thoughtlessness, from the fear of man, or of being esteemed singular or over scrupulous, or of giving offence by virtually condemning others, or from want of self-denial in gratifying the taste, or from wilful ignorance of the actual condition of our own slaves, or on pretence of its being a political question; will these or any such pleas avail before God, when "judgment shall be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet?"—Isaiah xxviii. 17.

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." If you, therefore, were a slave what would you wish me to do for you? Is not that the measure of our duty to our fellow subjects, the British slaves? * * * "He that stealeth a man and selleth him; or if he be found in his hand shall surely be put to death."—Exodus xxi. 16. "Woe to him that useth his neighbour's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work."—Jer. xxii. 13. "Men-stealers" are classed with "man-slayers, and murderers of fathers and mothers," &c. &c.—Timothy i. 10. And among those destined to be "utterly burnt with fire," are named dealers in slaves and souls of men."—Rev. xviii. 13.

* Protecting Duty, 10s. per Cwt.—Bounty Together about two and a half million per annum.

† Bishop Horsley asserts, that this word "should have been rendered 'Slave-traders.' Slaves are continually sold in all our sugar colonies.

"Open thy mouth for the dumb, in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction.

"Open thy mouth, judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy."—Pro, xxxi. 8, 9.

"That it may please Thee to have mercy upon all captives, and upon all that are desolate and oppressed, upon our captives afflicted in body, mind, and estate.—We beseech Thee to hear us good Lord."

From the African Observer.

THE SHELTER FOR COLOURED ORPHANS.

The man whose virtues are more felt than seen,

Must drop indeed the hope of public praise,

But he may boast what few that win it can.

Cowper.

It is a remark which is too old to surprise by its novelty, but not so antiquated as to be unworthy of remembrance, that those who would effectually promote the reformation of society must begin with the youth. If the morning of life is permitted to pass away unimproved, the habits of thought and action, formed during that interesting period, must present a very stubborn barrier to advancement in usefulness and virtue during the subsequent stages.

Tacitus, that eminent master of life and manners, attributes the virtues of the ancient Romans to the care that was bestowed upon the youth. To cultivate the infant mind, was then the glory of the female character. Women of the most illustrious families, superintend the education of their offspring.† In all ages and countries, the character of the population must greatly depend upon maternal care. Never, says an able writer, was a great man known to be the son of a silly woman, and seldom, he might have added, of a careless one.

The philanthropic Benezet did not overlook the importance of education, in his efforts to meliorate the condition of the coloured race. The school to which he devoted so many years of his useful life, and to which he appropriated the principal part of his posthumous estate, is a lasting memorial of his solicitude for the welfare of this neglected class, and of his opinions "respecting the means of promoting their welfare.

There is still a portion of the coloured race, who are peculiarly exposed to the evils of neglected education and familiarity with vicious example. Those who lose their parents during the dependent period of infancy, even if left in possession of wealth, and surrounded with family connections fully competent to provide for all their physical wants, are justly considered as objects of commiseration. With us the name of an orphan, like that of a stranger among the Greeks, is at once a passport to sympathy. But how seldom are our warmest sympathies awakened in behalf of those who appear destined to move in a sphere widely different from our own. The coloured child, whose nature or oppression has deprived of its natural protectors, is not unfrequently left to work its way through the world with little of that sympathetic care which we accord to those of our own complexion. But this destitute class has recently engaged the sympathy, and awakened the exertions of a part of our population. A number of unassuming females, chiefly, if not exclusively members of the religious society of Friends, have associated for the purpose of providing a "shelter for coloured

† Dialogue concerning Obedience, sect. 98.

ed orphans," from the merciless blast of moral and physical illa.

This interesting association, during the five years which have elapsed since its formation, has kept the noiseless tenor of its way, amidst difficulty and discouragements, that might have checked a harder band. Intent on the accomplishment of their benevolent designs, and with slender funds, collected chiefly by their own exertions, these maternal philanthropists have brought into successful operation a system worthy of imitation, and deserving of extensive patronage. The enterprise merits a more specific description.

The plan appears to have originated about the year 1814, with a pious woman,* who is since removed beyond the reach of censure or applause. She at that time communicated her prospect to some others of her sex, and made efforts towards the promotion of an establishment for the reception of the class of orphans above described; but not finding her philanthropic designs sufficiently encouraged, the prospect was suspended for a time.

The solicitude for the objects of her meditated bounty, does not appear to have been relinquished. About the year 1820, she was conversing with a female friend respecting the probable issue of a disease which appeared to have fixed upon her frame, and which soon afterwards consigned her to the house appointed for all living, when this subject was brought into view. The friend expressing a belief, that in case her own life was spared, the work would be attempted, the former immediately made a small appropriation to be applied in aid of the institution, in case it should be formed within a limited time after her decease.

In the first month of 1822; a more effectual effort was made, to form an establishment for the purpose originally contemplated. About twenty female friends, having convened to deliberate on the subject, agreed to attempt an establishment, on a scale adapted to the smallness of the number likely to be at first entrusted to their care. Measures were adopted in that and the succeeding month, for the regular organization of the company; for the collection of funds to meet the necessary disbursements; for obtaining suitable persons to take the immediate charge of the orphans; and for bringing within the reach of their bounty, such children as were the proper objects of it.

The design was to accept of coloured orphans, between 18 months and 8 years of age; to provide for their education and support during their continuance in the shelter; and at proper ages, to bind them out, with suitable masters and mistresses, where they might receive the needful preparation to provide for themselves. It was soon discovered that children, of the description to be provided for, were sometimes withheld from partaking of their bounty, by the fears and jealousies of connections. Those who were very ill qualified to provide for the moral or physical wants of their orphan relatives, were not always willing to entrust their helpless charge to strangers, whose motives of action they were unable to appreciate. From this cause, combined perhaps with some others, the association were left to begin their operations with a solitary incumbent.

A coloured man and his wife, of respectable character, were engaged to take charge, under the direction of a committee of the association, of the orphans who might be admitted into the shelter. The house in which they resided was fitted up for the purpose, and furnished with the needful accommodations. The first orphan was admitted into the shelter, on the 7th of 2d month, 1822. But this incipient institution was soon deprived of the services of the matron whom they had engaged. Humble as was her station in life, and short the period assigned to her services in this concern,

* The late Ann Yarnall.

That number has been increased at several times since the first meeting, and the association consists at present of about 85 members

her sudden decease made a very sensible impression on the minds of her employers. In their notice of the event, they have given a very short but expressive testimony to the worth of Rosanna Jackson.

To be concluded in our next.

LETTERS

From a MAN OF COLOUR, on a late Bill before the Senate of Pennsylvania.

LETTER IV.

I proceed again to the consideration of the bill of unalienable rights belonging to black men, the passage of which will only tend to show, that the advocates of emancipation can enact laws more degrading to the free man, and more injurious to his feelings, than all the tyranny of slavery, or the shackles of intemperate despotism. And let me here remark, that this unfortunate race of humanity, although protected by our laws, are already subject to the fury and caprice of a certain set of men, who regard neither humanity, law nor privilege. They are already considered as a different species, and little above the brute creation. They are thought to be objects fit for nothing else than lordly men to vent the effervescence of their spleen upon, and to tyrannize over, like the bearded Musselman over his horde of slaves. Nay, the Musselman, thinks more of his horse, than the generality of people do of the despised black!—Are not men of colour sufficiently degraded? Why then increase their degradation. It is a well known fact, that black people, upon certain days of public jubilee, dare not to be seen after twelve o'clock in the day, upon the field to enjoy the times; for no sooner do the fumes of that potent devil, Liquor, mount into the brain, than the poor black is assailed like the destroying Hyena or the avaricious Wolf! I allude particularly to the Fourth of July—Is it not wonderful, that the day set apart for the festival of Liberty, should be abused by the advocates of Freedom, in endeavouring to sully what they profess to adore. If men, though they know that the law protects all, will dare, in defiance of law, to execute their hatred upon the defenceless black, will they not by the passage of this bill, believe him still more a mark for their venom and spleen—Will they not believe him completely deserted by authority, and subject to every outrage brutality can inflict—too surely they will, and the poor wretch will turn his eyes around to look in vain for protection. Pause, ye rulers of a free people, before you give us over to despair and violation—we implore you, for the sake of humanity, to snatch us from the pinnacle of ruin, from that gulf, which will swallow our rights, as fellow creatures; our privileges, as citizens; and our liberties, as men!

There are men among us of reputation and property, as good citizens as any men can be, and who, for their property, pay as heavy taxes as any citizens are compelled to pay. All taxes, except personal, fall upon them, and still even they are not exempted from this degrading bill. The villainous part of the community, of all colours, we wish to see punished and retrieved, as much as any people can. Enact laws to punish them severely; but do not let them operate against the innocent as well as the guilty. Can there be any generosity in this? Can there be any semblance of justice, or of that enlightened conduct which is ever the boasted pole star of freedom? By no means. This bill is nothing but the ignis fatuus of mistaken policy.

I could write for ages on the subject of this unrighteous bill, but as I think enough has already been said, to convince every unprejudiced mind, of its unjust, degrading, undesired tendency, one more number shall conclude the letters from

A MAN OF COLOUR.

Original Communication.

Ignorance.

OH, IGNORANCE!

Thou art fall'n man's best friend! with thee he speeds
In frigid apathy along his way,
And never does the tear of agony
Burn down his scorching cheek, or the keen steel
Of wonted feelings penetrate his breast.

Kirk White.

Speak not of wisdom, says Reason, for how should the ignorant accurately decide between her and Ignorance! But the ignorant are presumptuous and many words are the offspring of ignorance. Wisdom's sources are many, and her outlets few; she speaks few things, though conversant with many. The tongue, though little, is a boaster, and from the mouth proceed

scourgings, which inflict wounds on the heart. The child of ignorance has a mind, but that mind unimproved by the refinements of Education, and taught only by nature, is alive only to nature and to nature's God. Happy then is the lot of him, whose feelings, unrefined by education, can better endure

"The proud man's contumely.

The insulence of office, and the spurns,
That patient merit of the unworthy takes."

The plodding ploughman and the monarch, alike heave the sigh, and drop the tear of sorrow. The untutored savage and the man, whose feelings have been rendered acute by education, are alike devoted to affliction. But it is in different degrees they feel; and the sources of their unhappiness are equally different.

The vassal, who turns the layers of earth, at the approach of the sun in spring, is taught to obey, and is submissive through ignorance; he scatters the wholesome seeds in the furrows, and sighs lest they should fail to vegetate, but this partial sorrow is momentary. It is not of that keen nature, which wisdom induces when impudence and ignorance are combined and insult her. His mind knows no other system of philosophy, than that which teaches him the proper seasons for seed-time, and all his faculties are employed in developing the means most conducive to increase his little stock of worldly fortune. His thoughts are occupied in anticipating the result of the harvest; he hopes for the best, and is happy. Not so the monarch. His happiness is of a different nature, and the sources of his sorrow innumerable. Ambition and the grandeur attending upon opulence, lead to many paths, which are intricate, as they are decked with thorns. If by intervals, he enjoys a transient visit from serene and temporal happiness, it is in the success with which his ambition has been crowned. But ambition is an insatiable monster, and with whatever success it meets, it is still ambition, and its views being ambitious, it engenders a restless discontent, which mars happiness and is the mother of sorrow.

The savage heaves the sigh of sorrow—the Hottentot sheds the tear of affliction. He is mortal, and the casualties of nature also are at his door. That sentence passed upon man's disobedience visits his race; its mandates are unchangeable, and are as rigidly enforced on him as upon the most enlightened.

These are touching to humanity; they absorb the heart of man, however rude may be its nature, or barbarous his state of mind. But the gem which has received the most finished polish, is the soonest tarnished, as a rent is more readily made in fabrics of the finest texture. That circumstance, which would rend the heart, which has been refined and rendered actually sensible by education, would fail to create even a frown on the brow of one less enlightened.

The affliction of the Hottentot is momentary; for he knows not in what estimation he is held, by those, who deem themselves his superiors; and thus, his sorrows is as a midsummer's shower; the dark clouds of unhappiness being quickly dispelled by contracted ignorance. But not so he, the sensibility of whose heart has its source in an enlightened and well-informed mind. The first impression, which he received from education, was to know himself. Reason induced him to compare his nature with others', and, assured him they were no better than he, save in the advantages derived from art, or from those rules and regulations, which had their origin, either, in the hearts of the depraved, or, established by cruel custom. He knows his superiority even over many of those, who enjoying the privileges of long established customs, deem him their inferior. He feels, that he is degraded; he is conscious, it is for no crime and his soul bows beneath unmerited contempt. Education points him to his rights, at the same time, it makes him know the want of them and bitterly feel his misfortune in being prevented their enjoyment. The wants of the savage are few and easi-

ly supplied. Ignorance requires but few and simple things. But the informed mind needs many, and the many wants of him that is enlightened, only serve as rays, to illumine the rugged path through which he must pass ere he obtains little. That constrained politeness, which to the ignorant, is received with satisfaction, is to the well-informed even more poignant, than distant contempt, for education gives birth to self-respect and observation is her progeny. Thus the man of letters, whether black or white, too often discovers disrespect in too much familiarity, as in abrupt language, and, again his soul bends beneath that scourge to which ignorance is ever a stranger. G.

Ordination.

At a special ordination, held on Saturday, the 16th of February, in Christ Church, Hartford, Jacob Oson, a coloured man, who has been preparing under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Crosswell of New-Haven, to enter into the service of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of our Church; at Liberia, was admitted, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell, to the holy order of Deacons. The morning service was read by the Rev. Professor Humphreys of Washington College, and the candidate was presented, and an appropriate address delivered, by the Rev. Nathaniel S. Wheaton, Rector of Christ Church.—On Sunday, the 17th, the same person was admitted, by the same authority, to the holy order of Priests. Morning service by the Rev. Professor Humphreys, the candidate presented by the Rev. Mr. Wheaton, and the Missionary sermon—from Colossians iv. 17, *Take heed to the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord, that thou fulfil it*—by the Bishop. We regret to have been absent on this occasion, but learn that all the services were highly impressive. From the deep feeling with which a crowded audience was pervaded, and from the interest subsequently excited, we are led to hope, that by the blessing of God, this may prove the beginning of better things in our Church. Most earnestly do we pray that she may be filled with an overflowing of that Missionary spirit, with which her divine Founder animated the hearts of her first Bishops and pastors, men who *hazarded their lives for the Lord Jesus Christ*. "Stewards of God awake!"

In the afternoon, a discourse in favor of Missions was delivered by the Rector of the Parish; and fifty dollars were collected for the personal use of the Missionary, in procuring him an outfit. His zealous exhortations in the evening, to the African congregation in the city, afforded a gratifying proof, that the Committee of the Society have not made choice of an unworthy labourer to send into that interesting portion of the vineyard to which he is destined. We could add other particulars, tending to show our confidence that he will be found faithful; but we shall do him, and the cause in which he is embarked, a more essential service by asking for both, the prayers of all who love the Lord Jesus.—*Watchman*.

"Ah, let us be KEEN, let cut a little;
These locks are precious curls."

We last week copied from the Montpelier Patriot, a notice of a 'foolish adventure' of a couple of sportsmen in Barre, who shot apples from each others heads; and foolish enough it appears in the sequel. It seems the young blades, in the ardour of pursuit after fame did not forget that 'the better part of valor is discretion,' for that terrifying exposure which prompted the kindly interference of gentlemen present, proves to have consisted in nothing more or less, than each in turn squat beneath a potash kettle, with a hole broken in its bottom, through which was protruded an apple placed on the heads of the valiant knights, who, thus esconced put out the fame of FELL. In this perilous situation, 'like Patience under a nutshell grinning in security,' our heroes bravely squat out some half a dozen fires, before the apple was so handsomely cut, which poured out its flame-anointing juice on the consecrated hair of the head, monument of the deed immortal! What wonder that the gentlemen witnesses had the satisfaction, after attempting to stop the parties, to 'see them crawl out from under the potash kettle in safety. Ambition need no longer essay to 'climb the steep where Fame's bright temple shines afar.' The goddess will hereafter hold her court beneath a potash kettle, where all true worshippers will resort.—*Vermont Advocate*.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 14, 1923.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette.

High Life below Stairs.—Black Ball.

A joke of no ordinary magnitude was enacted last night, by getting up a Coloured Fancy Ball, at the Assembly Room, in Fourth-street. At an early hour, carriages, in considerable numbers, arrived, with ladies and gentlemen of colour, dressed in "character," in the most grotesque style, Grandees, Princesses, Shepherdesses, and so on. This excited the attention of boys and idlers, collected upon the spot, who, from mirth proceeded to mischief. All manner of noises were made; horses were frightened, and some of the ladies insulted, and their dresses torn. The mob at length became unruly; carriages were driven from the stand, and many of the fair visitors were compelled to return without alighting from their carriages.

It is worthy of remark, that many of the coaches containing these sable divinities, were attended by white coachmen and white footmen. It is indeed high time that some serious attention was paid to the conduct and pursuits of the class of persons alluded to, and it may be well to inquire, if matters progress at this rate how long it will be before masters and servants change places.

We present our readers with the foregoing lines from the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 29th ult. We are really sorry that the fanciful ideas of the Editors should lead them to deviate so far from facts. The fancies of men's brains may do well enough to speculate and build innocent theories upon, but when they go, directly or indirectly, to create and excite prejudices (already great) against the standing of a respectable part of the community; it then becomes the imperative duty of all unprejudiced and liberal minded persons to lay a plain statement of facts before the public.

To all unto whom we are strangers, it may be necessary to premise, (how strange soever the fact,) that we are not, and have never been advocates for Balls, plain or "fancy" among "the ladies and gentlemen of Colour." Pledging ourselves then, for the truth of the following, we boldly assert the whole of the above to have been published from the meanest motives—unworthy of "gentlemen" of the least generosity and feeling. For admitting for argument's sake, that a "Fancy Ball did actually take place, and that all things were as stated, might twenty thousand innocent persons to be held up to public contempt, condemned unheard, for the folly of one or two hundred young persons who saw proper to amuse themselves with dancing for the evening?

Arriving in Philadelphia on the day after the Ball, and perusing the above statement in the Pennsylvania Gazette, we were naturally led to make strict enquiries, with a determination, that if matters were not as stated in that paper to publish a refutation immediately on our return. From the information which we have received therefore on the subject, we hesitate not in asserting, that the idea of a "Fancy Ball, never entered into the minds of any of the company assembled; and from what quarter the erudite Editors of the Pennsylvania Gazette derived their knowledge "of ladies and gentlemen of Colour, being present, dressed "in character" "in the most grotesque style as Grandees, Princesses, Shepherdesses, and so on" we know not, except from the imaginary fancies of their own "battered brains."

We do not deny that a plain, subscription Ball took place at the Assembly Room in South-street; but we have unable to learn that any part of the disturbances, which happened at the door, could be attributed to the company. If carriages were driven from the stand, and many of the "fair visitors" compelled to return without alighting who were in fault? Was it not the duty of every good citizen to see that the peace was kept even towards our brethren? Was it not likewise his duty to order

home his disobedient son or ward; and instead of calmly looking on, to use every endeavour to disperse the unruly throng? If some were thrown into the gutter, and others had their head dresses and dresses torn, who was blameable? The noisy mob, or the decent and reputable persons who composed the assembly?

We assure the public that not one of the "fair visitors" of Messrs. Geo. Taylor & Co's imagination, appeared in any dress which could with propriety be termed a "Fancy" one on that evening. The Manager was the only person who in any manner could be considered in "fancy dress," (being in uniform merely as a mark of distinction,) but that he did not view it in that light, is manifest from his changing it to dance at the request of several white gentlemen who were present as spectators. We see no reason why so much circulation should be given to the follies of our people, while many things to the discredit of other members of society are studiously kept out of view. From a friend, in whose word we have implicit belief, we learn, that at a Ball given by persons who were not coloured that same evening, in the said city of Philadelphia, the company commenced quarrelling and fighting, and one or more broken heads were the result of their broil. But how comes it that the ever watchful and over scrupulous Editors of the Pennsylvania Gazette, are silent on the subject—why they were not coloured people, and are therefore unworthy even of a passing notice.

The obloquy and contempt which have heretofore been heaped upon us, as a body, for our much and continual dancing, will, we hope, cause many who are persons of reflection, to think some upon the propriety of spending so many valuable hours in this amusement. While we are no advocates for dancing, we do not consider it criminal to indulge in it, occasionally, once or twice a year. Dancing may be considered an art of great antiquity. It is viewed as a part of religious worship by the industrious Shakers; in the same light, it was used by the more polished nations of antiquity. The Apostate Israelites danced around their Golden Calf; King David affected with the most lively joy at the return of the sacred Ark from captivity, danced before it. Great caution and self-denial should however be practised by all the lovers of this art, as many amusements, which, when properly conducted, might be made conducive to the happiness and hilarity of this life, are by an abuse of them, the sources of much misery, not only to ourselves, but also to all with whom we stand connected. In our humble opinion the mania which many have for dancing, is a sure indication, in most cases, of a mind uncultivated and unaccustomed to reflection.

We confess, that we have been much tried, during the past winter, upon hearing the daily accounts of balls, cotillion parties, &c. in which many of our respectable coloured friends have seen proper to indulge in this our city of New-York. Were a few moments devoted to counting the cost, waste of time and injury to health, many who are now great admirers of Balls, &c. would in another winter, we believe, be convinced that all this waste of time, and health, and money, is highly impolitic, and might easily be dispensed with; and in the stead thereof, be willing and anxious to devote their leisure hours to the more important subject of self-cultivation, in the more solid branches of education.

"Truth, though sometimes clad in painful lustre, yet is always welcome; Dear as the light that shows the lurking rock; 'Tis the fair star that ne'er into the main Descending, leads us safely through stormy life."

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

A Portrait of the late JEREMIAH GLOUCESTER, of Philadelphia, Pastor of the Second African Presbyterian Church in said city, having been taken a short time previous to

his death, by Mr. Lawrence, a celebrated Portrait Painter in that place, it has been intimated to his family, by some of his friends that if an engraving similar in size to that published of his father, the Rev. John Gloucester, deceased, was made and printed from the Portrait, that it would meet with a ready sale and the proceeds might be such as to render some assistance to his widow and children.

Under this impression his brother is desirous to have the engraving made, and the proceeds applied as above stated, if sufficient subscription can be obtained.—The price will be one dollar on delivery.—The likeness is said to be excellent.

STEPHEN H. GLOUCESTER.

For the information of all friends of the deceased and family, we beg leave to state, that Mr. Fubbord, the Agent, to procure subscribers for the engraving is now in this city, and in a few days will call upon many of our friends for their subscriptions. The Agent can be seen at Mr. Wiles' Boarding House, No. 152 Church-street.—Ed.

Summary.

New Coloured Church—From our friend Mr. Raymond, we learn that our Coloured brethren in Salem, Mass. are proceeding with a praiseworthy spirit in the erection of a house of worship; having erected the frame and covered it some time since.

New Organ—The Congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, Philadelphia, (Coloured) have lately purchased a neat and elegant Organ for the use of the said Church.

Fire—On Wednesday evening last, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in New-street, a few doors from the corner of Beaver, in the house occupied by Messrs. Conklin and Franklin, as a workshop in the upper part, and below as a blacksmith's shop, which was entirely destroyed; together with the three adjoining buildings, three stables on the opposite side, and several small buildings in the rear of Beaver-street.

Fire—The United States (Phil.) Gazette says, that a fire broke out on Saturday evening in the Tract Society's Depository, but by timely discovery and great exertion it was extinguished without much damage.

A man in Georgia recently drank a quart of raw whiskey, and died shortly after. The Coroner's jury returned a more sensible verdict than is usually given by such juries, viz. "premeditated death by Whiskey."

On Monday last week, the cashier of the Worcester Bank, entrusted to one Furnall, the driver of one of the accommodation Stages, a package of money containing about \$2000, to be delivered to a gentleman in Boston. On his arrival in Boston, the driver, upon some pretence, immediately settled with his employers, left their service, and as it afterwards appeared, absconded with the money. The fraud was discovered on Wednesday. He was pursued and on Friday was apprehended in the interior of New-Hampshire, and the money recovered.

Wor. Yeoman.

Earthquake—A terrible Earthquake took place in Popayan, in the Republic of Columbia, on the 16th of November, which continued for several days. Nearly every building, in a whole district, was rendered uninhabitable—the rivers was choked up and spread over the valleys, forming vast lakes and covering several towns, several hundred persons lost their lives.

Straw Paper—Specimens of paper made from straw, at Col. Magraw's mill, near Meadville, Pa. have been shown at Harrisburg. The paper is somewhat rough, but can be written on without sizing. It will probably make good wrapping paper.

Fatal accident—At Varennes, on Thursday last, a man named Chauvin, whilst oiling some part of the works of a windmill, near the roof in the inside of the mill, was entangled by the machinery and precipitated to the ground where he alighted with his head on the floor. The unfortunate man was taken up dead, with his skull fractured in a shocking manner. He had left a wife and four children to lament his untimely end.

Distressing—The wife and five children of Mr. Couture, who resided on the shore of Lake Erie at the mouth of Otter Creek, were lost on the evening of the 27th ult. in consequence of the freshet. Mr. C. was absent; his wife and two children were drowned in the house, and three of the children froze to death after leaving it. The only person who escaped was a young woman. The mother, after leaving the house, returned to save the two children left behind, and perished with them.

Acquaintance Table—The following clever statistics we find in an old Magazine of many years antiquity, but the numerical statements apply as well now as then.

2 Glances	make	1 Bow.
2 Bows	make	1 How d'ye do.
6 How d'ye do's	make	1 Conversation.
2 Conversations	make	1 Acquaintance

Fire—The grist, clover and saw mills, with 1000 bushels of grain and 60 bushels of clover seed, the property of George Hoffman, were lately destroyed by fire in Chester county, Pennsylvania. The dwelling house of Mr. Hoffman, also in Coventry township was destroyed by fire.

Whipping—The Legislature of Ohio have had before them, again, the question of incorporating the punishment of whipping into their penal laws. It was postponed, after debate, to the first Monday in December next—yeas 36, nays 34.

Bachelors—In the Telegraph prints at Cadiz, Ohio, a meeting of Bachelors was called on the 22d inst. The notice was for "a special meeting of the male inhabitants over the age of twenty-three, who have hitherto strictly obeyed the precepts of their beloved founder, St. Paul."

The Somerset Journal mentions the commitment to person in Norridgewock, of Adeline Joy, a girl 14 years old, a pauper, for murdering a child of Mr. Andrew Lovell, in Starks, 3 years old. She was left in care of the child, while the parents and all the others were from home; she attributed the murder to an old man, a stranger to her; but she was suspected at the time, and has recently confessed that she killed the child by a blow with an axe.

Fatal affair—A recent took place at Little Rock Arkansas, in the printing office of Mr. Woodruff, in which John F. Garrett lost his life. It appears that Garrett had repeatedly threatened the life of Col. C. Ashley, and armed himself with a cowhide and loaded pistols. He fired his pistols at A. but owing to Woodruff's interference, the balls were lodged into the wall. Ashley also fired his pistol at G. but yet it is not certain that A's pistol was the one which gave his death wound. In the conflict, W. received a ball through the fleshy part of the arm.

Death.

In this city, on Tuesday last, Mr. Crusong Lewis, aged 61 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. in our next—Lines from Princeton, as soon as our limits will allow. We acknowledge the reception of a Copy of Stoud's Work on Slavery, from Mr. Levis Harmon of Philadelphia. The donor has our thanks.

TO LET.

Part of House No. 150, Orange street. Apply at No. 2 Walker-street. New-York, March 12, 1823.



POETRY.

For the Freedom's Journal.

TO S. L. F.

How well! my dear friend, but I leave you with
sorrow,
And regret pains my breast that we ever must
part;
For in youth I look'd forward with hope to the
morrow,
That should give and bind to me a soul with-
out art.

I found thee congenial, my heart hail'd the trea-
sure,
That would solace its griefs in its woes ever
share,
That would still be the same, in the bowers of
pleasure,
Mid the dark scenes of life, as its brightest and
fair.

How hard then to part with the boon of kind
Heaven,
Be remov'd far away from the friend we hold
dear;
And to feel, and to know, that perhaps it is
given;
No more to enjoy this communion sincere.

Adieu! but I'll think of you oft with emotion,
While musing at eve as the moon sweetly
gleams;
And the hour, and the scene shall awake such
devotion,
As erst when we rov'd by its silvery beams.

ARION.

[For the Freedom's Journal.]

THE TEARS OF A SLAVE.

Adieu, to my dear native shore,
To toss on the boisterous wave;
To enjoy my kindred no more,
But to weep—the tears of a SLAVE!

By the sons of freemen I'm borne,
To a land of the free and the brave;
From my wife and children I'm torn,
To weep—the sad tears of a SLAVE!

When, I think on mother and friends,
And the joy their countenance gave;
Ah! how my sad bosom it rends,
While weeping—the tears of a SLAVE!

Ah! now, I must labour for gold,
To pamper the pride of a knave;
Ah! now, I am shackled and sold
To weep—the sad tears of a SLAVE!

Keen sorrow so presses my heart,
That often I sigh for my grave;
While feeling the lash—cruel smart!
And weeping—the tears of a SLAVE!

Ye sons, of the free and the wise,
Your tender compassion I crave;
Alas! can your bosoms despise?
The pitiful tears of a SLAVE!

Can a land of Christians so pure,
Let demons of slavery rave!
Can the angel of mercy endure,
The pitiless—tears of a SLAVE!

Just Heaven, to thee I appeal;
Hast thou not the power to save?
In mercy thy power reveal,
And dry—the sad tears of a SLAVE.

AFRICUS.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is a man about to put his father in a
sack, like a traveller on his way to a city in
Asia?—Because he is going to Bag Dad.
What are the best shoes for wet weather?
—Pamper.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes
this method of informing the coloured popula-
tion of this city, that he teaches English Gram-
mar, upon a new and improved plan, by which
a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a cor-
rect knowledge of the principles of the Eng-
lish language, by attending to the study there
of two hours in a day in six weeks. He would
be willing to teach a class of coloured persons,
either in the day or in the evening (as may suit
their convenience;) and his terms will be
such, that no one desirous to learn will have
cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this
opportunity of learning English Grammar will
please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6
York-street, or the Rev. P. Williams's 68,
Crosby-street, with whom also the names of
those who determine upon becoming pupils of
Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL IN-
STRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction
of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have re-
opened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening,
October 1st, at their former School Room, un-
der the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-street.
The School will be open on every MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings, at half
past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will
be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until
the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of
one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there
will be no allowance made for past time.

AARON WOOD, JAMES MYERS,
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, ARNOLD EDLIE
E. M. AFRICANUS, HENRY KING,
Trustees.

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and
the Public generally, that his HOUSE No.
152 Church-street, is still open for the accom-
modation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a
continuance of the same. His house is in a
healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no
pains or expense will be spared on his part
to render the situation of those who honour
him with their patronage, as comfortable as
possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827. 26—3m

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture all
kinds of Smoking and Chewing TOBACCO,
Scotch, Rappee, and Maccabau SNIFF,
Spanish, Half Spanish, and American SE-
GARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me
a large Box of their TOBACCO for sale and
should the experiment succeed, they can sup-
ply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH

ADAM SUDER
CABINET MAKER

Would acquaint his Friends and the
Public, that he has taken the House 166
Duane Street; where all orders in his line
of Business, will be thankfully received
and punctually attended to. Also, old
Furniture repaired at the shortest notice
and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at
a few hours notice, as low priced as can be
made in the City. Feb. 29. 3*

BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respect-
fully informs his friends and the public gen-
erally, that he intends to open a Boarding
House on the first day of May next, for the
accommodation of genteel gentlemen of
Colour, at No 27 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who
may favour him with their patronage, that
no pains will be spared on his part in ren-
dering their situation as comfortable as pos-
sible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board, for
the above mentioned time, will please to
call at No 114 Varick-Street.
New-York Feb. 26. 1828.



JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway,
and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes
Dressing in correct and systematic style; ha-
ving perfect knowledge of the business, having
been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning
and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by
STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct
system of CLEANING, which he will warrant
extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. &c.
Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the
imposture of those who attempt the Dressing
of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who
are totally unacquainted with the business as
there are many Establishments which have
recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at
the above place.
All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired
will be good for one year and one day—if not
claimed in that time, they will be sold at public
auction.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his
coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND
Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one
half its value, provided they will take mea-
sures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured
farmers. The land is in the state of New-
York, within 70 miles of the city; its location
is delightful, being on the banks of the Dela-
ware river, with an open navigation to the city
of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the
Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through
the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-
York city. The passage to either city may
be made in one day or less. The land is of
the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his
brethren, who are capitalists, will at least, in-
vest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To
such he will take the liberty to say, this land
can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by
coloured men,) though it has been selling for
25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to ob-
serve that the purchase will be safe and ad-
vantageous, and he thinks such a settlement,
formed by coloured families, would be con-
ducive of much good. With this object in view
he will invest 5000 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post
paid, will be received and attended to.

NOTICE

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of
Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October
next in the African School Room in Mulberry
street; where will be taught

READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY,
&c. Terms.—Three Dollars per quarter
payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half
past 8 o'clock. Sept. 18. 28

W. P. JOHNSON,

No. 551 Pearl-street, near Broadway, keeps
constantly on hand, an assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Also, a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking,
free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manu-
facture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired
on the most reasonable terms
New-York, Jan. 25.

B. F. HUGHES

School for Coloured Children of both Sexes.
Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for
the admission of Pupils.

In this school will be taught READING,
WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY
with the use of Maps and Globes, and History.
Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.
Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S.
E. Cornish, B. Paul and W. Miller.
New-York, March 14.

PRINTING.

JOB and FANCY Printing, neatly exe-
cuted at this Office.

AFRICAN

FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of
Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a
Male and Female School has long been estab-
lished for coloured children, by the Manumis-
sion Society of this city—where the pupils re-
ceive such an education as is calculated to fit
them for usefulness and respectability. The
male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near
Grand-street, and the female school in William
street, near Duane street; both under the
management of experienced teachers. The
Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,
Geography and English Grammar—and the
Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught
Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted
by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of
twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, ac-
cording to the circumstances of the parents;
and the children of such as cannot afford to pay
any thing are admitted free of expense, and en-
joy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a commit-
tee of the trustees, in addition to which a com-
mittee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Fe-
male school. Care is taken to impart moral
instruction, and such have been the happy ef-
fects of the system pursued in these schools,
have although several thousand have been
taught in them: since their establishment (now
more than thirty years) there has never been
an instance known to the trustees where a pupil
having received a regular education has been
convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,

RICHARD FIELD.

Jan 10, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152
Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, pay-
able half yearly in advance. If paid at the
time of subscribing, \$2.50 will be received
less. No subscription will be received for a
less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five sub-
scribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis for
one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.
All Communications, (except those of
Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding
22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25
Proportional price for advertisements,
which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons ad-
vertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and
6 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

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Massachusetts.—Mr. David Walker, Bos-
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John Remond, Salem.
Connecticut.—Mr. John Shields, New-Ha-
ven, Isaac Glasco, Norwich
Rhode-Island.—Mr. George C. Willis,
Providence.
Pennsylvania.—Mr. Francis Webb, Phil-
adelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia;
J. B. Vashon, Carlisle.
Maryland.—Mr. Hezekiah Grice, Balti-
more.
District of Columbia.—Mr. J. W. Prout,
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exandria.
New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Alba-
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stin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P.
Williams, Flushing; George De Grass,
Brooklyn, L. I.; Frederick Holland,
Buffalo.
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ton; James C. Coates, New-Brunswick;
Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leon-
ard Scott, Trenton.
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England.—Samuel Thomas, Liverpool
Hayti.—W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1828.

VOL. I—NO. LII.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street; and the female school in William street, near Duane-street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan 10, 1828.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennies earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 423 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASES, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING: who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 132 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared, on his part, to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to offer to his coloured brethren TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled by coloured farmers. The land is in the State of New-York, within 70 miles of the city its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

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AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the African School Room in Mulberry street; where will be taught

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Also, a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

New-York, Jan. 25

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOODE, late of Connecticut, takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study there of two hours in a day, in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar, will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. Williams, 68 Crosby street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 25, 1827.

B. T. HUGHES

School for Coloured Children, of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

In this school will be taught, READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY

with the use of Maps and Globes, and History.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

References, Rev. Mr. McKim, P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, W. Paul and W. Miller.

New-York, March 14.

TO LET.

Part of House No. 150 Orange street.

Apply at No. 2 Walker street.

New-York, March 12, 1828.

[From the African Observer.]

THE SHELTER FOR COLOURED ORPHANS.

(Concluded.)

In the fourth month a constitution was adopted, the preamble to which is given, as illustrative of the feelings by which the promoters of this institution were actuated.

"If any apology be necessary for introducing to the notice of the humane this obscure class of dependents upon public bounty, we trust that apology may be found upon a sense of justice due to a people who have endured the oppressive burden of slavery for many generations, sustaining in the estimate of public opinion, the odium of a characteristic deficiency of mental capacity, and practical default of moral principle; the unhappy result of the combined influence of long continued ignorance, poverty, neglect, and evil example.

"The ruling motive of the association, is to provide a place of refuge for such of the offspring of this people, who, being orphans, have a double claim upon charitable munificence; a claim which must be allowed in itself to be equally valid from whatsoever cause they are deprived of parental protection; whether their natural guardians have been removed by the inevitable stroke of death, or in the more deplorable event which sometimes occurs, that the bonds of affection are violated, and parents severed from their children by the relentless hand of avarice and cruelty."

In the tenth month, the association having a prospect of several additional incumbents, removed their furniture to a house in Noble street, which they rented for the purpose, at ninety dollars a year; and settled a family there, ready for the reception of such coloured orphans as might be entrusted to their direction and care. Written rules were provided for the government of the family, in which strict attention was enjoined to the physical comfort of the children; and care to establish regular moral habits.

The proceedings of this association, is the organization and subsequent management of this interesting institution; evince a degree of devotion to the cause in which they were engaged; and of judgment to conduct the concern with propriety, highly deserving of the confidence and support of the wealthy and humane.

In the eighth month, 1824, a new location of the shelter was effected. The family was removed to No. 166, Cherry-street, where it still continues.

From the account of receipts and expenditures, which are exhibited in the annual statement of the treasurer's account, it is easily inferred that the funds have been well economized; yet the unavoidable disbursements still press hard upon the means of supply. The attention of the public has been more than once called to the subject, by notices in the periodicals of the day. A few legacies have fallen to the association, but the funds are principally composed of donations, and annual subscriptions.

In the spring of 1825, a donation of one hundred dollars was made to the association, by a society of coloured women, who had united for the purpose of affording assistance to the sick of their own colour; and at one time contemplated an extension of their plan, so as to include the objects embraced by our female friends. Their donation was vested in a city water loan, on which interest is receivable at

six per cent. This is designed as the beginning of a fund for the purchase of a permanent location for the shelter.

It is very desirable that an enterprise of so noble a character, so well calculated, not only to promote the improvement of an oppressed and degraded race, but to diminish the future expenses of government, should be placed beyond the reach of pecuniary embarrassment. The very class whom these benevolent females are endeavouring to mould into useful members of society, are the children, with whom if they continue to be neglected, we may reasonably expect, at a future, our jails and penitentiaries to be crowded. If society can be secured, by the education of our youth, from the depredations of lawless and untutored manhood, certainly policy, no less than humanity, dictates the course to be pursued. If any, of those who are entrusted with an abundance of wealth should feel disposed, in making their final arrangements, to remember the shelter, their posthumous liberality may probably be a blessing for ages to come, and can scarcely, within the reach of possibility, be productive of harm.

LETTERS.

From a MAN OF COLOUR, on a late Bill before the Senate of Pennsylvania.

LETTER V.

A few more remarks upon the bill, which has been the subject of my preceding numbers, shall conclude these Letters, which have been written in my own cause as an individual, and my brethren as a part of the community. They are the simple dictates of nature and need no apology. They are not written in the gorgeous style of a scholar, nor dressed in the garments of literary perfection. They are the impulse of a mind formed, I trust, for feeling, and smarting under all the rigours which the bill is calculated to produce.

By the third section of this bill, which is its peculiar hardship, the police officers are authorized to apprehend any black, whether a vagrant or a man of reputable character, who cannot produce a Certificate that he has been registered: He is to be arraigned before a justice, who thereupon is to commit him to prison! The jailor is to advertise a Freeman, and at the expiration of six months, if no owner appears for this degraded black, he is to be exposed to sale, and if not sold to be confined at hard labour for seven years!—Man of feeling, read this!—No matter who; no matter where. The Constable, whose antipathy generally against the black is very great, will take every opportunity of hurting his feelings! Perhaps, he sees him at a distance and having a mind to raise the boys in hue and cry against him, exclaims, "Halloo! Stop the Negro!" The boys, delighting in the sport, immediately begin to hunt him, and immediately from a hundred tongues, is heard the cry, "Ho! Negro, where is your Certificate?"—Can any thing be conceived more degrading to humanity! Can any thing be done more shocking to the principal of Civil Liberty, than a person arriving from another state ignorant of the existence of such a law, may fall a victim to its cruel oppressor? But he is to be advertised, and if no owner appears, how can an owner appear for a man who is free and belongs to no one? If no owner appears, he is exposed for sale! O! how manly spectators found in no ancient slave convicted of no crime, he is barbarously sold, like the produce of the soil, to the highest bidder, of what is still worse, for no credit, without the inestimable privilege of a trial by his peers, doomed to the dreary walls of a

prison for the term of seven tedious years! My God, what a situation is his. Search the legends of many and find no precedent. No example can be found in all the reigns of violence and oppression which have marked the lapse of time. It stands alone. It has been left for Pennsylvania, to raise her ponderous arm against liberties of the blacks, whose greatest boast has been, that he resided in a State where Civil Liberty, and sacred Justice were administered alike to all.—What must be his reflections now, that the asylum he left from mancipation has been destroyed, and he is left to suffer like Daniel of old, with no one but his God, to help him! Where is the bosom that does not have a sigh for his fall, unless it be callous to every sentiment of humanity and mercy?

The fifth section of this bill, is also peculiarly bare, inasmuch as it prevents free-riens from living where they please—Pennsylvania has always been a refuge from slavery, and to this state the Southern black, when freed, has flown for safety. Why does he this? When masters in many of the Southern states, which they frequently do, free a particular black, unless the black leaves the state in so many hours, any person resident of the said state, can have him arrested and again sold to Slavery.—The hunted black is obliged to flee or remain and be again a slave. I have known persons of this description sold three times after being first emancipated. Where shall he go? Shut every state against him, and, like Pharaoh's kine, drive him into the sea.—Is there no spot on earth that will protect him! Against their inclination, his ancestors were forced from their homes by trades in human flesh, and even under such circumstances, the wretched offspring are denied the protection you afforded to brutes.

It is in vain that we are forming societies of different kinds to ameliorate the condition of our unfortunate brethren, to correct their morals and to render them not only honest but useful members to society. All our efforts, by this bill, are despised and we are doomed to feel the lash of oppression.—As well may we be outlawed, as well may the glorious privilege of the Gospel, be denied us, and all endeavours used to cut us off from happiness hereafter as well as here!—The case is similar, and I am much deceived if this bill does not destroy the morals it is intended to produce.

I have done. My feelings are acute, and I have ventured to express them without intending either accusation or insult to any one. An appeal to the heart is my intention, and if I have failed, it is my great misfortune, not to have had a power of eloquence sufficient to convince. But I trust the eloquence of nature will succeed, and the law-givers of this happy Commonwealth will yet remain the Black's friend, and the advocates of Freemen, in the sincere wish of

A MAN OF COLOUR.

THE ECCENTRIC STEPHENSON

A person of the name of Stephenson, who died at Kilmarnock in Scotland, in 1817, came originally from Dunlop, and was brought up a mason; during many of the latter years of his life he wandered about as a beggar. His wife and himself had been separated thirty years, upon these strange conditions,—that the first who proposed an agreement should forfeit 100l. This singular pair never met again. Stephenson was much afflicted, during the last two years of his life with the stone. As his disease increased, he was fully aware of his approaching dissolution; and for this event he made the following extraordinary preparation: He sent for a baker, and ordered twelve dozen of burial cakes, and a great profusion of sugar biscuit, together with a corresponding quantity of wine and spirituous liquors. He next sent for the joiner, and ordered a coffin decently mounted, with instructions that the wood should be quite dry, and the joints firm and impervious to the water. The grave-digger was next sent for, and asked if he thought he could find a place to put him after he was dead. The spot fixed upon was in the church yard of Riccarton, a village

about half a mile distant. He enjoined the sexton to be sure and make his grave roomy, and in a dry, comfortable corner, and he should be well rewarded for his care and trouble. Having made these arrangements, he ordered the old woman that attended him to go to a certain nook, and bring out 9l. to be appropriated to defray the funeral charges. He told her, at the same time, not to be grieved, that he had not forgotten her in his will. In a few hours, afterwards, in the most excruciating agonies, he expired. A neighbour and a professional man were instantly sent for, to examine and seal up his effects. The first thing they found was a bag, containing large silver pieces, such as crowns, half crowns and dollars, to a large amount; in a corner was secreted, amongst a vast quantity of musty rags, a great number of guineas and seven shilling pieces. In his trunk was found a bond for 300l. and other bonds and securities to the amount of 900l. By his will twenty pounds were left to his housekeeper, and the rest of his property to be divided amongst his distant relations. As it required some time to give his relatives intimation of his death, and to make preparations for his funeral, he lay in this state four days, during which the place resembled more an Irish wake than a deserted room where the Scots lock up their dead. The invitations to his funeral were most singular. Persons were not asked individually, but whole families; so that, except a few relatives dressed in black, his obsequies were attended by tradesmen in their working clothes, bare-footed boys and girls, an immense crowd of tattered beggars; to the aged among whom he left sixpence, and to the younger threepence. After the interment this motley group retired, to a large barn fitted up for the purpose, where a scene of profusion and imbruiety was exhibited almost without a parallel.

ANECDOTES OF PATRIOTISM.

The love of our country is a strong and sublime passion, which, in some respects, divests a man of his nature, and makes him love his country preferably to any other consideration. It was this passion that prevailed over Decius to make a sacrifice of his life, Fabius his honour, Camillus his resentment, and Brutus and Manlius their children.

The Lacedemonian Pederetes, as we find it recorded in the history of Lacedemon, presents himself for being admitted of the Council of Three Hundred, and is rejected. He returns home, overjoyed that three hundred men were found in Sparta of greater worth than himself.

A Spartan woman had five sons in the army, and impatiently expected news of the battle. She asks this news, trembling, of a messenger that returns from the camp. "Your five sons are killed." "Woe, woe!" did I ask you that? "We have gained the victory." The mother runs to the temple, and gives thanks to the gods.

Another Spartan woman sees, in a siege, her eldest son, whom she had placed in a post, fall dead at her feet. "Call his brother (cried she immediately) to take his place.

The Swiss will always honour the memory of Arnold of Winkelreid, a gentleman of the county of Underval. In 1396, this virtuous citizen seeing, at the battle of Sempach, that his countrymen could not attack the Austrians, because these, completely armed and dismounting to form a close battalion, presented a front covered with iron, and barricaded with lances and pikes, conceived the generous design of sacrificing himself for his country. "Friends," said he to the Swiss, who began to be dismayed, "I am going to lay down my life for procuring your victory; all I have to recommend to you is my family. Follow me, and act as you will see me do." With these words, he disposes them in the form of a triangle, of which himself occupies the point, and so marches on to the enemy. Now close up with them, he catches at as many of the pikes as he could lay hold of; and then, falling on the ground, opened to those that followed him a way for piercing

into this thick battalion. The Austrians, troops were conquered, the weight of their arms becoming fatal to them.

At the siege of Turin by the French army, in 1640, a sergeant of the Piedmontese guards signaled himself by a singular example of patriotism. This sergeant guarded, with some soldiers, the subterraneous parts of a work of the citadel; the mine was charged, and there was nothing wanting but what they called a sausage, or pudding, to blow up several companies of grenadiers that had seized upon the work, and posted themselves there. The loss of the work would have accelerated the surrender of the place. The sergeant, with great resolution, orders the soldiers he commanded to retire, praying them to desire the king, his master, to protect his wife and children; he then strikes off a piece of brick work, sets fire to the powder, and perishes for his country.

In the history of China, we meet with the example of a Chinese, who, justly irritated on account of the oppression of the great, found access to the emperor with his complaints. "I come," said he, "to present myself to the punishment to which like remonstrances have brought 600 of my fellow citizens; and I give you notice to prepare for new executions. China still remains 18,000 good patriots, who, for the same cause, will follow each other to ask the same reward." The emperor's cruelty was not proof against so much intrepidity; he granted this virtuous man the reward that pleased him best, the punishment of the guilty, and suppression of the imposts.

The same history furnishes us, in a mother, with another striking example of love of the country. An Emperor, pursued by the victorious arms of a citizen, would fain avail himself of the blind respect a son in that country has for the commands of his mother, in order to oblige that citizen to lay down his arms. He deputed to the mother an officer, who with a dagger in his hand, tells her she must choose either to die or to obey. "Does thy master think," answered she with an indignant smile, "that I am ignorant of the tacit, yet sacred conventions, that unite people to their sovereigns, whereby the people engage to obey, and the kings to make them happy? He was the first to violate those conventions. Base executor of the orders of a tyrant, learn from a woman what in such case is owing to thy country!" With these words she snatches the dagger out of the officer's hands, smites herself, and says to him, "Slave! if any virtue still remains in thee, carry to my son this bloody dagger; and tell him to revenge his nation; let him punish the tyrant; he has nothing more to fear from me, nothing more to respect; he is now at full liberty to exert his virtue.

King Charles II. asked Stillingfleet, how it came about, that he always read his sermons, before him, when he was informed he always preached without book elsewhere. He told the King, that the awe of so noble an audience, when he saw nothing that was not greatly superior to him, but chiefly the seeing before him, so great and wise a prince, made him afraid to trust himself; with which answer the king was very well contented. "But pray," said Stillingfleet, "will your Majesty give me leave to ask you a question too? Why do you read your speeches, when you can have none of the reasons?" "Why, truly, doctor," says the King, "your question is a very pertinent one, and so will be my answer. I have asked them so often, and for so much that I am ashamed to look them in the face."

A young man going to collect rent in a house in Portland, Chester county, England, recently, was exceedingly amused at the following group.—The good woman of the house, smoking her pipe, two hens perched on the edge of a rug, in which was some fowls, a rabbit frisking about the hearth, a cat, with three kittens, and a bull dog asleep in the cradle.

CONUNDRUM.

Why is a dandy like a haunch of venison? Because he is a bit of a back.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The packets Britannia, New-York, and James Cropper, have arrived from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 16th Feb. The information furnished by these papers is so abundant that we must content ourselves with giving a few of the principal items, instead of a general abstract of the whole, as we commonly do. The most important events are—the formation of an entire New Ministry, under the Duke of Wellington—the King's Speech—and the proceedings in Parliament.—The first and second subjects will be found in their proper place, and we subjoin an epitome of the parliamentary proceedings, as almost every topic of importance has been discussed in either House of the grand Legislature of the Nation.

The address to his Majesty was moved by the Earl of Chichester, and seconded by Lord Strangford. Both these noble Lords regretted the occurrence of the battle of Navarino. The Marquis of Londonderry expressed similar sentiments. Lord Holland spoke in favour of the battle, and denied that Turkey was the faithful and ancient ally that had been alleged.

Lord King agreed with the term of the address, but regretted that no allusion had been made to the Corn Laws.

The Duke of Wellington then stated, that he had great pleasure in saying, that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government, during the Session of Parliament, to propose a measure with regard to the Corn Trade, founded upon the principles of the Bill of last session. The Noble Duke then replied to the objections that had been taken to the word untoward, employed in the Royal Speech. He meant to say, that he thought the affair was untoward, because the dreadful alternative of that battle was not contemplated in the Treaty of July 6, and had an embarrassing effect on the negotiations at Constantinople. To prevent, and not to cause the effusion of blood, was the object of the allied interposition. His Grace, however, absolved Admiral Codrington from all censure.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, said that there was no act of the late government, which he should not be prepared to defend, when the proper time for so doing arrived. Lords Goderich and Dudley made the same declaration.

House of Lords, Feb. 1.—The Marquis of Londonderry called the attention of the House to the violent and outrageous conduct of the Catholic Association, which body had declared, that they would consider as an enemy to Ireland, any member of either House of Parliament, who should directly or indirectly support the administration having the Duke of Wellington, or any other man of similar principles as its head. This act the noble Marquis considered as intended as a sort of intimidation of Parliament, and called upon the House to join with him in expressing its reprehension of improper proceedings.

Monday, Feb. 11.—The Earl of Darley, wished to know whether it was the intention of ministers to bring forward any measure whatever for bettering the condition of Ireland; if not, he would, at some early day, move for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the state of that country, and suggest measures for its relief.

The Duke of Wellington said, that it was not the intention of government to originate in that House, any measures respecting Ireland. Some measures would, however, in the course of the Session, be submitted to the other House, involving those recommended by his Noble Friend.

GREECE AND TURKEY.—BATTLE OF NAVARINO.

The Earl of Carnarvon, in this debate of Lord Holland, moved for the production of papers connected with the operations of the country in conjunction with the allies, in the attack of Greece. In defence of the course pursued by the allied squadrons, he adduced numerous precedents, in which the country

had interfered with the subjects of allied powers. In conclusion, he moved, that "an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty be graciously pleased to direct that copies of all instructions agreed to by the Ambassadors of the three allied powers, and transmitted to the Admirals of the combined fleets of France, Russia, and England, up to the 29th October, 1827, be laid upon the table of the House." Also, "That there be laid upon the table of the House, copies of all despatches received from Sir Edward Codrington, or from any other source relative to the recent events at Navarino."

The Earl of Dudley objected to the production of papers, as it would betray the confidence placed in the prudence of this country by our allies; and would defeat all the objects his Majesty's ministers had in view, by exposing prematurely, to hostile powers, what should at present be kept from view. Such production was not necessary to vindicate the conduct of the officers commanding at Navarino; no blame was attached to them; and those who had never been attacked needed no defence. He then alluded to the late treaty, and avowed it to be the object of government to observe the late treaty, not only to the letter, but also to the spirit. When the proper time came he would not shrink from inquiry.

Viscount Goderich then explained at a great length, what led to the dissolution of the late ministry. From the statement of the Noble Lord it appears that the principal, if not the only cause of that dissolution arose out of the disagreement between Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Herries, as to the appointment of the Chairman of the proposed Finance Committee. After describing the rise and progress of the difference between those gentlemen, and the failure, of his attempts to remove it, the Noble Viscount went on to say, that under the circumstances, he thought it his duty to lay before his Majesty a statement of the dilemma in which he was placed. His Majesty then conceiving himself entitled to act as he thought proper for the good of his country, communicated his directions for the forming of a new administration to the Noble Duke now at the head of it. His Lordship, in conclusion, expressed concurrence in the reasons which had been assigned for the non-production of the papers moved for.

The Earl of Eldon objected to the production of papers, which it might be detrimental to the public service to have laid upon the table.

The Duke of Wellington avowed it to be his intention to carry the treaty of July, 1827, into the fullest effect. Much had been said, there and elsewhere, on the propriety of one state interfering in the internal affairs of another; but he trusted that, in this instance, he should be admitted—a case of the very highest necessity had arisen. The treaty had been equally the work of the three contracting powers. With respect to guarantees having been given for the pursuance of any particular measures, his Grace stated that none such had been either asked or received, beyond those afforded by his own character and principles; every member of the Cabinet had entered it free as air. He objected to the production of papers, on the ground that they related to a transaction not yet concluded; and that such production might be prejudicial to the allies.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in a speech of considerable length, expressed his concurrence in the reasons adduced by Lord Dudley for non-production of papers; and his reasons for not entering into a systematic opposition to the present government. He would carefully watch its proceedings, to learn whether it was worthy of confidence or not. The Noble Lord concluded thus:—"I shall watch every thing that takes place, as a member of the legislature of my country; and I can assure the Noble Duke, that I wish him the most fortunate success in his administration; but before I sit down, I beg leave to assure him, which I do with a firm conviction of its truth, that whatever he may be able to achieve, there is one thing which, with

all his military success, he never can achieve, and against which I warn him—let him remember, that he may console, but that he can never conquer Ireland."

The Earl of Chancery said that he would not press this motion. It was, accordingly, withdrawn, and the House adjourned.—*Albion.*

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 21, 1828.

OUR OWN CONCERNS.

As this Number concludes the Volume for the first year, we hope all our Subscribers will see the immediate necessity of balancing their accounts.

Our Agents would be doing the thing needful, by exacting payment from delinquents, and by giving us information of all from whom there is no probability of ever receiving one cent for our year's labour.

CELEBRATIONS

On Monday last, the 17th inst. the Brooklyn African Woolman Benevolent Society, celebrated their Anniversary. About 10 o'clock, the Members assembled at the new Hall lately erected by the Society, and at 12 o'clock, walked in procession to the Wesleyan Church in High-street, where a suitable address was delivered by Mr. Francis Thompson.

On Monday next, the 24th inst. the New York African Mutual Relief Society, will celebrate their Anniversary in Zion Church.

GENIUS OF U. EMANCIPATION.

We are sorry to perceive by the last number of that Journal, that the Editor of that highly useful and ably edited paper, still has to encounter numerous difficulties in his career of usefulness. It is our candid belief, that much more ought to be done by our brethren towards its support. It is identified with the cause of the free coloured population in the United States, and we firmly believe, it would be highly injurious to the cause of Emancipation, for its friends to suffer even a temporary suspension of Mr. Lundy's labours. For where through this extensive continent shall we find another Lundy to bear the buffeting and scorn of an unfeeling world, for the sake of injured humanity? Who has heard the recital of Mr. Lundy's labours, in our cause, can, for one moment doubt the purity of his motives? Who has heard the recital of his travels, (not amid the burning sands of Africa,) but in the heart of the more inhospitable slave holding states—his perils by water, alone on the broad Mississippi—his perils by land, hungry and naked in this land of plenty, all for the cause of justice, can hesitate one moment about extending a helping hand to support the feeble cause of justice and suffering humanity? We trust every man of Colour will feel it his imperious duty to support the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

The remarks of Mr. Lundy are so much to the point, that we cannot refrain from presenting our readers with an extract from them.

And while we most sincerely express our thanks to those who have furnished proofs of their desires for the success of this work, we are constrained to say, that there are many too many, who manifest a disposition to withhold from the labourer the reward of his toil, and extend to him a kind of patronage, more to be deprecated than the open enmity of his most virulent opponents! In short, there are many, who are so thoughtful, or so dishonest as to increase our expenses from year to year, under the promise of remuneration, without contributing or, perhaps, even intending to contribute an iota towards it. To such, we must speak plainly—if their neglect arise from indifference, we wish them to brush up their memories—if from design, to prepare for the indications of displeasure, in the place of patience too long abused.

It is lamentably true, that in most cases, the votaries of philanthropy and the advocates of

purely benevolent principles are doomed to endure the buffetings of scowling misanthropy and ice hearted avarice, amid the gripings of poverty and the pangs of distress. Their fate has, in all ages, been registered in the calendar of suffering, with the pen of persecution, or the pencil of ingratitude. While a Shylock feasts sumptuously, a Howard may starve, for all the world cares; while the lordly tyrant reposes on the bed of downy ease, the humble advocate of justice may lie on the hard floor, or the damp earth, (no matter which,) a stone for his pillow, and his covering the starry canopy. The harpies of the human race, revelling amid the tears, the groans, and even the very blood of their species, are countenanced, encouraged and supported: while those who labour and strive, and wear out their lives, in alleviating the pains of misery, soothing the poignancy of distress, exposing the arts of cruelty, and erecting barriers against the encroachments of oppression, are neglected, denied a reasonable support in such of their undertakings, as are even highly extolled and honoured with the public approbation, and left to beg their bread, or at least, compelled to abandon their works, heart-broken and in despair. This deters many from engaging in the labours of philanthropy; and hence the slow progress made by its advocates. Men, in general, are unwilling to endure hardships and privations, for the benefit of others, without recompense or thanks; and vice advances, triumphantly, while virtue remains stationary, or moves with retrogressive step.

Subscriptions for the Genius of Universal Emancipation, received by Mr. Mahlon Day, 376 Pearl street, and at our office. Terms Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable in advance.

FREE OR SLAVE LABOUR.

The Committee appointed under the following resolution of the American Convention for the Abolition of Slavery, &c. at its last session requests all persons who may be in possession of the desired information, to communicate the same to either of its members, as soon as it may be convenient. The Committee will be expected to report to the next session of the Convention, to be held at Baltimore, on the first Monday of November, 1828. The names of the members of the Committee, with the place of their residence, are as follows:

B. Lundy, Baltimore.
Thos. Shipley, Philadelphia.
Jos. Parker, do.
Wm. Kelsey, Baltimore.
D. Scholfield, Salem, Columbia county Ohio.

COPY OF THE RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report to the next session, what experiments have been heretofore made, and are now making, on the American continent and islands, in relation to the cultivation of Cotton Rice, Sugar, Tobacco, &c. by free labour, or by slaves whose condition has been so meliorated as to approach that of free men, shewing what are the relative advantages of Free or Slave Labour.—*Genius of U. Emancipation.*

On Sunday evening last, captain Robinson of the sloop Bolivar, outward bound for St. Johns, East Florida, sailed on Sunday, was seized by his crew and thrown overboard, when opposite Marcus Hook; those who saw the transaction put off in boats to rescue the captain, but before they could reach him he sunk for the last time. The crew of the sloop were arrested, and after having a hearing before Justice Bartram, were committed to the jail of Delaware county at Chester. The sloop lies at Marcus Hook.—[*Franklin Gaz. Phil.*]

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.

Always act in the presence of children with the utmost circumspection. They mark all you do, and most of them are more wise than you imagine.

SUMMARY.

Murder.—Mr. Kelly, the British Consul at Guatemala, was brutally murdered, on the 3d Dec. by his own servants, natives of that place, whose object was to rob him of his money.

Rum.—An Indian Chief of the Nova Scotia tribe, has, in person, presented a petition to the legislature of N. S. praying that the selling of Rum to the Indians may be prohibited.

Earthquake.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Washington City, on the 2d inst. It was strong enough to shake furniture in the houses.

Accident.—On Friday afternoon, 7th inst. a building in Henry street, which had recently been moved back from the street, fell down, and one of the workmen, Mr. Joseph Eldridge, was killed; and one or two persons slightly injured.

Riot.—A riot took place at Trenton on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The Governor of the state, and Mr. Newbold, a member of the Council, were burnt in effigy, for their opposition to the Delaware and Raritan Canal Bill.

Greeks.—The Greek Committee of N.Y. have resolved, among other measures, to apply to all the churches throughout the state, and request them to make collections in their respective congregations in aid of the suffering Greeks.

Bible.—A Society of young men has been formed in Philadelphia for distributing the Bible in South America.

Fire.—We regret to state, (says the Whitehall Republican) that on Saturday, the 1st inst. the Baptist meeting house in Hampton, took fire, and was entirely consumed.

The Wilmington Del. Advertiser says—"We are informed that yesterday morning, 5th inst. before day-light, ten prisoners made their escape from the county jail at Newcastle. It is supposed they were assisted by persons from without."

Melancholy.—While two sons of Capt. Obadiah Newton, of Hamburg, N. York, were felling trees in the woods, the youngest about twelve years, was caught beneath a tree, and instantly killed.

Infanticide.—Fanny West was committed to the jail of Fredericksburg, Va. on the 24th ult. for the murder of her newborn infant. She had cut off one of its legs and arms.

A certain clergyman in the west of England being at the point of death, a neighbouring brother who had some interest with his patron, applied to him for the next presentation; upon which, the former, who soon after recovered, upbraided him for a breach of friendship, and said he wanted his death. "No, no, doctor, says the other, you quite mistake, it was your living I wanted."

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Thomas Miller, Mr. John Wells, to Miss Mary Ann Northrop. By the same, Mr. Joseph Henry, to Miss Mary Ann Willis.

In this city, on the 10th inst. at Richard George Taylor, formerly of the Island of St. Kitts, aged 54.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. and R. have been received, and are under consideration. Our Correspondent R. ought to bear in mind that double letters require double postage.

G. AND R. DRAPER,
(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture, all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee, and Macabau Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNELL



POETRY.

For the Freedom's Journal.
TO ROSA.

Sweet minstrel, take thy harp again,
And breathe upon its chords of fire;
I claim one warm responsive strain
Of holy friendship from thy lyre.

No brighter theme can poet ask,
That fountain of Platonic love;
Thou sing, for thou art meet the task,
Thy draught of pure Castalian prove.

Hail! Friendship, source of joys refin'd
What sweet delights are sprung from thee!
Thine altar is imperial mind;
Then glows this consanguinity.

Pale sorrow finds in thee a friend,
To wipe her hot obtrusive tears,
Her fate were woe! didst thou not lend
Thy holy light her heart to cheer.

Breathe Lady, then again the song
Thy magic shell should seldom sleep;
And zephyrs fleet shall bear along
Its echoes toning sweet and deep.

FRERE.

For the Freedom's Journal.
STANZAS.

Oh haste thee, haste thee, the wreath will fade,
We have twin'd it to deck thy hair;
Come, quickly come, too long thou hast staid,
For the gay, and the happy are there.

We have nam'd thee, Queen of the fairy ring,
We wait but to crown thy brow;
And wilt thou come, like a bird on the wing,
To join thy playmates now?

Each flower we've culled with the choicest care
They're the sweetest that love could bring;
The garland was form'd for the fairest fair,
On thy brow the wreath we'll fling.

These roses are emblems of love we know,
They're the brightest the spring doth yield;
Then bend thee maiden, on thee we bestow
The lowliest flowers of the field.

A faded wreath thou shalt not wear
On thy smiling brow to-day;
But this blooming one as sweet as rare,
Shall bedeck thee, Queen of May.

R.

ADAM SUDER,
CABINET MAKER

WOULD acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice; as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends to open a Boarding House on the first day of May next, for the accommodation of genteel gentlemen of Colour, at No 27 Sullivan Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who may favour him with their patronage, that no pains will be spared on his part in rendering their situation as comfortable as possible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board for the above mentioned time will please to call at No 114 Varick Street.

New-York Feb. 26, 1828

JOHN and FANCY Printing, neatly executed at this Office.

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